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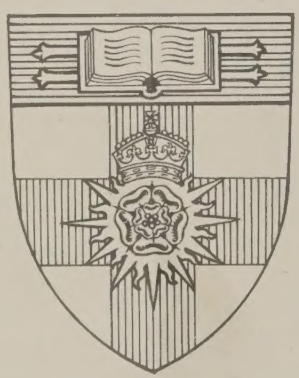

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REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

AND OTHERS:

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES.

—(*30.*)—

CONGESTION IN IRELAND (ROYAL COMMISSION)—
continued.

Session

29 *January* 1908 —— 21 *December* 1908.

VOL. XL.

1908.

REPORTS

FROM

COMMISSIONERS, INSPECTORS,

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1908.

FIFTY-ONE VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

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CONGESTION IN IRELAND (ROYAL COMMISSION):

[Cd. 3784.] Seventh Report of the Commissioners. p. 1

[Cd. 3785.] First Appendix to the Seventh Report of the Commissioners. Minutes of Evidence (taken in Ireland, 16th May to 11th June 1907), and Documents relating thereto. 5

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

SEVENTH REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

WARRANT APPOINTING THE COMMISSION.

EDWARD *R. & I.*

EDWARD THE SEVENTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, to

Our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor WILLIAM HUMBLE, EARL OF DUDLEY, Knight Grand Cross of Our Royal Victorian Order;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR ANTONY PATRICK MACDONNELL, Knight Grand Commander of Our Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Knight Commander of Our Royal Victorian Order, Under Secretary to Our Lieutenant-General and General Governor of that part of Our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland called Ireland;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR JOHN CHARLES READY COLOMB, Knight Commander of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George;

Our right trusty and well-beloved Councillor SIR FRANCIS MOWATT, Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of Our Imperial Service Order; and

Our trusty and well-beloved :—

The Most Reverend PATRICK O'DONNELL, Doctor in Divinity;

JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esquire;

WALTER INCH KAVANAGH, Esquire;

CONOR O'KELLY, Esquire; and

ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esquire; Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland;

GREETING!

Whereas We have deemed it expedient that a Commission should forthwith issue to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction: what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas.

Now know ye that We, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge and ability, have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do by these Presents nominate, constitute and appoint you the said William Humble, Earl of Dudley (Chairman); Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell; Sir John Charles Ready Colomb; Sir Francis Mowatt; Patrick O'Donnell; John Annan Bryce; Walter Inch Kavanagh; Conor O'Kelly; and Angus Sutherland to be Our Commissioners for the purposes of the said Inquiry.

And for the better effecting the purposes of this Our Commission, We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject; and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever.

And We do by these Presents authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid, and to employ such persons as you may think fit to assist you in conducting any inquiry which you may hold.

And We do by these Presents will and ordain that this Our Commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, Our said Commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof and of every matter and thing therein contained, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment.

And We do further ordain that you, or any three or more of you, have liberty to report your proceedings under this Our Commission from time to time, if you shall judge it expedient so to do.

And Our further will and pleasure is that you do, with as little delay as possible, report to Us under your hands and seals, or under the hands and seals of any three or more of you, your opinion upon the matters herein submitted for your consideration.

Given at Our Court at *St. James's*, the 20th day of July, 1906, in the sixth year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command.

H. J. GLADSTONE.

Appointment of Secretary.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
July 24, 1906.

WALTER ERNEST EVERARD CALLAN, Esquire, B.L., The Castle, Dublin, has been appointed to be Secretary of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

SEVENTH REPORT.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Commissioners appointed by Your Majesty on the 20th July, 1906,

> "To inquire into and report upon the operation of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas,"

Availing ourselves of Your Majesty's permission to report our proceedings from time to time, desire to submit to Your Majesty, as Appendices to this seventh preliminary Report, (I.) minutes of the evidence taken in Newry, Castlewellan, Rathlin Island, Cushendall, Cookstown, Gortin, Swanlinbar, Maryborough, Ennistymon, Kilrush, Scariff, and Dublin during the months of May and June, and statements and returns in writing that have been furnished to us in connection therewith; and (II.), Special Statistics of the Number, Acreage, Valuation and Population of Holdings in Ireland.

We think that the immediate publication of these documents is desirable.

All of which we humbly submit for Your Majesty's most gracious consideration.

DUDLEY, *Chairman.*
A. P. MACDONNELL.
JOHN C. R. COLOMB.
FRANCIS MOWATT.
✠ PATRICK O'DONNELL.
JOHN ANNAN BRYCE.
WALTER KAVANAGH.
CONOR O'KELLY.
ANGUS SUTHERLAND

WALTER CALLAN,
Secretary.

DUBLIN. Dated this 30th day of September, 1907.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

FIRST APPENDIX

TO THE

SEVENTH REPORT.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

(TAKEN IN IRELAND, 16TH MAY TO 11TH JUNE, 1907),

AND

DOCUMENTS RELATING THERETO.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Right Hon. The Earl of Dudley, G.C.V.O. (Chairman).

The Right Hon. Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

The Right Hon. Sir John C. R. Colomb, K.C.M.G.

The Right Hon. Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B.

The Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe.

John Annan Bryce, Esq., M.P.

Walter Kavanagh, Esq., D.L.

Conor O'Kelly, Esq., M.P.

Angus Sutherland, Esq., Chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland.

Secretary—

Walter Callan, Esq.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To inquire into and report upon the operations of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas."

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DIGEST OF EVIDENCE.

O'HARE, Mr. P.

See pp. 1-5.

Congestion in District of Newry.

Portions of estates of Marquis of Downshire, Earl Annesley, Mr. Batt and others in Parishes of Clonallen, Newry, Kilbroney, Drumgath and Clandriff should be dealt with as congested; evictions had occurred on these estates because of impossible rents, 34907.—These were judicial tenants, and Commissioners had fixed rents, 34912-3.—This was in rural districts of Clonallen; people had reclaimed land without assistance from landlords, and as soon as improvements were made rents were raised, even though money for improvements had been made in America, England, or Scotland, 34915.—This was prior to the Act of 1881, 34916.—In Clonallen division many of the holdings were very small, 34920.—In Corrigs average valuation was £4 16*s.*, in Byrne £4 16*s.* in Leitrim £4 12*s.*, in Tamnaharry £2 15*s.*, excluding mountain land, 34921.—In Ballyvalley average valuation was £3 1*s.*; half of townland sold twelve years ago at thirteen years' purchase; now landlord was asking twenty-eight years' purchase for other portion, 34922.—People were very industrious, earning money in England and America, 34923.—Land was largely reclaimed land, and people could not live on holdings if they did not receive money from America, England, or Scotland, 34924-30.—No grass lands were available for enlargement of holdings, 34932.—Valuation would almost coincide with present rent, 34933.—In witness's own case rent for ten acres was £10; in the sixties it was raised to £15; since Act of 1881 he had got two reductions, which brought it down to £9, 349344.—And his valuation was £10 on land, 34935.—Or total valuation £49 10*s.*, 34936.—In 1864 witness had applied for lease to build mill on Marquis of Downshire's land; agent had given permission, but before it was built Marquis of Downshire died; agents were changed, and, instead of lease and reduction of rent, witness got a rise of £5 a year, 34937.—Upper Clonallen and Warrenpoint Rural had very low valuation, although not mentioned in Poor Law valuation as under thirty shillings per head, as they had not been given by electoral divisions, 34938-41.—In electoral division of Upper Clonallen number of holdings under £10 valuation was very large, 34943-4.—In Warrenpoint Rural there were not so many, 34945.—In Upper Clonallen before 1903 all estates sold for from sixteen to ten or twelve years' purchase; since 1903 some land had sold from twenty-one to twenty-four years' purchase; tenants had agreed to this to ward off present difficulties, 34945.—If congestion was to be relieved, there should be migration to other districts, 34949-52.—In this district one-fourth of all holdings were under £4, and three-fourths under £10, 34969.—There was very little prospect of improving the land, 34970.—Three-fourths of land was in tillage, and had to be continually tilled; if left in grass moss would rise after three years, 34986-92.—Witness had not been in Mayo or Donegal, though he had been in Kerry; land in Clonallen, Clonduff, and Drumgall was as bad as in Donegal or Mayo, 34993-4.—Economic holding could not be worked without a horse, 34996-8.—If railway were constructed from Newry to Castlewellan and industries were started congestion would be mitigated, 34999-5002.

Industries.

Woollen manufacturies should be started, 34931, 34978.—And a railway made from Newry to Castlewellan, which would enable produce to be brought to markets, 34931.—There were large mountain tracts in neighbourhood for production of sheep for wool, 34954.—No one in district had sufficient capital to start it, 34955-6.—Public money would have to be used by Congested Districts Board or some other body to start the industry, 34959-60.—Though there were grave difficulties and objections to such a practice, as State would be competing with private enterprise, 34961.—In this neighbourhood there was no competition with private trader, 34962.—If public good was

O'HARE, Mr. P.—*continued.*

served by State-aided competition nobody ought to object, 34965-6.—Nothing should be started without having prospect of succeeding, 34968.—There should be careful investigation before public money was expended, 34979-80.—Inquiry should be made by Congested Districts Board about Hilltown and Clonallen divisions, 34981.—But industry should only be started if there were a reasonable prospect of its thriving, 34982-3.

Migration.

If industries were not developed only alternative was migration, 34971,—Plan would be for four or six industrious young men, with their families, to migrate to same district in Meath or Westmeath; land which they left would be available for relieving congestion in neighbourhood, 34973-6, 35003-4.—There was splendid pasture land in Meath, 35005.—It ought to be good tillage land, 35006-7.—It had been suggested that it was better soil for grazing than for tillage, as it was heavy and hard to till, but that would probably only be difficulty for a year or two, 35008, 35011.—Farmers of districts would not have any objection to migrating in batches; they would not go individually, 35013-6.

Tillage.

Three-fourths to four-fifths of farms in County Down could be under tillage, 35018.—Rotation of crops was potatoes, oats and hay, 35019-35026.—Land was in pasture for three years, but had to be ploughed after that, as it would be overgrown with moss, 35019A.—First of three years would be upland hay, and other two years pasture, 35020.—When ploughed, oats would go in, 35022.—On small farms flax was sometimes grown; then rotation was oats, flax, potatoes, oats, hay and pasture for two years making seven years' rotation, while other was six, 35023-5—Flax had ceased to a great extent, but more had been sown that year than for ten years, 35025.—No land in County Down was permanently under grass, 35027.—On average farm of twenty acres, stock would be four milch cows, three to eight young stock, and a horse, 35028.—Grazing would have to be supplemented with oats and hay, 35029.—Some turnips were sown in poorer electoral divisions, 35030-1.

Cattle.

Large proportion of stock was sold to England and Scotland as yearlings; they were taken direct from port of Newry, 35033-8.—Greater proportion of cattle exported were two-year-olds; farmers from Meath bought yearlings to bring up, 35039.—Small holders could not live if there were no grazing farms in Ireland, 35040.—As average small holder could not keep stock on his farm much over a year old, 35041-35048.—England and Scotland were the chief markets, 35043.—Large farmers did not export yearlings, 35045.—If all large grazing farms were cut up, small holders would suffer, 35046.—As poverty compels them to sell their yearlings, 35049-50.—Even if they were better off, it would be a national calamity to do away with grazing farms, 35051.—If large numbers were migrated from district, and remaining holdings were enlarged, they could keep more stock, and keep them longer, 35053-4.—Graziers were really middlemen, taking middlemen's profits, so that it would be an advantage for them to disappear, 35055.—Want of capital and insufficient holdings were reasons why farmers could not keep cattle longer, 35058.—The larger the farm the longer the stock may be kept, unless farms are mountainous, 35066.—On good land large farmers finish their stock, 35067-8.—Fifty-acre and thirty-acre farmers could do it on good land by horse-feeding, 35068-71.

Fishermen and Firemen.

Some people in Newry district went to sea for a season, and were called firemen; they fished while crops were in the ground, 35061.—They fished three months of the year and farmed nine months, 35063.—The firemen were also away three or four months, going to America or England, 35064.

LOWRY, Rev. ANDREW.

See pp. 5-12.

Congestion.

Downshire, Batt, and Annesley Estates should all come within terms of reference of the Commission; prior to 1879 farmers along Mourne Mountains were very poor, and had to get charitable relief; in 1882 quite half of tenants were deeply in arrears; when Arrears Act was passed, Sitting for administration was procured at Hilltown; a Mr. Burchell, of Kilkenny, presided, and took over a week to get through evidence; land agents opposed claims, but were forced to withdraw, and all arrears were blotted out; now they were unable to meet liabilities owing to the low price of agricultural produce, 35074.—Unions referred to were Newry, Kilkeel, and Banbridge, 35075.—There was difficulty in getting benefit of Arrears Act for all, as payment of November gale of 1881 was a consideration of taking advantage of the Act, and they had difficulty in getting money; Marquis of Downshire's agent forgave the year's rent to many so that they might take advantage of Act, and landlord might get two years' rent, 35079.—Amount advanced under Act was £750,000, 35081.—These tenants of hill holdings who had reclaimed their lands while better land was occupied by English and Scotch settlers were now in nearly as bad a condition as they were when they got relief under Arrears Act, as they got only small relief from Land Court, 35082-6.—Only about 10 per cent. of the rent was not met by external sources; sometimes father, sometimes sons, went away to earn money to pay rent and other expenses, 35087-91.—The general indebtedness was due to hard times, competition from abroad, and low prices of agricultural produce, 35092.—Shop debts were high, 35093.—Land agents had opposed application of Arrears Act, they had written to the people three days before Act came into force, saying that gale due in November, 1881, would have to be paid; in those three days £100 to £150 were collected and lodged in Rathfriland Bank in order that tenants might qualify for advantages of Act, 35095-7.—Act was more advantage to landlord than to tenant, as he got two years' rent paid over to him, 35099.—Indebtedness to shopkeepers was an obstacle to fresh start after application of Arrears Act, 35101-2.—Hilltown Estate, part of Kilcoo, and part of Mayobridge were congested, but not scheduled; average valuation was £4 to £6, and size of holdings five to ten acres, 35109-11.—Even if farmers got their holdings for nothing, it would be impossible to earn a living out of them without external means, 35114-6.—Large agricultural holdings should not be first taken for relief of congestion, but large grazing farms, as tillage farms gave employment to more people, 35167-72.—Both parties in the State were agreed that congestion must be put an end to, 35206.—So Parliament must not shrink from obtaining means necessary to give effect to its policy, 35207.—In Hilltown Estate if portion of demesne were acquired for enlargement of holdings congestion would be relieved, though not got rid of, 35208-10.—Considerations why relief should be given in South Down were—(1) many of the poor people got relief under Leeds Relief Bill; (2) majority of tenants were under £10 valuation; (3) rent was not made out of land, but by sons and daughters of farmers in other lands; (4) railway facilities were needed; (5) evictions had been carried out for non-payment of impossible rents; (6) in famine years, 1847-9, relief had to be administered in district distress was so great; (7) both Nationalist Unions of Newry and Downpatrick and Unionist Banbridge Unions were agreed that Commission should sit at Castlewellan to hear reasons for scheduling large portions of district; Sir Antony MacDonnell's statement that help would be forthcoming had filled the people with hope, 35211.

Migration.

As people could not get back lands of which they were formerly dispossessed, because they were now the property of others, they would have to leave their own county, 35117-9.—There were no grazing farms, all were agricultural, 35120-1.—It would be better to try and revive bleaching and other industries than to migrate the small farmers of Down to Meath, 35123-5.—Migration to Meath was a very far-fetched remedy, 35162.—Improvement of agriculture and development of industries in their own neighbourhood would make small men much more comfortable than migration, 35163-6.

LOWRY, Rev. ANDREW—*continued.*

Uneconomic Holdings.

Land could not be taken compulsorily from farmers on lower lands to improve holdings on upper lands, 35127-8.—Good purchase terms would render them more economic, and water power of the Bann would provide employment, 35129.—About 300 to 400 holdings had average valuation of £4 to £8, and they ought to have reduced annuities, for even small reduction was great consideration to very poor people, 35131-5.—Security of tenure under system of purchasing ownership would give impetus to exertion, 35136-7.—Even small reduction might make some of the boys and girls stay at home, 35138-9.—Instructors had been sent down from Mr. Plunkett's Department, but they did not reach the people, though they were open to improvement by up-to-date and scientific methods of treatment, 35141-2.—People were intelligent and willing to learn, 35143-4.—People referred to were those whose holdings were partly economic and partly uneconomic; reduction in rent was worth seeking, and ownership induced improvements, 35174-7.—The budget for the year was so small that even that reduction of even 10*s.* made impression on it, and reduction from £5 to £2 10*s.* would be a considerable advantage, 35178-82.

Industries.

Congested Districts Board should encourage industries, both by supporting present industries and starting or reviving others, 35146-7.—Now the people had to go to other countries to earn money, 35160-1.—And it was doubtful how long these external industries would continue, 35173.—Flax had formerly been the great staple industry of the North, but for many years it had ceased to be beneficial to the farmers; Belfast linen merchants were only giving 5*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* 6*d.* per stone, as against 10*s.* to 12*s.* in former times; they were importing Belgian flax and paying 12*s.* a stone for it; this depreciation had keenly affected both large and small farmers; granite quarry of Ballymagreghan could be made a thriving industry; stone for Albert Memorial in London had been taken from that quarry; if Messrs. M'Carten and Co., owners and managers, had polishing machinery and steam crane and tramway to port or railway, they could compete with Scotch and English quarries; railway tariff was prohibitive; some time before work had been stopped in this quarry and a large number of young tradesmen had to emigrate; they would return if the industry got a fair chance; stone was first-class, and only needed facilities in transit and up-to-date machinery to make it successful; there was iron ore industry in Decornet Mountains, a few miles from Castlewellan; thirty years ago it had been examined by experts, who pronounced it to be excellent ore; friendly Government could develop it, 35211.—Irish granite had to compete with granite from Aberdeen, Sweeden, and Russia; therefore it was very necessary that some public body should give it encouragement, that transit facilities should be increased, and that expert advice and assistance should be available, 35212-20.—Good livelihood could be made out of quarries if transit were improved; at present Scotch quarries could send to Dublin cheaper, 35222.—New Cathedral in Newry was being built of native granite, 35233.—Native workmen were dressing the stone, 35234.—Orders in hand could not be supplied for want of machinery; 200 or 300 men might be employed if they had polishing machinery, 35235.

Compulsion and Abolition of Zones.

Great need was for reduction between annuity and rent of small holders, 35148.—Zones should be done away with, 35149.—And compulsory clause should be inserted in Act, 35150.—Under zones there could be no inspection which was bad for tenants, 35151.—If loss resulted from carrying out compulsory policy, State ought to bear it, as State had been cause of misfortunes of the people in days gone by, 35152-4.—Mr. Balfour had said that land for which 24½ years' purchase was now asked was worth 14½ years' purchase, and better land had sold under Ashbourne Act for under 15 years' purchase, and witness agreed

LOWRY, Rev. ANDREW—*continued.*

with Mr. Balfour's valuation, 35155-7.—If landlords' and tenants' valuations were different, and compulsion were applied, compromise would have to be arrived at, as it would work both ways, 35158-9.—Improvement in condition of people on uneconomic holdings could be brought about by abolition of zone system and establishment of inspection and compulsion, letting people become sole owners at just and fair price, and establishment of industries by Congested Districts Board, 35108.

Flotation of Land Stock.

So far instalments had been paid punctually in County Down, and no money had been stopped from local grants owing to losses on flotation of stock, 35184.—As local authority was ultimately the security for payment of instalments, they should have a voice in connection with sale or purchase, 35185.—If Lord Downshire's estate, on which there was rental of £90,000, were sold at twenty years' purchase price would be £1,800,000, loss on flotation of stock would be £270,000; if local authority of County Down made itself responsible for that loss it would be a calamity, 35186-7.—Same might apply to other estates, so very serious state of affairs was created; people should be much more careful than they were as to bargains that they made, but they cared for nothing but present relief, 35189-90.—Shopkeepers and professional men of Ireland were as responsible for repayments as farmers; all classes concerned should have voice in negotiations, 35191-3.

Lord Annesley's Estates.

Parish of Leitrim was under Lord Annesley, and only good land on estate he took from tenants and added to his immense demesne; tenants had to pay high rent for poor land; general belief was that other landlords had agreed to wait and see how Downshire sale would end, so that they might demand same price, 35193.—About thirty-one tenants had been displaced in 1870 in order to add their land to demesne, 35195.—Area of demesne was probably as extensive as area of twelve townlands outside it, 35196. Portion of it was in timber and portion was used for grazing, 35198.—None of it was let as accommodation land to local tenants; part of a road had formerly been opened for convenience of tenants going to market, but that was now closed, and tenants had to go two or three miles round, 35199.—There was large area of congestion contiguous to this huge demesne, largely owing to consolidation of holdings in 1870, 35200-2.—Portion taken in 1870 might be used for improvement of holdings in neighbourhood, 35205.

Purchase of Estates.

Sale of Downshire Hilltown Estate was being negotiated; purchase price demanded by Lord Arthur Hill and his agent was 24½ years' purchase, plus bonus; tenants had sent memorial to Estates Commissioners stating that they were unable to pay such a price, 35103-4.—Lord Arthur Hill's policy was to separate poorer portion of estate from richer and to make it a separate estate in order to get the bonus, 35105-7.—Poorer portion, who did not agree to terms, were afraid of being included, 35108.—Under Ashbourne Act six estates had been sold in district; one at thirteen years' purchase, others at fifteen; none more than sixteen; estate sold at thirteen years' purchase comprised better land than that for which 24½ was now asked, 35108.—It was evident that prices would be fixed too high, as parties were receiving and paying away somebody else's money for the moment; in interest of all concerned, a third impartial opinion should be taken before advance was made; under existing circumstances Estates Commissioners and Congested Districts Board could only question in limited number of cases, though, as Clinton sale had proved, some rents were not worth half the lowest zone price; Irish ratepayers who were responsible for payments, if purchasing tenants failed to pay instalments, were not allowed any voice in transaction, 35211.

Turbary.

Bogs in this district were now almost exhausted, and this caused great loss and inconvenience, 35211.

LOWRY, Rev. ANDREW—*continued.*

Canadian Cattle.

If restrictions on importation of Canadian cattle were removed in near future it would be another cause of serious loss to tenant-farmers, already handicapped by competition from other countries, 35211.

Emigration.

Emigration was not peculiar to Ireland, but it was only country in the world whose population was declining through emigration; in other countries surplus population was emigrating; even in Ulster emigration was as great as in South and West, 35226-30.

M'KENNA, Very Rev. EUGENE Canon.

See pp. 12-13.

Valuation and Rents of County Monaghan.

Farms of County Monaghan were extremely highly rented, even after two judicial reductions; it was highest rented county in Ireland; reason was that valuation began in 1848, and Castleblayney, Newry, and Armagh Unions were last three finished in 1864 and 1865; prices of farm produce had gone up in intervening years, because of Crimean and American Civil Wars; agricultural valuation in Monaghan was £1 3*s.* 4*d.* per Irish acre; in Kildare £1 2*s;* one result was that rents were very high; in one case rent of five Irish acres was £6 7*s.* 1*d.* in 1844; in 1862 it was £7 18*s.* 11*d.*; in 1867 £11 18*s.* 8*d.*; now it was £5 15*s.*; there were eleven townlands in witness' parish, average height being 700 to 800 feet above sea-level, with cold climate, in which nothing progressed from middle of October to April; land rented at £1 an acre was only worth 19*s.*, 35236-7.—Rent of one townland ninety years ago was 200 guineas; now, after second judicial lease, it was £126, a reduction of 40 per cent. on highest rent; about beginning of last century district was a good one for flax-growing, when ground was well cultivated; while that continued rents were increased, and never lowered after; in eleven townlands mentioned, comprising 35,000 acres, there were about 200 families; even second term rents were high; an evicted tenant named Duffy had been reinstated, but had never been able to make rent out of his holding, 35238.—Valuation was no test, as it was far too high; district would require special treatment by Congested Districts Board, or some other body, 35240.

Industries.

Formerly there was a great deal of spinning, weaving, bleaching, and corn milling for wheat, 35240.—In 1876 corn-growing and milling were at lowest ebb, 35242.

Turbary.

Loss of turbary had cleared out a great many people; in one case tenant had bog when rent was £2 15*s.*, but when rent was raised to £4 10*s.* 0*d.* was taken away and he was charged 1*s.* a perch, afterwards being raised to 1*s.* 3*d.*, and then 2*s.*, 35243.—In case of 80 per cent. of people turf was exhausted, 35244.—For fuel they either cut rods or went a distance and paid 4*s.* 6*d.* a perch to people who had a few acres of bog, 35245.

Compulsory Purchase and Abolition of Zones.

There should be compulsory purchase at a fair price, not on high second term rents; zones for poor land should be abolished, if not people would not be able to pay annuities; want of security was great obstacle to increased energy, for if a man failed to pay his rent all his property in the land was gone; witness gave examples to prove necessity for compulsory sale and inspection; at a certain sale, seventeen years before, inspector from Land Commission had refused to sanction price of some holdings, as they were uneconomic; afterwards agent had tried to coerce tenants into paying difference to landlords, which was illegal; one great benefit of sale was confidence and encouragement given by proprietorship; a man from Scotland purchased about one and a half acres of land which had been bog and built a good house on it. After a while he returned to Scotland,

M'KENNA, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

and house sold for £50; judicial lease had been 18*s.*, but landlord raised it to £1, and changed lease from present to future tenancy; case was taken to court, and judge made him present tenant at rent of £1; in another case same landlord wanted to change second-term judicial rents to first term rents, to increase purchase price; to save the people from such things compulsory purchase at a fair price was the only remedy, 35245.

Future Tenancies.

System of future tenancies was very objectionable; out of about 580 farmers in the parish 92 had purchased under Ashbourne-Balfour Acts, and 60 or 70, or more, were future tenants; most of these were in a terrible condition, as rack-rents of thirty years ago were perpetuated, and people could not get judicial leases; rent was paid by sons or daughters in America or elsewhere, 35245.

High Purchase Prices.

High purchase prices were caused by disproportion between supply and demand; few farms came into the market, and high prices were offered for these by people who had been out of Ireland but wished to spend their last days there; so they offered prices which farmers could not give; in one case farm was sold for £100 when buildings on it were worth £200; landlord claimed £25 or £30 because he had given timber and slates; £100 was all the tenant got; in another case young man had bought farm of ten acres for £145; rent was £9 5*s.*; purchase money would not pay for house and fences or unexhausted manure; it was a fallacy to suppose that high prices for farms was proof that land was valuable in Ireland, 35245.

M'EVOY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 13-14.

Agricultural Scheme of Department of Agriculture.

Scheme was working well through County Down, but poorest districts did not benefit, as people were too poor to purchase live stock; poor districts should be scheduled under Congested Districts Board, who might help with cattle-breeding stock, 35247.—Agricultural Department had now entire charge of all agricultural work, 35248-9.—Agricultural schemes in County Down gave assistance to Shows, assisted with cattle breeding, gave prizes for growing flax, best kept cottages, and best kept small farms, 35252.—There were no scheduled areas in County Down, so each electoral division contributed to agricultural rate, 35253-4.—Scheme had been prepared by Department of Agriculture to bring good to greatest number, but very poor could only benefit by fowl schemes, as they were too poor to benefit by others, 35255-7.—Premium boars were doing a great deal of good through the country, 35258.—As a rule cattle in Newry district were not finished there, but were either shipped to England or sold to large graziers from Meath or Westmeath at a year or a year and a half old, 35263.

Roads.

Good roads leading to markets would be great help; District Council was unable to entertain applications because of want of funds, 35250.

Tillage.

Witness did not agree with statement that three-fourths or more of farm land in County Down was under tillage, 35262, 35266-7.

QUIN, Very Rev. Canon.

See pp. 14-17.

Congestion.

South Armagh was as congested as any place in Ireland except the Rosses of Donegal, parts of Leitrim, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, and should receive benefits of Congested Districts Board; in Camlough

QUIN, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

tenants had bought out under different Acts, 35270.—Average valuation of holdings in South Armagh was less than £4; most were from £4 down to £1; mountain regions were all congested; Lower Few was not congested; even if people got land in congested portions for nothing they could not make living out of it, 35273.—South Armagh should be scheduled as congested, 35274-35276.—Witness considered this Commission, as important as Bessborough Commission before Act of 1881, and hoped it would have far-reaching results, 25275.—Congested Districts Board would be more serviceable and profitable to South Armagh than Estates Commissioners, 35277.

Land Purchase.

Witness had negotiated for nearly 3,000 tenants directly with landlords and agents; recently Captain Alexander's estate at Forkhill had been purchased; there were 692 holdings; 559 of these were rented under £4, and down to £2 and £1; 113 holdings ranged from £4 to £10; about twenty were above £10; Johnson Estate, alongside, had 250 holdings; of these 207 were under £4, forty-three between £4 and £10, and two above £10; on Littledale estate, out of sixty-seven holdings, fifty-nine were under £4, and eight between £4 and £10, 35271.—All these were sold; but Richardson's estate, close to Bessbrook, though sold, was not yet signed; average was much the same; on some estates near Crossmaglen average would be less, 35272.—Prices had gone up very much under Act of 1903; about six or seven years ago witness had negotiated purchase of Rev. Mr. Glenny's estate at Warrenpoint; seventeen years' purchase was given on second-term rents; Mrs. Quinn's estate was purchased at same rate, 35305.—Alexander's Estate was purchased, after two years' negotiations, under Act of 1903, at 22½ years' purchase; Listurgan sold at 23½ years' purchase, Mr. Richardson's at 20¾ years' purchase on first term rents; Mr. Littledale's sold at 23 years' purchase; bonus in addition to all these; for good land 24½ years' purchase was equitable, but extravagant for congested land; good lands had sold, and landlords were holding out for high prices on bad lands; if congested districts were not dealt with soon there would be greater row than in 1881; witness suggested no bonus on sales of 24½ years' purchase, but on 18 years' purchase there should be a bonus of about 20 per cent.; 22 years' purchase should receive 14 or 15 per cent.; if this were done, congested areas would soon be sold, 35312.—Bad lands always had small holdings, 35313.—So bonus should be regulated in inverse ratio to quality of land, 35317.—Congested areas should be treated specially favourably, instead of being blocked, as they were, owing to landlords asking extravagant prices; Mr. Sproule, of Sperrin, County Tyrone, was offering his estate at 27¾ years' purchase, reserving the shooting; witness had bought best land from him at 24½ years' purchase, 35318.—Landlord should not lose, and tenant should not lose; State should make up deficiency, 35319-21.—The lower the price, the higher the bonus ought to be, 34322-3.—In sales in his district witness had found tenants, generally speaking, reasonable, but landlords were not; as an example, Colonel Hutcheson Poë, of County Tyrone, was asking 26½ years' purchase for a bogland estate nine miles from a railway, although the Hope Estate adjoining, the largest in the county, had been sold at seventeen years' purchase; he was finally offered 22½ years' purchase, but refused it; other landlords also refused to sell, and end would be a fight between landlords and tenants; Mr. Boyd, agent from Letterkenny, objected to Estates Commissioners fixing rent, as they represented State, which advanced the money; tribunal ought quickly to be appointed for settlement of the question; once the land question was settled all other things would follow, 35323-4.

Congested Districts Board and Estates Commissioners.

It was disadvantage to have two Boards doing same class of work in same county, 35278.—If new Bill passed Congested Districts Board would have new powers, which they ought to have, as they had done good work, 35279.—Witness would advocate handing over South Armagh to Board, 35280.—Both

QUIN, Very Rev. Canon—*continued.*

bodies should co-operate in working for the good of Ireland, 35281.—Board should be confined to area where there was congestion; Commissioners should keep to non-congested areas, 35282.—Estates Commissioners had many functions besides the relief of congestion, 35285.

Migration—Industries.

Large grazing farms of Louth and Meath might be cut up for purposes of migration; but people of those districts might well object that they had plenty of poor people who had been evicted in 1847 and later, who had the first claim on those lands; witness maintained that there was no need for migration if industries were established and encouraged, 35287.—In Bessbrook there was a mill that employed 2,600 girls—only very few men were employed as mechanics; about 1874 Bessbrook quarries were in working order and paying out £1,000 a week; Mr. Richardson had let the quarries to a man named Sturgeon for ten years, at £100 a year; they had never been worked since; they could now be re-opened, as lease was up, and they were back in Mr. Richardson's hands, 35287.—Mr. Sturgeon had leased quarries with object of preventing competition against his own quarries in Newry, 35288-92.—In Lislea district there was a good quarry—if developed it would give employment to 200 or 300 hands; stone was excellent for setts, as it was very hard, and, if properly worked, it would give employment in neighbourhood, and prevent necessity for migration, 35293.—There were skilled workers belonging to neighbourhood; all that was wanted was capital, 35295-305.—Bonus on output for the year would be a good way of encouraging the quarries, 35305.—Shirt-making had been established in Mullaghbawn, and Father Johnston had undertaken to work it out; branch had also been established in Dundalk, but had failed; Mullaghbawn industry was now giving employment to eighty or a hundred girls, earning from eight to ten shillings a week; in Crossmaglen a crochet and other needlework industry had been started by Very Rev. Canon M'Geehy, and that employed from one hundred to two hundred; if these and similar industries were developed they would be more comfortable at home than if they migrated to Meath or Louth, 35305.

M'QUILL, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 18.

Congestion.

District south of Newry was congested; in Forkhill Electoral Division average valuation of townland of Carrigans was £3 8*s.*, and of Cloughcara £3 12*s.*; in Jonesboro' division average valuation of Carrickbraad was £3 18*s.*, of Drominta £4 2*s.*; in Killeavy division Townahawn had £3 13*s.*, and Bellinliss £4 7*s.*, and in Lathbergt division Lathbergt townland was £2 18*s.*, and Maphoner £2 13*s.*, and Tullamacrene £4 1*s.*; land for migration was wanted to relieve congestion in these places, 35325.—In these districts there were no areas which could be taken for enlargement of holdings, 35326-8.—And four electoral districts of Forkhill, Killeavy, Jonesboro' and Lathbergt should be scheduled, as in Forkhill 82 per cent. of the holdings were under £10 valuation, in Jonesboro' 85 per cent., and in Killeavy 81 per cent., 35332-3.—In Lathbergt nearly 90 per cent. of holdings were under £10 valuation; these districts should be scheduled in order to have uneconomic holdings attended to, 35334-5.

Drainage.

Arterial drainage would make more land available, as there was much wet lowland, 35329-30.

Valuation.

Holdings with average valuation of £3 8*s.* to £4 1*s.* would yield per head valuation of from 14*s.* to 16*s.*, 35338.—Dividing valuation by population would get about 30*s.* per head valuation, 35339.

BELL, Mr. W. R.

See pp. 18-19.

Congestion.

Southern portion of County Armagh was poorest part of county, Jonesboro, Killeavy, Forkhill, Lathbergt; county schemes worked well in better portions of county, but in poorer portions premium bulls had not been taken up at all, and these areas were scheduled; assistance might be obtained, 35340.—As Department would have supplemental schemes for them, 35343.—In electoral divisions of Jonesboro' and Killeavy area was 13,852 acres, including 3,000 acres of mountain, and population was 4,482; in other districts population was as dense, 35369.

Cattle Breeding, etc.

In poorer parts bulls could not be obtained; finally Department lent £60 for purchase of a bull, about three years ago, and it had done much good, 35342.—Witness handed in maps showing portions of district without premium bulls, as people were too poor to buy them; also reports of working of schemes, 35373-4.—Boards of Guardians had purchased good boars, and were in that way improving breed of pigs, 35344.—Horse-breeding had suffered badly, as until this year Department had refused to subsidise half-bred hunter sires; they had now, however, agreed to do it, 35344.

Itinerant Instructors and Experimental Plots.

Itinerant instructors were doing much good in district; they stayed about three weeks in one place, and young and middle-aged farmers attended and received valuable instruction; experimental plots had so far not been a great success; a better plan would be to have several months' continuous instruction; but it took twelve months to get round county, 35345-56.

Industries.

Mullaghbawn Shirt Factory had been assisted by County Committee; salaries of two instructresses from Manchester had been paid by them, 35356.—Poultry-breeding had greatly improved; local shows gave prizes to encourage the people to improve stock, 35357.—Egg stations had been a success, 35359.—Scheme was similar to that carried out by Congested Districts Board in West of Ireland, 35361.—New blood had to be constantly introduced, or breed of poultry would not improve, 35363-6.—Flax-growing had been revived in southern portion of county; County Committee offered prizes for flax, and there were 180 entries last year, 35368.—New industries should only be subsidised for a time, they should then succeed on their own merits, 35370.—Mullaghbawn Shirt Factory had been subsidised by Armagh County Committee until it was well started, 35371-2.

LENNON, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 20.

Means of Transit.

Road-making should be encouraged, and railway should be constructed from Newry to Castlewellan, *via* Mayobridge and Hilltown, 35377.

Land Purchase.

Witness knew estate which was sold before Act of 1903 at fifteen years' purchase; another estate was offered since Act of 1903, and landlord wanted 27½ years'; farmers desired to become owners at fair price; there should be inspection in all cases, 35377.

Tillage on Witness's Farm.

Witness farmed about seventy acres, with valuation of £41, 35376.—Witness tilled all his farm except four or five acres, 35379.—Good deal of land was reclaimed, and rotation of crops was observed; cattle were stall-fed on a small scale, but that was not general practice in neighbourhood, 35381-90.—Stock carried was about five milch cows, four two-year-olds, five or six year-olds, and three horses, 35392.—Witness bred his own two-year-olds, and kept them beyond that if he did not need money, 35393-8.—There was enough manure made, with the addition of artificial manure, 35399-400.

LENNON, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Compulsion.

Compulsion should be on landlord as to selling price and on tenant at a fair price, 35401-2.—If landlord and tenant disagreed as to value, Inspector, or some tribunal, would have to settle price, 35403-4.

O'HARE, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 20-2.

Itinerant Instructors of Department of Agriculture.

Lectures held under auspices of Department had been, as a rule, failures, as they were not attended by the people whom they were meant to benefit; the instruction was too technical and impractical, and only young boys came to amuse themselves, though in a limited way some spirit of inquiry had been roused among some farmers, 35405.—Witness's quarrel was with the system, not with instruction, 35406.—He did not agree with Mr. Bell's evidence that lectures had done much good, 35411-14.—Lectures might be made useful if properly conducted, 35415.—Theory should be largely supplemented by practical demonstrations, 35418-23.

Congestion.

District should be scheduled as congested, as roads were bad, peat was scarce, and there were no industries; even granite quarries had ceased to give employment to large numbers of workers; rates were high; Department of Agriculture required one penny in the pound, which was spent on unsuccessful instruction, but could be much better spent by Congested Districts Board on development of industries, 35423.—Holdings were mostly small, and nearly all the farmers had sons and daughters in America; Corrags townland had area of 570 acres, valuation £376 10*s.*, average about £4·70; Burren had area of 740 acres, valuation £495, average £4·80 per head; Carrickmacstay, area 515 acres, valuation £299 1*s.*, average £4·30, 35431.—These conditions were reproduced in other townlands; Turmonbarry was even worse, as valuation was only £2·15, 35435.—Whole of Warrenpoint Rural was not so bad as that, but many townlands were quite as bad, 35436-39.

Industries.

If Congested Districts Board took charge of district, industries should be started, 35423.—Instruction in such industries as lacework, machine-knitting and "homespuns" should be given; encouragement should be given to brick-making, as clay seemed good; waste portions should be planted with trees, as that would add warmth to district, and there would be value of timber, 35440-4.

Agricultural Teaching in National Schools.

In 1900 teaching of agriculture was taken out of National Schools and handed over to Department, but it would be much greater advantage for it to be taught in Primary Schools, 25426-7.—School gardens should be attached to schools, 35428.—Or boys should have opportunity of studying on lands of practical farmers, 35429-31.

Emigration.

Over one-third of grown-up people had gone away to England, Scotland, or America to earn their living; some came back, but the majority did not, 35432-4.

Land Purchase.

Recently negotiations for sales had been going on in district, but landlords and tenants had been unable to come to terms, 35440.

Compulsion.

It would be fair to compel landlords to sell at reasonable rates; best land should sell at twenty-four or twenty-five years' purchase, but poor land at much less; if bad land were not reduced, annuities could not be paid, and county at large would be responsible, which would be ruinous, 35448-9.

MURPHY, Rev. R. J.

See pp. 23-7.

Congestion.

Entire barony of Lower Mourne was congested district under definition of Land Act of 1903; from Newcastle, at one end, to Kilkeel river at the other, as two-thirds of all holdings in townlands in Union of Kilkeel were of £5 or under, 35450-1.—Electoral divisions were Mullertown and Ballykeel, 35452.—Total number of holdings was 1,381, of which 1,018 were rated at £5 and under, 35453.—In townland of Magheragh there were seventy-nine holdings, thirty-eight under £5 and forty-one over, 35454.—In Upper Mourne, from Kilkeel to Causeway Water, bordering Kilbroney, down to Greencastle, there were forty townlands, and all were congested, but not to same extent as Lower Mourne, 35455-9.—Causeway Water was four miles outside Rostrevor, 35460.—In Upper Mourne holdings totalled 1,697, including mountain and lowland, 894 were £5 and under, 35463.—In mountain district there were 605 holdings, 387 were from £5 down, 35464.—In Lower Mourne there were not forty holdings over £10, only fourteen over £20, 35465.—Most land in both districts was poor, damp, and moory, being all reclaimed, and still requiring draining and limeing, 35467.—All reclamation had been done by tenants, whose rent was raised as soon as they improved the land, 35468.—There was no limestone, it was five or six miles away on little islands near Greencastle, 35469-70.—There was no untenanted land for enlargement of holdings and people would not migrate, 35473.—If district were scheduled under Congested Districts Board fishermen would be benefited, land would be reclaimed, and industries fostered, 35475.

Drainage.

Arterial drainage was not required, 35478.—But farm drainage was; people themselves did not do it, because they worked at the stone trade, and it would not pay them to leave that and spend their time in reclaiming the land, 35479-82.—If Congested Districts Board took charge of the work the people of the holdings would help, 35483-5.—If stone trade failed they would have better land if drainage were carried out, 35486-88.—Land was cold and must be drained first and limed afterwards, 35495.—Prize system might encourage people to drain their own farms, but if it interfered with their other work they would not heed the prizes, 35498.—Grant proportionate to the expense would be much more effective, 35502.—If public body helped in this way, people had sufficient agricultural education to make most of the holdings, 35504-5.—If drainage were carried out, people would have holdings to fall back upon if stone quarrying failed; it was disappearing, as Belfast Waterworks had got power of catchment over large area, 35513.

Industries.

In summer men earned eighteen shillings to one pound by working at kerbstone in the quarries; the sett-workers earned twenty-five shillings a week; some years ago they earned £3 per week, 35489.—Ordinary quarrymen earned fourteen shillings a week, 35490.—Quarries that remained now, after Belfast Waterworks catchment, were surface quarries, hard to get at, and with poorer stone, 35514-6.—They were closed in 1902-3, 35517.—Women were engaged in lettering handkerchiefs in their own homes, earning only two or three shillings a week, working from morning till night, 35510-2.—Granite setts were shipped from Annalong, 35527.—People of Lower Mourne worked in the quarries, 35528.—People of Upper Mourne depended on the mountain sheep, 35529.—Mountain grazing belonged to Lord Kilmorey, who let it to some tenants at sixpence per head for sheep, 35530.—County Council helped in cattle-breding and stock had improved, 35508.

Emigration.

There was marked increase of emigration since 1902-3, 35518.—It was much greater than in closing years of last century, 35520.

Turbary.

Valuable peat moss had been lost to the people by closing of the catchment between Newcastle and Kilkeel, thus reducing fuel supply; people had got very little compensation and had now to buy expensive coal, 35521-6.

MURPHY, Rev. R. J.—*continued.*

Land Purchase.

Most of the small holdings of district had been sold through Estates Commissioners at from twenty-one to twenty-four years' purchase, though final settlement had not yet been made, 35531.—Mountain sold at 20 years' purchase and was put under a Committee of Tenants, 35532-3.—Tenants had not received vesting orders and landlord had not received money, so farmers were peasant proprietors, paying interest on purchase, 35534-5.—Small farmers could not do without mountain to graze sheep, 35536.—Sporting rights on mountain were reserved by landlord, 35537.—Trustees would engage herd for the mountains and tenants would pay so much per head for sheep, 35538.—Committee of Trustees had been nominated and sent to Land Commission, 35539.—There had been inspection, as all the tenants had not agreed to buy at the price, twenty-one to twenty-four years' purchase, so estate had to be valued by Estates Commission, 35543-6.—It had not been represented to Commissioners that much of estate was congested, 35547.—They were waiting for their decision regarding the one-fourth minority who did not agree to buy, 35548.—Tenants had had no rights to the mountain, which was let by landlord to a certain man, who sub-let it for sheep-grazing at so much per head, 35550-5.—After sale mountain would belong to tenants as a whole, and trustees would represent tenant and landlord; they would decide number of sheep to be allowed and price per head, 35556.—Payment for sheep would pay annuity for whole mountain after purchase, 35558, 35566.—Trustees were to be responsible to Estates Commissioners for payment of annuity on purchase-money, 35563.—There would be a general vesting order to trustees of tenants, 35565.—Tenants would be responsible, through trustees as their agents; if sheep went down trustees had power to resign, 35567-71.—This mountain included whole of Barony of Mourne Mountains, 35572.—If there were surplus after annuity was paid trustees would be bound to refund to tenants, 35573.—As agreement to that effect would have to be made, 35574.—If there were a struggle between trustees and tenants, trustees would have to give in, 35576-8.—Sheep-rearing was probably as lasting an industry as farming, 35579.—Tenants acquired prospective right for grazing on mountain after signing agreement, 35582.—Though definite agreement as to number of sheep to be grazed was not made, 35584.

Reclamation of Land.

There was no untenanted land for enlargement of holdings, and people would not migrate as they were too much attached to their holdings, but many holdings might be improved if waste land was reclaimed, 35585-90.—Waste land that might be reclaimed was that from the foot of the mountain down to the valley, heather, stones, and moor, but if people had other work to do it would not be worth while trying to reclaim this, 35591-7.

Railways.

People far from a market town suffer for want of transit facilities; this would be remedied if line were made to Kilkeel, or from Mourne to Newry, 35598-9.—There was railway from Newry to Warrenpoint; extension to Rostrevor would greatly benefit fisheries also, 35602-3.—Railway had been mapped out, but nothing came of it, 35604-5.

Fisheries.

Large number of men depended on fishing for a living, white fish in winter and herring in summer; but fisheries were declining, 35606.—Steam trawling had destroyed the winter fishing, 35608.—Consequently about one hundred fishermen go to Scotch summer fishing, 35609.—Questions had been asked in Parliament about the trawling, 35614-9.—Trawlers fished within three-mile limit, coming at night, and making off quickly, and Fishery Board had not taken steps to prevent it, 35615-8.—Mr. Green, head of Fishery Department, had been told about it; he came to Wrackfort to inquire into need for safe slip for boats, and, though he promised help for both, nothing had yet been done, 35620-5, 35628-30.—Annalong used to be port for these fishermen, but it was now used by coasters taking away stone from congested areas, and fishermen could not get in, 35626.—Congested Districts Board could not help with regard to better tackle and boats, only Fishery Department could give assistance of that kind, 35635-6.—Making of slip at Wrackfort was most important consideration, £200 was needed, 35638.

MURPHY, Rev. R. J.—*continued.*

Agricultural Department.

Chief good done by Department was improvement of live stock; people were beginning to see that benefits offered by Department were worth considering, 35639-42.

GREENE, Mr. CHARLES E.

See pp. 27-9.

Congestion.

In electoral divisions of Castlewellan land was rough, rocky, and mountainous, and population was declining; they should be treated as congested, to enable advances to be made for improvement of dwellings, etc.; of small occupiers under £20 valuation, 40 per cent. of money so advanced should be free gift; remainder should be re-payable on easy terms, 35644.

Fisheries.

Fishermen of Ardglass, Killough, Strangford and Portaferry needed help to procure good fishing boats and gear, as profits of fisheries were all being secured by Scotch, Manx, and Arklow boats; coastline from Dundrum to Cloughey should be scheduled in order to give this assistance, 35646.—Coast should even be scheduled as far as Donaghadee, 35649-51.—Mr. H. M'Grath, of Portaferry, and Mr. E. M'Quaid, of Ardglass, had sent in statements; former was particularly acquainted with fishing requirements, and had done all he could to assist in developing them, but all the money that had been secured from Department since 1899 was £138, for erection of small pier at Portaferry, 35653.—Mr. Green had offered loans under Fishermen's Loans Act, but people had not been able to accept, as security was required, and they could not get it; fishermen complained greatly of depredations of trawlers and inadequate protection; they asked that three-mile limit might be extended to five, 35656-7.—Share system enabled poor men to get boats; security was not required, and boat remained property of public body giving it out; instalments were repayable as fishery progressed, 35658-62.—Scheme of insurance had been started to protect Department against loss of boats, 35665.

Improvement of Holdings.

Improvement of housing accommodation was greatly needed; money could be borrowed from Board of Works, but proportion of what was required should be free gifts, for which there was precedent in Labourers Act, 35665.—Small farmers under £5 valuation needed assistance as much as labourers, 35666-8.—Labourers' cottages were being erected in Downpatrick Rural District, but small farmers should not be neglected, 35671.—In district where holdings were small there was not same opening for labourers' cottages as where holdings were large, 35674.—In small holding districts inducements ought to be given for improvement of houses, 35676.—Prizes were offered to cottagers under County Scheme, but not to small occupiers, 35677.—Labourers Act was one of most beneficial Acts ever passed, 35679.—Corresponding advantages should be extended to small farmer class, 35680.—Subsidy would be better than prize scheme, 35681-2.

Valuation and Population.

Schedules showing decrease in population since 1881, and valuation of electoral divisions of Castlewellan, Dunmore, Rosconnor, and Seaforde, 35686.

Industries.

In district there was iron ore of good quality, and in Dundrum there was said to be coal, lead, and silver mine; in Kilbeggan there was coal deposit; if these were developed emigration would be prevented, 35686.—If money were given to start, and give necessary instructions, capital would probably

GREENE, Mr. CHARLES E.—*continued.*

be found in district; only industry at present was Castlewellan Quarry; it needed development and up-to-date machinery; it could then employ ten times as many people as at present, 35688.—Iron ore had been shipped to North of England not more than ten years before, 35690.

DONNELLY, Rev. J. J.

See pp. 29-32.

Fisheries.

Ardglass had formerly about 400 fishing boats, and annual value of fish was about £60,000; now earlier taking of fish prevented herring fully maturing, and reputation of Ardglass was affected, 35693, 35710-11, 35713, 35772.—Fishermen said there should be a close season for Ardglass from 1st January to 25th May, as fishing was being threatened with total destruction owing to invasion of Scotch and English fleets before fish was fully matured, 35693, 35702, 35713, 35760, 35775, 35778.—Trawlers were doing much damage along the Ardglass coast, notwithstanding efforts of Government to prevent their coming within three-mile limit, 35693, 35774, 35782.—Steam trawlers were all owned by foreigners, 35746.—Trawling limit should be increased from three miles to six miles, as in consequence of natural ditch formed by tides at Dundrum Bay within three-mile limit, fish congregated there, and trawling tore up these shoals, 35693, 35760, 35779.—Extension of three-mile limit was an international question, 35703,.—Government made periodical inquiries, but nothing ever came of them, 35693, 35699, 35700, 35759.—Questions had also been asked in Parliament, but with no result, 35698, 35755.—About thirty-five years ago Government had spent about £25,000 in erecting a quay, but the work was incomplete, because a dangerous rock called Churn Rock had not been removed; fishermen were very much afraid of this rock; they asked that it should be removed, 35693, 35704.—Representations about Churn Rock had been brought before Department of Agriculture, but with no result, 35721.—Not much money was required to remove it, and it would not in any way damage the pier, as it was quite detached, and did not protect the harbour, 35722-35.—Ardglass was fishing market for Cloughey Harbour, Portavogie, and Kilkeel, 35693.—Curing station would be a great benefit to the fishermen, 35693, 35705-7.—Nets with large mesh and nets with small mesh would be required if close season was not established, as they could then compete with English and Scotch fishermen by beginning fishing as early as they did, 35693, 35704, 35772, 35778.—Formerly three steam-boats plied between England and Ardglass, and herring sold for from £1 to £2 per mease; now average price was 7*s.* 6*d.* per mease, 35707.—Scotch and English boats made good business of fishing, because they had good boats and could follow fish round in any weather, 35709-12.—If Ardglass men had same class of boats they also could follow fish round, 35713.—About 100 Northern Irish boats fished in Ardglass Harbour, 35736-8.—Fishermen were very anxious to get larger boats and to have machinery which Scotch and English boats had for hauling up nets, 35745.—Only twelve boats belonged to people of Ardglass, out of all that fished in the harbour, 35749.—Ardglass men depended on sea for livelihood; during winter months they sailed, 35714.—They started preparing boats in March, and season ended in October; then they became sailors in foreign vessels, 35765.—Formerly they were able to make good living during winter by white fishing, but steam trawlers had destroyed that, 35767-8.—They now began fishing in March or April, but their nets were not small enough to begin as early as Scotch and English boats, 35770-72.—Formerly towards end of season fish were caught about ten miles out; now they had to go out thirty miles, 35774.—Even if limit of trawling was extended, men would have to go to sea in winter if white fishing were not successful, 35782.—Removal of coastguard stations from Ballyharnon and Killard had been very bad for fishermen, as trawlers were more daring than ever, 35782-3.

DONNELLY, Rev. J. J.—*continued.*

Congestion.

Portavogie should be limit of scheduled district, not Cloughey, as that was quite as needy district, 35699.

MORROW, Mr. ANDREW.

See pp. 33-5.

Agricultural Schemes.

Itinerant instructor held classes and conducted experiments all over country; there were about 100 experimental plots; agricultural classes were held in Downpatrick and Banbridge, 35785.—There were also poultry, horticulture and bee schemes; shows were subsidised, and there were schemes for small farmers and for cottages erected under Labourers Acts, 35786.—Small holdings scheme was divided into three classes, labourers' cottages, holdings under £25 and holdings under £50, prizes of fruit trees and potatoes to value of 12*s.* 6*d.* were given for best-kept labourer's cottage in Downpatrick Union, 35787-8.—£5 holdings were classed under £25 valuation, as very few entered under lower classification, 35790, 35809-11.—Experimental plots were seed tests; people were much interested; report of 1906 was much sought after, 35792-5.—Average attendance at classes was thirty to forty farmers or farmers' sons, 35796-7.—Kilkeel Rural District had fared worse than rest of county under schemes; it was difficult to get anyone to keep a bull, as district was so poor, 35799-800.—Poor districts should have more help than rich ones, if money was available, 35803.—Supplementary scheme, independent of general scheme, should be arranged and worked through County Committee, 35804-5.—Department had special powers in scheduled areas to aid County Committee, 35807.—Special attention should be paid to poorer districts in agriculture and industries, and larger proportionate grant made to them, 35808.—Labourers' Cottage Competition included cottage with garden of one statute acre, 35812-3.—There was no class between that and £25 valuation, 35814.—In labourers' classes there were ten or twelve entries for three or four prizes, 35815.—When next class was fixed below £15 valuation there were so few entries that it was decided to raise it to £25, 35820-3.—Scheme for £50 valuation was well advertised in eleven newspapers, 35826.—County Committee held meetings in Belfast, 35827.—Royal Ulster Agricultural society was for whole of Ulster, 35829.—Only Antrim and Down subscribed to it, 35830.—Sum at disposal of County Committee for whole county was about £3,400, 35831.—Flax scheme had been put out, as it was not successful; there was prize for best scutched flax, but when it was brought to market only two men would buy; nobody would give proper price for good, well-cleaned flax, 35835-42.—It was worth two or three shillings a stone more than the people got for it, 35839.—Flax cultivation would increase if proper prices were paid, 35836.—There were markets at Castlewellan, Rathfriland, and Newry, 35844.—Prices were not regulated by quality and clearness; buyers would not give proper prices, 35845-6.

Technical Classes.

Manual instruction was given, and there were domestic economy classes, 35847.—Carpentry work was taught in evenings, under supervision of practical man, 35848.—There were two sets of tools, and classes lasted for six weeks—three nights at one class and three at another, 35850.—Upper and Lower Mourne had had no classes so far, as all centres had not yet been visited, 35851-2—Only difficulty in poor districts was to get places to hold classes in; in poor district near Mayobridge class was held in National School; in Mayobridge and Killorin successful domestic economy classes were held, 35853.—Manuel instruction scheme had been tried for three years, 35854.—There were four agricultural and three technical instructors, 35855.—But only one manual instructor, 35856.—Witness thought itinerant instruction one of best things that had ever come into county, 35859.—Instructor had begun last year at Dromara and Hillsborough, and then went on to Ballinahinch and Crossgar, 35862-5.—Wheelbarrows, plain gates, anything belonging to farms were made at classes, and

MORROW, Mr. ANDREW—*continued.*

pupils learnt how to handle tools, 35872-5.—Classes were principally attended by farmers' sons, also labourers' sons, in Hillsborough and Dromara, 35876.—If there were more tools and benches instructor could double his classes, 35877.—Domestic economy classes had been started at Kilkeel, and instruction was also being given in embroidery and drawn thread work, 35878.—Classes had also been held at Rostrevor and Hilltown, 35879.—There was one instructress, and about seven centres, 35881.—Technical scheme was small one—£200 from Department and £100 from county, 35882.—Preliminary training of manual instruction should be given in National schools, 35883.

Fishing.

Mr. M'Grath had sent up strong resolution to Fishery Commissioners as to slip, giving boats on share system, and trawling off County Down; Department had answered that they could not help, and that County Down got fair proportion of protection against trawling by the "Helga," 35824.

M'ALEENAN, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 35-7.

Congestion.

Witness's knowledge confirmed evidence given by Father Murphy and by Father Lowry, in Newry, as to congestion in Lower Mourne; not one-fifth of holdings were life-supporting; land was very poor, and no improvement of holdings would enable holders to live on them without other means of existence, 35887.

Industries.

Poorness of soil was compensated for by natural resources in way of mines and minerals; if they were developed there would be occupation for all; people were enterprising and would take shares if industries could be opened up; there were quarries at Castlewellan and Hilltown; latter granite was cheaper and inferior, and it was difficult to place it on market owing to difficulties of transport, 35887.—If modern machinery were erected local effort would find half cost, if Government gave other half, and demand for stone would be increased without reducing demand for labour, 35888-92.—There was no local capital available, as men who had money had no knowledge of quarrying, 35893.—Dundrum was port for shipping stone; Newcastle would be more convenient if railway continued to pier; railway from Newry through Hilltown would tap quarries and deliver at the sea, 35896.—It should come from Mayobridge, between Hilltown and Rathfriland, across the Bann River down to Burren Bridge, 35897.—Good building sand was found at Hilltown, if it could be cheaply conveyed to Belfast there would be market for it, 35898.—Light railway would give cheap and easy transit, 35899.—Dechomet Mountain Mines had been worked by an English company for some years, but they could not make it pay owing to cost of transit, 35899-902.—New railway from Banbridge to Castlewellan ran near it, and it might be worth while trying to restart it, 35902-4.—Landlords often stood in way of development of industries by demanding unfair rents, 35904.—Under Act of 1903, mines and minerals became vested in Estates Commissioners, and could be used in interests of public for public purposes; but that was not the rule for estates sold under Ashbourne Act, 35905-8.—The ore of this mine was excellent, and it ought to pay if properly started, and with transit facilities, 35909-19.—Quarries were not working, first, because of want of proper transit facilities, secondly, because of want of proper machinery; if these were supplied they could compete with Scotland and elsewhere, 35923-35.—If Government or reliable company took quarries in hand there would probably be some local capital found, 35937-41.—No representations had been made to Department of Agriculture in Dublin respecting these quarries, 35942.

MULLAGHAN, Rev. D.

See pp. 37-8.

Congestion.

In parish of Kilcoo there were 783 rated valuations; about 500 of these, or 63 per cent., did not reach over £5; if crops failed or friend in America or Great Britain did not send home money people were reduced to misery; not twenty per cent. of farmers of district subsisted on products of land, 35944.—They depended on earnings from children abroad; money made by women of family at embroidery, etc., and sheep grazing; latter industry was threatened because of large catchment areas made over to Belfast Water Companies, without compensation to tenants, 35945.—No arrangement had been made in leases about tenants' right to mountain grazing, but it had been custom for many years, 35946-7.—Belfast Waterworks had appropriated large areas; also Portadown Water Company had done so; some portions had been walled in, 35950-51.—This would affect a great number of sheep farmers, 35952.—There were no large farms in neighbourhood that could be divided for enlargement of small holdings; even if there were farmers would want to divide them among their own children; even as it was, sub-division was going on, and there was danger of as great congestion as ever, 35962-4.

Railways.

Light railway being made from Newry, by Hilltown, Kilcoo, and Castlewellan, would be of great benefit to district, 35953.—No railway company had been approached with regard to new line required to develop iron ore and quarry industries; Great Northern Company would not favour it as they had a railway from Newry by Scarva, Banbridge, and Portadown in to Newcastle; if line were made it would be a success because of freightage and summer passenger traffic to Newcastle, 35965-8.

Drainage.

Considerable portion of land lay under water for from two to four months of the year, notably in Slievenamore district, which could be reclaimed if river were sunk; some proprietors were prepared to contribute £50 if work were done, 35953.—It was no use playing at the work, it would have to be done thoroughly if done at all, 35954.

Re-afforesting.

Planting trees on rough portions of district should be tried to replace timber cut down, 35954.—If planted thinly sheep might be admitted to graze through them in a few years; tenants thought they could combine planting and grazing, 35956-61.

MURRAY, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 38-9.

Status of Witness.

Witness's valuation was £37 10*s.*, acreage 38 statute; he had valued land for twenty-five years for Land Courts, 35970.—He had been asked to value for landlords, but did not, as they refused to take his valuation, 35973.

Congestion.

District from Loughislandreavy Mountains down to Ballynahinch should be scheduled, 35974.—It comprised twenty-five townlands in Banbridge and Downpatrick Unions, 35975.—Castlewellan and Lotallion were two of the electoral divisions, 35976.—In townland of Clanvarraghan there were 1,242 acres, valuation £718, under £2 twenty holdings; under £5, 32; under £10, 21; under £20, 8; under £30, 3, and only witness's over £30, 35977.—Lord Annesley had bought wooded portion of estate from a man named Scott, 35979.—Out of 201 acres he held 100 acres in grass, rest was wooded; Bockaderry townland had 1,747 acres, valuation £619, 86 holdings; 23 were under £2 valuation, 30 under £5, 20 under £10, and 12 under £20, 35980.—Formerly hand-loom weaving supplied work for people on small holdings, and turf was plentiful, but that was now changed, and people were hiring out their children and emigrating, 35981-3.—Boys of twelve or thirteen hired themselves out until they earned enough money to take them to America or England; then they sent home money to pay the rent, 35986.—Formerly weaving was carried on for whole flax season, 35987-89.—Foreign competition had also affected the people, and prices of farm produce had fallen, 35992-3.—Witness contended that official returns showing increases of prices were

MURRAY, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

wrong; in 1865 he had sold flax at 12*s.* a stone; now they had to sell better flax at 7*s.* a stone, 35995.—Prices were good when Griffith's valuation was struck in 1863; County Down was most highly valued county in Ireland, 35996.

INDUSTRIES.

Granite quarries could be developed, and there was good supply of iron ore, 35997.—Iron ore sample gave 75 per cent. of iron, 35998.—A great deal of water power was going to waste, 35999.—Re-afforestry and arterial drainage should also be undertaken, 36001.

M'GOWAN, Rev. E. V.

See pp. 40-4.

CONGESTION IN RATHLIN.

If Rathlin Island were provided with proper harbour accommodation, that would be solution of many difficulties, 36003.—To this end Commission should urge that the island be taken by the Congested Districts Board, 36004-5.—Much of the land was very infertile, and holdings averaged from five to ten acres; drainage was badly needed, 36045.—Conditions on Rathlin were analogous to those of western islands, and if Congested Districts Board treated it in same way, much good would result, 36146-7.

FISHERIES.

Fishing industry was hampered by want of proper boats and by illegal interference of steam trawlers, 36005.—Good fish abounded, but there was no means of curing fish, and so fish were often emptied again into the sea, as in bad weather harbour accommodation was so bad that fish cannot be taken to market, 36018-20.—Curers would not come to the island, on account of difficulties, but they would if there were proper harbour accommodation, 36021-2.—Ling and haddock were caught in winter, and there were great quantities of herring and mackerel, 36023-4.—They could not be taken to Ballycastle owing to the smallness of the boats, 36025-6.—And harbour accommodation on both sides prevented transit, 36028.

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

Good harbour accommodation would mean that cattle could be safely taken to mainland; now they were taken in small boats, and horses had to be thrown on the strand and be put into small boats, and at Ballycastle they had to swim ashore, and were often injured in the process, 36009.—Government had sanctioned grant of £1,000 for improvement of Port Ushet, but there had been delay, and work was not yet begun, 36031-3.—County had also agreed to give grant, 36034, 36043.—Work should be done in summer, as storms would prevent it in winter, 36036.—County Council had committee to look after matter, and they were to visit and inspect, 36037.—It was not question of choosing site, but of improving existing Port of Ushet, 36038-41.—Engineer was coming to inspect, with County Council, 36044.—Proper harbour accommodation on Rathlin and on mainland was the great want, 36172.

STEAM TRAWLING.

Inquiry to be held at Moville into damage done by steam trawling ought to be extended so that Rathlin might be included, 36005.—It would be impossible for Rathlin fishermen to go to Moville to give evidence, 36008.—Steam trawlers could be more easily observed from Rathlin than from the mainland, 36009.

INDUSTRIES.

Kelp industry suffered greatly from want of proper harbour accommodation, as cargo was injured in transit as boats were so small; if there were large vessels all the kelp could be taken away at one time, 36010.—Formerly it had been an important industry, and it could be restored, 36111.—It was sold in the condition of ashes; fuel was very scarce in the island, as it had to be brought from mainland; dried cowdung was used, 36012.—Limestone quarries had been opened, and gave work to fifteen or twenty persons, 36119-22.—Sewing, embroidery, etc., could be taught by the girls by instructress from County Kerry, 36143-4.—Difficulty was want of premises in which to carry on instruction; hand spinning and knitting stockings might be developed, 36148.—Lady was willing to come free for one month, 36150.—When girls were instructed themselves they could instruct others, 36151-2.—Poultry, fruit culture, and bee-keeping might be profitably encouraged, as climate was not severe and frost did not lie long, 36163-6.—Potatoes were dug up pretty early, 36167-8.

M'GOWAN, Rev. E. V.—*continued.*

CONDITIONS OF LIFE ON RATHLIN ISLAND.

Prices were very high on island, as everything had to be brought from the mainland; if larger vessels could come into harbour all provisions would be cheaper; some shopkeepers had boats of their own, 36013-7.—Post came twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays, 36018.—In 1841 population was 1,010, now it was 368; there were twenty-two townlands and only seventy-four houses, 36112.—After potato famine population was much diminished, 36113.—Present valuation was £888; formerly people cultivated all the island and manufactured all their clothing, 36114-5.—Land had now gone largely from tillage to grass, 36116.—Formerly dense population made them cultivate all available land and develop cottage industries, 36117.—There was not much migratory labour, as people were too much attached to their homes to go away, 36118.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage would greatly benefit the island, as then low lands would afford pasture for cattle, and land would be available for tillage; it would not be difficult to carry out, as there was fall to the sea; in some places there would have to be cuttings through rocks, 36045-8.

FENCING.

Need of adequate fencing was great, as cattle often grazed to edge of cliffs, where there was sweetest grass, and fell over; stone and wire fences were used; security of cattle would add to prosperity of island, 36048-50.—Congested Districts Board had fenced in cliffs in Arranmore Island; same work in Rathlin should be undertaken, 36051-2.

LAND PURCHASE.

Land had not been sold to tenants, but if Congested Districts Board would assist islanders if land were sold, they might get it under more favourable conditions, 36054.—Tenants had entered Land Court to get a reduction, 36056.—In 1881 rental of island amounted to £800 a year, 36057-8.—After passing of Act of 1881 landlord gave some abatement to tenants because they did not go into court, 36060.

GRAZING.

Large grazing ranches should be parcelled out among those who had small holdings, 36060-1.—Small holders had no right of grazing on that tract, 36061.—Two holdings in island were above £50, 36063.—Large tract in middle of island had not been tilled for fifty years, 36064, 36068.—Pasture attached to small holdings was very poor, as all good land was cultivated, 36065.—Small holdings had poorest tillage land; best land was on good farms, 36066-7.

VALUATION OF HOLDINGS.

One half of holdings were under £10, 36069.—Four-fifths under £15, 36070.—Valuation exceeded rental, 36071.—Rental of island was less than half of the £800 of twenty-five years ago, 36072-4.—Tenants were in Court now, but Lay Commissioner had not yet inspected holding, and no decision had been given, 36076.

ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

Grass land might be parcelled out among those who had some of poorest holdings, 36077.—They might serve people at a distance also, 36078.—Redistribution would be better than keeping land in commonage, 36079.—There would still be a large number of small occupiers whose condition would not be improved,

M'GOWAN, Rev. E. V.—*continued.*

36081.—Land should be reserved for most deserving cases on island, 36082-4, 36087.—Small occupiers did not live in neighbourhood of grazing lands; those near were not so deserving as some further off, 36086, 36096.—Tenant of grazing land lived on island and had other means of living—a public-house, 36090-3.—Upper portion of grazing land was in hands of several occupiers who had grazing rights, 36094.—In former times people were living on these townlands, 36099.—Some holdings were held in rundale, 36100.—Redistribution of land was very desirable, but redistribution of people was a great difficulty, as they did not wish to leave their homes, 36101-2.—Holders of grass lands would probably part with them at a reasonable price, 36104.

Compulsion.

Principle of compulsion was difficult question, 36105.—Whole island had gone into Court, so if they were disturbed by application of compulsion judicial tenants would have to be dealt with, 36107.—If Congested Districts Board bought island they would have compulsory powers, 36108.—Witness saw no difference between applying compulsion to owners in fee and to judicial tenants, 36109.—Large tillage farms employed labour, so if judicial rights were taken away demand for labour would also be taken away, 36111-2.

Rates—Committee of Agricultural and Technical Education, etc.

Islanders paid agricultural and technical education rate, but got no return of any sort for it, 36123-7.—They also paid sanitary rate for mainland, 36128.—Also police rate, though there were no police on island, 31129.—Very little was expended on roads, not more than from £45 to £50 a year, 36130.—Rathlin should have first claim upon Committee of Agriculture and Technical Education, as it was so backward, 36131.—There was no representative from island on committee, as it would be very difficult for him to attend meetings, 36134-5.—If technical and agricultural work was to be promoted in Rathlin some administration of its own would have to be employed, as communication with mainland was so difficult, 36136-8.—Department of Agriculture should be made acquainted with such facts, 36139.—In some parts of the country local Agricultural Committee appointed sub-committee to deal with certain part of county, 36142.—Good results would be shown if grant were given yearly by County Council, 36143.

Roads.

County expenditure on roads was £47 3*s.* 10*d.*; rate paid on land was 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £; on other hereditaments 3*s.* 8*d*, 36152.—This was not only for maintenance, but for special works, 36153.—The island contributed £132 1*s.* 8*d.*, of which £89 0*s.* 6*d.* is on land, and £43 1*s.* 2*d.* on other hereditaments, so that £132 was paid in order to get back £47, 36155-7.—There were two representatives on the Rural District Council, both belonging to the mainland, but little had been done by any public body for Rathlin, 36159-63.

Savings Bank.

Post Office had agreed to establish Branch Bank on the island; this would be convenience for putting away rent, etc., until it was required, more than for Savings Bank, as people had not much money to save, 36170.

Cattle-breeding.

Agricultural Department had sent one bull some years ago, but it was taken away, and none had replaced it; one, however, was now waiting at Ballycastle to be taken across, 36175.—When bull was taken away it was probably damaged in crossing, and so value deteriorated, and Department had not taken it away at right time, 36176-7.

BYRNE, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 45-9.

Description of Rathlin Island.

Rathlin was six miles long and three-quarters wide, population 368; it had twenty-two townlands, and was electoral division in Ballycastle Rural District; it contained 3,396a. 3r. 38p., of which sixty acres were under water; valuation was £1,025 17*s.*, of which £791 were on land and £234 17*s.* on other hereditaments; about one-sixth of island was in landlord's hands, and let temporarily since 1881, 36183-4.—Land was not let on eleven months' system, but tenants were not judicial tenants, as they did not exist before 1881, 36185-6.—Witness thought that land in landlord's possession might be reserved by landlord without compensation, as he paid rates and taxes, 36187-8.—Landlord would not pay rates for future tenants, 36189.—Altitude varied from sea level to 450 feet; nearest point was five miles from Ballycastle, three from Fairhead, and fourteen from Cantyre; coast line was bold, and climate mild, owing to Gulf Stream; it suffered greatly from storms, especially at harvest time, 36190.—August was wettest month, 36191.—People were occupied in agriculture, fishing, and kelp-making; there were no police or coastguards on island; roads were good, but in some places had very steep gradient, 36192.—They were contract roads, 36193.—And all were on the county, 36195.—Island had at one time been heavily wooded, but now there were no trees, and fuel was exceedingly scarce, the people having to burn sods or dry cowdung, 36195-7.—Houses were small, over-crowded, ill-ventilated, and insanitary, 36197.—Parish Committee had effected improvements in other places, and if established in Rathlin by Congested Districts Board or some other body would do same there, 36199.—In some cases cattle were kept in houses, but not in the majority, 36200-1.—There were plenty of stones, with which byres for cows could be made, but people had no proper roofing, 36202.

Prize Schemes.

There was no prize scheme for encouragement of islanders; their condition was so poor that they did not come within scheme of mainlanders for small allotments and cottages; they were drifting from bad to worse, 36202-5.

Emigration.

People were not much inclined to migrate, but they had to emigrate, as they could not live on the island, they went to America, but not to Scotland or England, for labour, as those in West did, 36206-8.—If Ballycastle coal mines developed they would go over there, 36209.

Congestion.

People of Rathlin were being encouraged by clergymen and others to hold on a little longer if possible in hope of a change which would enable them to live as well as if they emigrated, 36209.—Better conditions would be good boat accommodation, assistance in providing boats and fishing gear, money at low rate of interest to improve dwellinghouses, offices, etc., assistance in fencing, in addition proper labour accommodation would be needed at Ballycastle, 36210.—Problem of drifting to the towns faced all countries, old and new, but difference between Ireland and other countries was that people left Ireland altogether; they did not drift to Irish towns, with exception of Belfast, 36212-6.—With reasonable expenditure condition of people could be improved to enable islands to support bigger population, 36217.—Long ago people had more money in their hands, 36218-9.—They could not improve much now, as money was very scarce, 36222.—Standard of living had certainly improved, as people wore better clothes, drank tea, and used more tobacco, 36223-6.—Larger population was formerly engaged in fishing than now; three smacks had been known to lie in Ushet Harbour; now there was no chance of improvement unless transit facilities were improved, 36227-30.—Tea averaged about 2*s.* per pound, and not much whiskey was drunk, as there was not much money for it. There was one publichouse on the island, 36231-3.—Police were not required, as violent quarrels were rare, 36234-6.—Re-adjustment of boundaries was urgently needed, and reform in methods of cultivation, as rotation of crops was unknown, and artificial manures or feeding stuffs were rarely used; weeds abounded, and darnel rye-grass was especially pernicious, as it could not be separated from oats and barley, and was ground up with them;

BYRNE, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

it had a narcotic effect, 36253.—There was no doctor or dispensary on the island; sick people had to do the best they could if weather was bad and Ballycastle doctor could not cross, 36254-7.

Harbour Accommodation.

If there were large fishing boats in island now, only safe anchorage for them would beat Larne or Portrush, 36237.—Ushet was not available, as it was blocked up by stones, 36238-40.—If there were better accommodation people would make an effort to have bigger boats, 36241-3.—Landing facilities and safe anchorage were as necessary at Ballycastle as at Rathlin, 36244. —After visit of Mr. Bryce, when Chief Secretary, Government offered £1,000 to clear out Ushet Harbour and improve Church Bay; County Council was to supplement by £300; but now they heard that only £900 was to be spent, and even that seemed to be indefinitely delayed, 36259-9A.—Ballycastle was the market for all the produce of Rathlin, so that improved harbour accommodation was as necessary there as at Rathlin; Ballintoy was only other harbour within easy reach, and could not be used in some winds, 36260.

Valuation of Holdings.

House and garden only, 14; £5 valuation and under 7; £8 valuation and under 14; £10 valuation and under, 10; £15 valuation and under, 19; £20 valuation and under, 6; £25 valuation and under £50, 5; over £50, 1; island was highly valued compared with other places; it seemed as if inconvenience of access had been omitted altogether; if valued in same proportion as mainland there would be a fall; prices were increasing when Rathlin was valued, 36244-7.—Nearly whole island was held in rundale, and grazing was used alternately by different partners; holdings had not yet been inspected, and there would be great difficulty, as boundaries had not been defined; Sub-Commissioner would have to define them himself, 36248-50.—No permanent arrangement should be made that would perpetuate rundale, 36251.

Industries.

Green crops are very little grown, and fodder for cattle is very scarce during the winter; cattle make little progress as they were so much exposed; dairy management was not understood, and poultry farming was neglected; in Mr. Robert Gage's time these industries were much better than now; he kept good cattle for breeding; some years ago Department of Agriculture sent a bull, but it was left too long on the island, lost condition, and had to be sold at a loss; since then no other bull had been sent, 16258-9.—But another had been promised this year, 16258A.—Horses were bred, but Rathlin received no benefit from half-penny rate levied by Department; great difficulty was experienced in bringing horses to market; they were often injured in transit; cattle suffered in same way, 36259.—There was good demand for fish at Ballycastle, and it was the market for all other produce of the island; curing establishment was badly needed, as large shoals of fish had to be allowed to go in rough weather, 36260.—Mining industry of Ballycastle should be properly developed, as there was valuable coal there; brick-making was also being developed, and glazed earthenware could be made from silica found there, 36260.—Small creameries might be established, as in Belgium, and in summer cream might be taken to the mainland, and sent to Armoy creamery, 36275.

Education.

Some system of education, teaching children subjects which would be useful to them, such as handicrafts, farming, fish-curing, etc., should be introduced, 36260.

Rates.

Islanders felt aggrieved in being forced to contribute to upkeep of main roads of County Antrim, also in having to pay for sanitary expenses of Ballycastle district, 36260.

BYRNE, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Fishing.

The two fishing stations of neighbourhood were Ballycastle and Ballintoy, in both of which landing facilities were bad, 36262-3.—Fishing industry had declined greatly during last thirty years, 36264.—Ballintoy had private harbour belonging to limestone company, but it had been filled up with a storm and needed much improvement, 36265-7.—There was good fishing, and fish was sent to Portrush and Belfast, 36268-9.—Ballycastle had prior claim to expenditure on harbour, as it was harbour for Rathlin, 36270-1.—Both ports were about nine miles from Rathlin, but at Ballycastle there was demand for fish, not at Ballintoy, 36272-4.

LAVERTY, Rev. F.

See pp. 49-52.

Congestion.

Witness had lived on Rathlin Island from 1883 to 1887, and in his opinion state of island was steadily getting worse; in Mr. Gage's time everything was more prosperous, as he took an interest in the island; now there was no organisation nor co-operation among the people; if Congested Districts Board could organise cultivation of land, fishing, and cottage industries, improvement would follow, 36276-36290.—Instruction was very necessary, and inducements for improvements, 36277.—Some one was needed to take general charge of the island, to give instruction and assistance, and improvement would soon follow, 36278-9.—Mr. Gage had done all this for the island; after his death the islanders had no leader, 36280-2.—Change of proprietorship of holdings would be no practical remedy by itself; organisation was necessary for improvement, 36284.—In Rathlin, Catholic priest and Protestant clergyman were constantly being changed, and they had not the same power or interest to organise the people as they would have if there for any considerable period, 36285.—Witness endorsed nearly everything Mr. Byrne had said regarding size of holdings and agriculture; the only manure was wrack from beach, and lime had to be brought from mainland, as there was no fuel for limekiln, 36285-6. —Mr. Gage had kept limekiln going, and sold lime to the people; he bought cargo of coal yearly, and people could buy from him; dispensing authority resident on island, was what was needed; formerly there were numbers of sailors, but small vessels had disappeared, as steamers had taken their place; now people were helpless for want of instruction, 36288.—Some kind of District Committee was what the island needed, 36291.—If the people were directed they were intelligent enough to become self-supporting in time, 36292.—Committee would need function to promote industries required by island, 36293.—Instructors from different departments could be sent at different times, but a resident general director was necessary; Mr. Gage had filled that position, 36294.—After instruction and direction had been given the people must stand or fall by themselves, 36295-6.—Formerly Mr. Gage bought kelp, stored it, and shipped it away; now people had to bring their own little stocks separately, and it was often damaged in transit, 36310.

Fishing.

Formerly people depended on fishing, but now nobody lived by fishing only; crabs and lobsters used to be caught, and were very profitable, 36298-9.—Now people did a little at several things, but did not depend on fishing, 36300-1.—If there were fair anchorage fishing could be developed, if loans for boats were given; someone was needed to direct and instruct the people, 36309, 36311.

Industries.

Limestone industry had been started, and employed fifteen men, 36303-4.—The sea ought to be natural outlet for hardy boys, and formerly had been, 36307-8.—Some of the girls went out to service, some worked on farms and helped at kelp, but there were no home industries; the girls were intelligent, and if work were shown to them they would be most willing to do it, 36312-4.—If industries were once organised, people would soon become self-reliant and self-supporting, 36345-6.

LAVERTY, Rev. F.—*continued.*

Emigration and Migration.

Very few of the people had relatives in America; in 1854 300 or 400 people had sailed to America, but they did not seem to have been successful; they were untrained and illiterate, and unable to compete with city life, 36305-6.—People living on south end of Rathlin would go to America sooner than to the north end, 36315.—When Mr. Gage was landlord he banished wrong-doers to Ireland, 36316.—People would not leave, because they loved their homes, 36319.—If a man were offered better land he might go, but people did not like moving, 36323-5.—People would probably have no objection to migrating to contiguous land, but they would object to going to other end of island, 36334-8.

Land Tenure.

Rundale was universal on the island, and was a most unsatisfactory state of affairs; only remedy would be to give every man his own farm in the one place, which would require re-adjustment of boundaries on the whole island, 36326-33.—Mr. Gage had not tried to do away with it; he had found it there, and it was not easy to disturb it; it was always difficult to please people when changes were being made, 36339-42.

Department of Agriculture *v.* Congested Districts Board.

If help of Department of Agriculture depended on grant from County Council it would not be fair to ask local assistance from such poor people as there were in Rathlin Island, but island might be given over to Congested Districts Board, as Clare Island had been, and properly organised, or Department could appoint and finance special sub-committee independently of County Committee; probably specially constituted committee would be most satisfactory, 36347-63.

KERR, Rev. MONTGOMERIE.

See pp. 52-3.

Fencing.

Fencing of dangerous cliffs was greatly needed, as animals were frequently lost; farmers themselves could not do necessary work, but they could give time and assistance; stone or wire fences were needed, 36365-6.

Improvements.

Houses were too small, generally having only kitchen and bedroom, with clay floor and thatched roof, 36366.—Places for keeping cattle were very poor, 36367.—Small outlay would improve houses, and people would give their time and labour, 36369-70.—Parish Committee's methods would probably answer very well, 36371.—Farm implements were very antiquated, 36372.—Organisation and loans to be paid by instalments would improve matters greatly; fencing would allow children to go to school, which they could not do now, as they had to watch the cattle, 36372-3.—School attendance was exceptionally bad in Rathlin, fifty-four being on roll, only thirty being in average attendance, 36374-6.—Local Committee to organise things was greatly needed, 36379-80.

Harbour Accommodation—Communications with Mainland.

Harbour was greatly needed; Mr. Bryce, when Chief Secretary, had promised grant, and County Council and Agricultural Board had given their proportions, but nothing had yet been done, 36377-9.—If harbours were improved subsidy would have to be offered to induce coasting steamers to call, 36382-4.—At present there was no place where coasting steamer could lie to take cattle, etc., on board, 36385.—Ushet was rather small for a steamer, though a pier had been run up for steamers that carried limestone to Scotland, 36385A.—Winter storms would prevent regular communication under best of circumstances, 36387.—Time for sending away cattle was from April to October, 36388.

Roads.

Good road running through the island was greatly needed, as in some places gradient was very steep, 36379.

KERR, Rev. MONTGOMERIE—*continued.*

Land Purchase.

In Mr. Gage's time they were asked to sell land, but some legal point prevented sale, 36392.—It would not be profitable to transfer land to tenants without improvement of holdings, as that would stereotype bad conditions, 36393-4.—If Congested Districts Board bought first they would improve everything before re-selling, 36395.—Until land was purchased and improved by them, or some other body, there was little chance of improvement, 36396-9.

WOODSIDE, Mr. ROBERT.

See pp. 53-5.

Harbour Accommodation.

In 1899 Antrim County Council formed a Pier and Harbour Committee; harbours people of Ballycastle division were interested in Ballycastle, Ballintoy and Rathlin; difficulty was that £300 was limit of expenditure allowed on one harbour, 36400; £300 had been spent on Ballycastle four years ago, half of which was given by Department of Agriculture; Church Bay was next considered, but idea of improvement was abandoned, as it would cost too much; Ushet was then considered, as it was a natural harbour; but it had been filled up at one time to prevent smuggling; it could be made available for large fishing boats, 36401, 36404.—It was only three miles across from Fair Head, and sheltered from the north; if boats could not come into Church Bay they could come into Ushet, 36405.—If cleared fifty or sixty-ton vessels could come in, 36406.—Disadvantage of Church Bay was that it was open to north-west, 36408.—Doon was another natural harbour, but it had not been surveyed, and cost of improvement was not known, 36409-10.—Cause of delay with reference to work to be done with Government and County Council grants was that no grant had yet been made; inquiries were being made by the Treasury, and representations were being sent to the Lord Lieutenant; but, so far, neither Treasury grant nor County Council contribution had been actually given; witness had written to Sir James Dougherty, Assistant Under Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and explained that Council grant could only be £300, 36411.—There seemed to be some doubt as to whether Treasury would give £1,000 in addition to £300 of County Council, or only £700, to make up £1,000 altogether, 36412-3, 36418-20.—Mr. Oliver was to come and examine Ballintoy on 30th September; they hoped to get him to Ushet, 36413, 36424.—Department of Agriculture had been approached repeatedly, 36415, 36422.—County Council was prohibited, under Section 67 of Grand Juries Act of 1836, from contributing more than £300, 36417.—Department of Agriculture might give contribution if they knew that Treasury and County Council were also contributing, 36421.—Mr. Lane and Mr. Oliver had made survey of Ushet, and Mr. Brett had made estimate for improvements, but witness had not seen report, 36423.—County Council recognised that unless Ballycastle Harbour was improved it was useless to improve Rathlin, 36427-8.—Witness did not know whether Government understood that, 36429.—There was plenty of fish if only men could get out, and land it after catching, 36429.—County Council was in sympathy with the island, and was doing what it could; it had provided three boats, 36433.

M'GOWAN, Rev. J.

See pp. 55-6.

Harbour Accommodation.

Witness had been administrator of Rathlin from 1897 to 1899; proper harbour accommodation on the island and at Ballycastle was urgently needed; Ballycastle Harbour, since the "improvements" had been rendered more dangerous than before, as a high wall shut out view, and sailors could not see where they were going, 36434.

Transit Facilities.

Good broad road was needed for conveyance of produce across island, 36435.—If Congested Districts Board could help people to get good

M'GOWAN, Rev. J.—*continued.*

boats a great need would be supplied; formerly there was good cattle boat, but it was now lying high and dry at Ushet, because there was no proper harbour accommodation either on mainland or island; it could carry horses and cattle standing, 36435-6—It was a good boat, and could stand any sea, with proper harbour accommodation, 36437.—If weather was good cattle could be walked into boat; but at Ballycastle it was so shallow that boat had to be tilted on its side; it drew about three feet, 36438-9.—Boat was in use about one year, but then got into disrepair, and people had no means of repairing it, 36441.—Boat would again be available if repaired, and if Ballycastle Harbour were deepened, 36443-4.—It cost £52, 36445.—It could carry six horses standing, 36447.

Improvement of Holdings.

It would be a great matter if grass land could be broken up and added to existing holdings; land lying uncultivated for sixty years showed no tendency to return to heather, 36447.—On one large stock farm in north-west called Kebb, no one now lived; formerly seven families lived there in comfort; Kilpatrick was another instance; there were traces of cultivation on both; if all could be used for enlargement of holdings it would be a great benefit, 36449.—Far more fodder could be raised if land were cultivated, 36451.—Some men who sent cattle to graze would have holdings enlarged, and have more produce in the end, 36453.—There was some mountain grazing, and re-adjustment all round would effect great improvement, 36454-5.—About 120 acres were available, and if small holders had three or four acres added he would gain immensely as, with proper cultivation of fodder, more cattle could be reared, 36456-61.—Houses were in bad condition, and so were outoffices, 36463.

Migration.

If people were sent far away from their homesteads houses would have to be put up for them, which would be expensive, 36449.

Industries.

There were no industries on island now, though formerly people had made everything they required, including shoes, twine for fishing lines, and fishing nets, 36461.—They grew flax for the twine; girls were intelligent, and did well in service in Belfast; they could be usefully employed at home industries, 36462.

Drainage.

Drainage was much needed, as whole island was waterlogged; much land could be made available for cultivation, and climate would be moderated by drainage, which would be much more useful than water walls; the fall was big enough to allow good drainage, 36462-3.

Fishing.

Trawlers did great damage to fishing, as they came at nightfall and dragged away nets and lines of local people, and spoiled fishing beds; there was plenty of fish if there were fishing boats and tackle and curing station for disposing of them afterwards, and that would keep young men on the island, 36463.

Cattle-Breeding.

Agricultural Board have done something for improvement of strain, but many people thought that hardier breed of cattle than shorthorns would do better, such as the Ayrshire, 36463-4.

Fencing.

Fencing edges of cliffs was greatly required, as animals fell over into the sea, thus causing great loss to poor men, 36464.

Credit System.

Credit system crippled people very much; they bought nearly everything on credit, and prices and interest were high, 36464.—There was no credit bank, 36465.—Only remedy would be money advanced by

M'GOWAN, Rev. J.—*continued.*

Congested Districts Board on easy terms, 36466.—System of credit banks had succeeded well elsewhere, and ought to in Rathlin, 36467.

Emigration.

Emigration in real sense was almost unknown in island; even after the famine people had not gone to United States or Australia, but went in sailing vessels to Argentine, and died of yellow fever; at any rate there was never any trace of them, 36467-9.

M'QUIG, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 57.

Harbour Accommodation.

Ushet Harbour needed clearing, as it was blocked up with loose stones, 36471.—If cleared there would be about seven feet at the top in low water, 36472.—Big boats could be kept there if it was cleared, 36473.—Large boat had been lying there for two years, riding at anchor, 36474-5.—Reason why boat built at Portrush was not used was that there was no depth of water for loading it, 36476-7.—She would draw five feet when loaded, 36478.—There were only two feet of water in harbour at present, 36480.—If properly cleared, large steamer could go into harbour, 36483.—But that would be useless unless Ballycastle Harbour was cleared, 36484-5.—It would be possible to take cattle to Larne if boats were big enough, 36486.—Cod, ling, and the common glasson were caught, 36489-91.

M'CURDY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 57-8.

Cattle-Breeding.

Witness farmed 7½ acres (Irish), and had another small piece from landlord on eleven months' system, 36493-5.—Greatest difficulty was transport of cattle which were bred on the island, as harbour accommodation was so bad both on mainland and island; inferior cattle had to be bred, as people could not afford feeding stuff for good cattle, 36496.—Bull was great advantage, but cattle were hard to feed, as the breed was too good; more hardy breed would suit island better, 36497-500.—Some sheep were kept on island, but witness had lost all his over the cliffs, as they had been tempted too near edge by sweet grass, 36502-5.—Great need was fencing of cliffs; some stone fencing had been put up, 36506-7.

Farm Stock.

Witness kept two cows; he had bought shorthorns in Ballycastle, paying £12 10*s.*, for a trial, but he had to give her a good deal of inside feeding, buying linseed cake, etc., in Ballycastle, 36508-10.—He also grew some turnips, 36511.—No others on island treated cattle in this way, as they had inferior cattle; witness found it did not pay, he would have to get rid of his, 36512-5.—He tilled all of his land that was worth tilling, 36516-9.—Witness made just enough butter for his family, 36521.—He sold calves at about one year old, 36528.—He had to take what price he could get in Ballycastle, as it would not pay him to bring it back, 36529-32.

Horses.

Horses were much injured when being taken over to sell, as they had to be tied, and leather straps had to be put on pasterns, 36533.—Horses were bred on the island in spite of the difficulties of transport, 36534.—A stallion was kept by one man on island for use of people, but it was not changed sufficiently often, 36535-6.—Poor men on island were not able to buy horses, but it encouraged them to breed their own horses, 36537.

Fishing.

Witness eked out his living by fishing; he caught enough for his family, and if weather was fine and

M'CURDY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

catch was good he tried to take surplus to Ballycastle, but they had to be sold very cheaply, 36539.—Sometimes when lines were left out trawlers came and swept all away, 36540.—Complaint had been made to Fishery Board, as this was within the three-mile limit, 36541-2.—There was only one coastguard boat, and trawlers came frequently, mostly Scotch and English fishermen, coming without lights and carrying all before them, 36543-50.—Witness had himself nearly been run down by trawler without lights one night when fishing, 36543, 36551-3.—Cod and ling were caught in the Sound; there was also hake on north of island, 36554-5.

M'CURDY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 58-60.

Witness's valuation was £6; rent, £6 3*s.* 4*d.*; acreage five Irish acres, with a little grazing land besides, 36558-61.

Fencing.

Fencing was badly needed to save cattle from falling over cliffs, 36562.—Stone fences could be erected in some places, but in others there was no way of getting the stone along the rocks, 36600-2.—Wire fences would be best, as in Scotland, though that was not as good protection as stone, 36604-5.

Drainage.

Drainage was needed, as water lay on land and there was no outfall, 36562-4.—Witness drained some himself, but soakage was required to carry water away, 36565.

Roads.

There were no roads to houses, 36565.—Witness was half a mile from public road; he could get cart to his house in some way, but it was difficult, 36565-8.

Farm Stock.

Witness kept cow and horse, 36569.—He kept calf just a year, occasionally two calves, 36570.—It was very seldom that second calf was born before first was disposed of, so that there were never three beasts beside the horse, 36571-3.

Crops.

Corn, barley, potatoes and some beans were grown and used by witness and his family; it was not much use selling potatoes out of Ireland, and people had not good seed, 36574-80.

Fishing.

Fishing would be better industry than farming if properly developed; curing station was badly needed, 36582.—Witness fished in small boat for lobsters, and crabs in summer; lobsters were sold in Manchester and London, after being taken to Ballycastle, but sometimes they died if train was missed or other delay occurred, 36583-6.—Bait lines were often swept away by trawlers, 36590.—Mackerel fishing was best in the Three Kingdoms, 36606—When caught they had to be taken to mainland and sold, but if a day old they were no use, 36608-9.—Representations had not been made to Department about mackerel fishing, 36610.—Witness had been to Scotland in his own boat, but had not caught any fish, 36612-4.—He had gone on this side of the Mull of Cantyre; it was more convenient there, as harbours were good, 36616-21.—If effort were made to make Department aware of good mackerel fishing it might be way of inducing authorities to construct required piers, 36622-4.—Herrings were caught from May till September, 36625.—Sometimes till November, 36626.—Mackerel were there nearly all winter, 36627.—There was plenty of fish if there were harbour accommodation, 36629.—Scotch would come and compete if there were good shelter; only way of being equal with them would be to have better boats, 36630-1.

M'CURDY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Food Supplies.

There were small grocers' shops on island, 36593.—People made their own bread from oats or flour, 36595-36598.—When mail boats came they brought bread from mainland, 36569.—Tea was 2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per pound, 36599.

GLASS, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 60.

Witness's valuation was £8; rent, £7; he farmed ten Irish acres, 36634.—Witness's house was too small for his family of eleven; it had only one room, 36649-52.

Fencing.

Fencing was what was most required; witness had lost during last six years three mares, and sheep and cows, 36635.—His grazing came down to sea, 36636.—Wire fencing was only kind that could be put up, 36637.—Stones could not be carted for stone fences, 36639.—If money were granted there could not be choice between fencing and harbour improvement at Ballycastle, as both were needed, 36640-1.—Harbour accommodation was greatly needed at Ballycastle and Rathlin, 36642.

Fishing.

Mackerel had been very plentiful for last four or five years, 36644.—Herring also was abundant, but there was no way of catching either at present, 36645-6.—Until piers were improved it was useless to buy nets, 36647-8.

Farm Stock.

Witness kept two cows and one horse, selling calves when about one year old, 36654-7.

Tillage.

Witness kept more than half of his land in tillage; he grew potatoes, corn, and barley; winter feeding for stock was only hay; he had milk for his children during winter, oatmeal porridge was used on island while people had their own meal, 36659-64.

Manner of Living.

A good many people got money from children who worked on mainland, though most had to live on what there was on island, 36667-8.—It would be impossible to get on without fish, as salted fish helped to keep people alive in the winter, 36670-2.

Potato Crop.

Potato crop of last year was not very good, 36673.—No spraying was ever done in island, 36674-6.—Blight was bad last year, 36677.—Spraying was practised on mainland, 36678.—If island committee were formed they might encourage spraying, 36679.

Want of Organiser.

Witness was young man working on his father's farm when Mr. Gage was alive; island was much worse off since his death, 36680-2.—Some authority or body should be appointed to take his place, 36683-4.

WILLIAMS, Mr. WILLIAM

See pp. 61-2.

Witness's Mode of Living.

Witness had small farm on eleven months' system, with no other land except some grazing from Rev. Mr. Kerr, on which some cattle grazed; he had house and garden, 36687-90.—If grazing land were divided up witness would have to keep fewer cattle, 36691.—He had seven acres at £7 10*s.* 2*d.* rent, 36692-3.—

WILLIAMS, Mr. WILLIAM.—*continued.*

It did not pay, 36695.—Land on Rathlin was much too dear, 36697.—Witness could not go into court as his land was under eleven months' system, 36698.—He tilled whole of seven acres, and paid rent to Mr. Gage's agent; grazing was Rev. Mr. Kerr's, 36699-701.—He kept two cows, three yearlings, and one old horse, 36702.—He grew potatoes, turnips, beans, and oats, 36704.—Cattle were house-fed in winter, 36705.

HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

Harbour accommodation was greatly needed on both sides; witness had commission from Post Office and Lights Board for running boat twice a week to Ballycastle; Ballycastle was worse off than Rathlin, 36706.—One winter £40 worth of boats were lost in it, 36707.—Witness had also contract from Ballast Office in Dublin, 36708.

FISHERIES.

Herring and mackerel were very plentiful, but they could not be caught, 36710.—Formerly fisheries were much better than now, as people lived by them, 36735-6.

MR. GAGE.

Mr. Gage's management and sympathetic treatment of the people had good results, 36713.—Apparently island was not in as good condition now as then, though if Mr. Gage's rule were brought back it was doubtful whether younger generation would be as amenable to his rule as older one had been, 36714-6.

LAND TENURE.

Rents were paid yearly some time before Christmas; all tenants held on same conditions, 36717-9.—Witness had been sixteen years in his holding; there was no house on his farm, but he had got one not far away, 36720-1.—Agreement had been signed by tenants for eleven months' system, but stock was not turned out every year, as that would do no good, 36722-4.

STATE OF RATHLIN.

Witness did not think island was going back, nor yet forward; in 1852 things were worse than now, but this year was particularly hard one, 36727-8.—Not many tenants were in arrears; in 1853 Mr. Gage had paid passage of many emigrants; some of these had since been heard from, 36729-30.—Witness thought that standard of living had advanced on the island, and if younger generation had to go back to those days they would be still more discontented, 36737-42.—Considering all the losses and misfortunes of the people, it was wonderful that they were not more in arrears than they were, 36743-4.

GRIFFITH'S VALUATION.

At time of Griffith's valuation times were improving, people were well clothed, flax was grown and spun at home; there was not much money in circulation, but expenses were less.

M'CONNELL, Mr. CHARLES.

See pp. 63-5.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Halfpenny in the £1 rate was struck for agricultural purposes; County Committee had worked on lines adopted in Congested Districts Board's area; sires and bulls had been introduced into Cushendall district, 36747.—They were purchased by Department and lent to district through County Committee with two or three years to pay back price, 36748.—Improvement had gone on since 1902, 36750.—Further improvement would be possible if there were funds; poultry station had been established at Cushendall; sheep-breeding should be encouraged; nothing had been done as yet, 36751.—If Department made funds available County Committee would make good use of them, 36754.

M'CONNELL, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

CONGESTION.

District was congested, but not scheduled, as it ought to be; farms were very small, and could not make a decent living without help from America or Australia, 36755-7.—Cushendall, from Cushleak to Garronpoint, was exceptionally poor district, 36790-1.—Many young people went abroad or to sea who might be better employed at home, 36792.—County Council recognised that district required special aid, 36806.—And would develop poorer districts if they had funds, 36807A.—Ratepayers of better-off districts would be glad to help poorer parts, 36808.—Land was very poor and difficult to get at; many farmers taking pork to Ballymena market had to spend two days over it, 36811.—Farming was only industry, 36812.—Thirty-six per cent. of holdings were under £10, 36813.—In Ballymena Union 39 per cent. were under £10, in Ballycastle 31, 36815-6.

FISHING.

There were no facilities for fishing in district, so lads went to sea or to Glasgow, etc., for employment; at Cushendun harbour had been filled up, and there was now no local fishing population, though there would be if there were accommodation; County Council was limited to expenditure of £300 for pier improvement, and that had been granted to Rathlin; Cushendun, Ballintoy, and Cushendall were just as needy, 36759-61.—Provision of harbours and piers for fishing accommodation was most necessary, 36826.

RAILWAYS.

Railway should be extended from Parkmore to Cushendall, about six miles further on, 36762-3.—Traffic on county road from Parkmore to Waterfoot, port from which iron ore was shipped, was excessive; road cost £500 to £600 a year in excess of ordinary grant on account of iron ore traffic; railway would save this, and county would be justified in guaranteeing promoters, 36764.—It was half county charge, and would supply wants of whole county in matter of traffic facilities, and tourist and iron ore traffic would justify guarantee; it would give market to Cushendall, 36765-6.—Northern Counties Company had not been approached, but memorial had been presented to Midland Company, but witness did not know reply, 36767-8.—Market would follow railway, and industries might be established, 36769.—Extension of railway to Cushendall was very important, 36826.

SHEEP.

Sheep were kept on mountains above Cushendall; wool was sent to Glasgow and Belfast; if it could be manufactured in district it would give employment, 36770-1.—Occupiers of Glens of Antrim had sheep, 36776.—Improvement in breed would be chiefly for benefit of small holders; larger ones could look after themselves, 36805.

IRON ORE.

Seventy or seventy-five men were employed in Glenravel iron ore mine, and there were probably twice as many in other mines, 36772-3.—Cartage had diminished since traction engine had been put upon road; it cut up road, and farmers had to pay for repairs, 36774-5.

INDUSTRIES.

There was lime industry at Carnlough, 36778.—A doubtful industry for chemical products also, 36779.—There was no industry for women, 36781.—There was no technical scheme in operation, 36782.—Manual instructor had been appointed, who taught carpentry, etc., 36787.—Instruction in domestic science would be very useful, 36789.—Establishment of local industries was one of needs of district, 36826.

STOCK SCHEMES.

Sires and bulls were supplied to this district, but not to County Down; pony sires and Galloway bulls were best for this district, 36783.—Terms on which they were given were applicable to district only, 36784.—If scheme could be further developed it would pay, 36785.

M'CONNELL, Mr. CHARLES—*continued.*

Emigration.

Young men who went to sea left place altogether, 36793.—Young women went to America, 36795.—In Ballymena there were industries, and young women found employment at home, 36796.—Belfast was as strange a place to the young women of the Glens as was America, 36797.—They preferred America, 36798-9.—If young men had fishing facilities they could earn more at home than by going to sea, 36802.—It would be better for themselves and district if they could remain at home, 36803.

Technical Instruction.

Manual instruction was begun two years before; man was paid £100 a year and expenses, and stayed six or eight weeks in one centre, 36818-20.—There had been no official report yet, as work was in its infancy, but it taught men to be handy, etc., 36821-2.—Ballymena had technical school, so instructor did not go there, 36823.—Instructor just proposed to lay foundation of a trade, 36824.—In winter young men could do many things about farms that would otherwise have to be done by paid men, if they had had no instruction, 36825.

BLACK, Mr. ALEXANDER.

See pp. 65-9.

Congestion.

Poverty of districts of Cushendall and Cushleak was due to uneconomic holdings; this was due to three causes: (1) judicial rents were too high; (2) land was difficult to cultivate owing to height of mountain sides, work having to be done with spade; (3) difficulty of marketing produce, owing to distance, bad roads, and lack of railway accommodation, 36829.—Farmers could only make rent by using labour of families who worked for nothing, and using money sent by friends in America, 36830.—On steep mountain sides up-to-date tools could not be used on agricultural land, 36831-2.

Land Purchase.

Holdings had not been bought out, as people could not afford to buy at present rents, 36833-4.—Majority were second term rents, too high for basis of purchase, 36835-6.—Landlords in general knew very little about the value of their land; they would feel aggrieved if they had to sell at fewer years' purchase than others, 36837.—Even resident landlords did not often inspect their farms, 36839-41.—Judicial rents were too high; rent fixing in these poor districts would require special treatment by Land Commissioners they should take into consideration difficulty of cultivating land, instead of taking exact value, 36842-5.—Commissioners' system prevented them from making such allowance, 36846-47A.—Griffith's valuation was higher there than in any part of country, consequently farmers had to pay high rates, 36848.—Sub-Commissioner apparently did not take all these things into consideration, 36849-50.—Very few farms had been sold, and they fetched a large price; most farms were handed down from father to son, 36906-7.—Witness could not give any purchase prices, 36908-10.—In what negotiations there were landlords and tenants could not come to terms, 36911-3.—Witness had known of one case where landlord offered to sell at 24½ years' purchase on first term rents, on condition that there was no bargaining, tenants must either refuse or accept, 36915-7.—One property in Antrim had been sold under Ashbourne Act at twenty years' purchase, 36918-21.—Witness did not know of anything that had enhanced value of land in Antrim to justify increase of five years' purchase, 36922-5.—Witness suggested that land should be fairly valued by independent Government body such as Congested Districts Board, and bought out under Act of 1903, 36970-1.—Basis of purchase might be amount of security divided into number of years' purchase, 36972.—Government body should decide the number of years' purchase, 36973.

Valuation.

Witness was sheep farmer, with holding of £3,600, with only a couple of acres tillage, 36851-3.—Not a judicial tenant, 36854.—In Pink Schedule proximity to market was taken into consideration; where rent was fixed, valuer visited and inspected land; landlord had nothing to do with fixing rent, 36855-60.—Commissioners took difficulties into consideration to a certain extent, but not fully, 36863-36888.—Rents were much below valuation, one example being: valuation £63, rent £25, 36864.—Same schedule ruled determining of prices all over Ireland, 36866.—Man with practical knowledge of farming and impartial as between tenant and landlord would not be likely to fix rent too high, 36891.—Commissioners had not enough knowledge of farming generally in difficult place to fix rent quite fairly, 36894.—They valued on a system for whole country, 36895.—There was nothing to be said against *personnel* of Sub-Commission; the only thing was, they did not take local circumstances into consideration, 36896-8.—In time of Griffith's valuation farmers broke down oftener than they did now; most of them went to America, 36902.—Standard of living was higher now, and wages had risen; lands had fallen and prices had risen, so no one was better off, 36903-5.

BLACK, Mr. ALEXANDER.—*continued.*

Methods of Cultivation.

Horse was kept on £10 holdings as a rule, 36867.—Land was too steep to plough, so had to be cultivated with spade; amount of arable land was small for size of holding; farmers had to try to cultivate every bit of it that they could, 36869-70.—Farmers could not afford to keep up-to-date tools such as spring grubbers, turnip sowers, etc.; farm implements had improved, but these farmers could not afford them, 36871-4.—They understood the tools, but could not buy them, 36876-7.—Turnip-hoe cost from £2 to £2 10s., 36879.—It would be advantage if Department or someone else provided for hiring out of these implements, people to repay in certain number of years, 36882-3.—Or to give the implements at cost price, repayment to extend over certain number of years, 36884-5.—Land had great tendency to go back to its original state, dry land to whins and wet land to rushes; it required working up if full value was to be got out of it, 36886.—Steepness of hills solved question of drainage to some extent, 36887.

Standard of Living.

About 1,852 people used very little tea, and manufactured their own clothes, 36926-7.—These things would now cost a good deal; formerly people lived more on potatoes and oatmeal, 36928.—Living altogether was more costly now than half a century ago, 36931-4.—Sanitary dwellings should be erected for farmers as well as for labourers; loans should be granted, 36986.

Cost of Labour.

Boys who formerly got £3 for half-year now got £12, 36935.—But labour-saving machinery had come into use, 36936.—If small holders of £10 or £12 valuation had to hire labour they went to the wall, 36938.—English system of farming was different from Irish, 36940.—Sheep were kept by large farmers; small men did not try them, 36941.—Big farms were generally held on lease, as in Scotland, not on eleven months' system, as grazing farms in south were held, 36943-5.

Compulsion.

If compulsion was adopted price ought to be fixed on fair and square principle; it was all a question of price, 36947-52.—Compulsion was already applied to occupiers of land for railway purposes, 36954.—And under Labourers Act, 36955.—State had said that dual ownership and congestion must disappear, so they would have to take the best steps to effect this, 36957-8.—If any loss was incurred, whole State should bear the loss, 36974-36976.—It would not be right to leave people with less income than before, 36975.—If farmer had bought land too dear he had no right to expect help from State, 36977.—Fair value should be guaranteed, 36979.

Industries.

Wool was sent to Scotland, through brokers in Glasgow, 36959-60.—Landlords of district were Earl of Antrim and Lord Londonderry, 36962.—If woollen

BLACK, Mr. ALEXANDER.—*continued.*

industry were established it would probably be successful, 6963.—Mill at Cushendull had failed for want of facilities for putting material on market, 36965.—Shipping facilities would not be required for raw wool, but for manufactured, if industry were started, and for other things; it was now shipped at Ballycastle in coasting steamers belonging to Mr. M'Ildowie, 36966-9.

Fishing.

Fishing in slack season would help to keep young men at home, 36980.—Plenty of herrings were to be caught if there were facilities, 36982A-4.—Piers and boats would be required both at Cushendall and Cushendun, 36987.—Evidence would be given of class of piers required, 36990.

DOBBS, Mr. S. M.

See pp. 69-71.

Cushendall Dispensary District.

District contained 42,681 acres; 6,500 acres were turf and barren mountain, 20,955 acres were mountain grazing, 11,309 pasture, 113 plantations; only 3,804 acres were arable; of this, 970 acres were fair, level, alluvial land, 36994.—Climate was cold, as aspect was north-easterly, 36995.—Rainfall 48 inches, 36996.

Valuation.

Population in 1901, 2,298; valuation £3 12*s.* 6*d.* per head; valuation was misleading, as derelict mills, mines, railways and quarries, etc., were highly valued; deducting three holdings over £100, valuation was less than £11 per holding; Antrim was highest valued land in Ireland, 36999.—Reason was Griffith's valuation had begun in the South in famine times, and finished in North-east thirteen years after, when prices were rising; best standard of comparison with West was second term judicial rents, 37000.—Valuation of different Commissioners varied greatly; in townland of Tamlaght valuation was £167 15*s.*, and rent £80 7*s.*, judicial rent, 37001-2.—Mr. J. N. Black's farm was valued at £63 17*s.*; rent was £25, 37003.—In Glendun valuation was £880, rent £517 0*s.* 8*d.*, 37004.—Average of rent was half valuation, 37006.—Average valuation was £11; if rent were £5, valuation would be down to £5, or little more than standard of congestion, 37007.

Congestion.

A local Committee had been meeting for last three weeks to gather as much information as possible about congestion generally to submit to Commission, and had made report, 36992-3.—Poverty and congestion were chiefly due to absence of means of communication; there was no land available for migration, but land would support population if there were outlet for farmers' produce and fishing facilities; narrow gauge railway ended on top of mountain seven miles from place it is supposed to serve; passenger service was bad, and goods rate enormous, from Larne to Portrush; over fifty miles of wild coast there was no harbour; results were—(1) farmers had to take less for produce, (2) shopkeepers had to charge more for goods, (3) fishermen could do no good, as there was no safe anchorage, 37007-8.—(4) No industry could flourish with delays and expense of carriage; (5) limestone and iron ore were plentiful and good, but scarcely worked; (6) tourists scarcely visited the place; remedies were—(1) Harbour and extension of railway to Cushendall; (2) good road to Cushleake; (3) extension of Parkmore Railway to Cushendall, six or seven miles; terminus of iron ore railway was four miles from Cushendall, 37009-12.—There were no engineering difficulties in way of extending railway line, it had been surveyed, 37014.—Extension of railway would help to develop fishing industry, and facilitate putting farm produce on market, 37055.

DOBBS, Mr. S. M.—*continued.*

Harbour Accommodation.

There were fine sites where harbour could be erected; harbour and railway were connected, as shipment of iron ore would be chief feature, 37013.

Drainage.

Glenariff River should be drained, as 300 acres of best land were often flooded, 37013.—Surface drainage where people had commonage would be difficult, 37051.

Industries.

Woollen industry might be established, and re-afforestation carried out, 37013.—Men employed in mines lived mostly on Ballymena side, 37019.—Parkmore Station was nearest to mines, 37020.

Sheep.

Agricultural Department's returns showed about 19,900 sheep in district, 37015.—Mountains were in common, 37016.—Mountains were only fit for sheep grazing; nothing but black-faced sheep could live on hills, 37017-9.—Wool was sold through brokers in Glasgow, and it was sent by either Larne or Belfast, 37018.—Sheep and cattle were put on same mountain in summer; it would be better for farmers if holdings were separated, 37052.—Under existing circumstances breed could not be improved, 37053.—There were no shepherds on mountains, 37054.

Emigration.

Young girls emigrated to America; they did not go to Belfast, 37021.—There was no English or Scotch emigration, 37023.—Not even for the harvest, 37025.—Young men would do better if they stayed at home and fished instead of going to other countries, 37025.—Fish could only be caught by following it, 37026.

Divisions of Union.

Division of union was costly, as part of it was in Larne Union; one of most congested districts was Ardclims, in Larne, 37026.—Local Government Board fixed boundaries, which did not vary, 37027-8.

Land Purchase.

There had been one sale to about twelve tenants at 4*s.* in the £ on second term rents, 37029.—Witness did not think that any serious offers had been made, either to buy or sell, 37031-41.—4*s.* in the £ on first term rents was an extravagant price, 37042.—2*s.* in the £ on second term rents fixed in 1896 was also extravagant, 37046.

Cattle.

Cattle were generally sold from eighteen months to two years; that was cattle on small holdings, 37056-7.

TRAILL, Mr. WILLIAM A.

See pp. 71-3.

Iron Ore Industry and Transit Facilities.

Witness had been associated with iron ore industry while working on His Majesty's Geological Survey, from 1875 to 1882; beauty of scenery had also struck him greatly; iron ore industry had been developed to a certain extent by opening of mines at Cargan, Parkmore, etc.; ore was carried through Ballymena to Belfast, thence shipped to Barrow; cheap sea freights compensated for high rates to Belfast; mineral railway from Ballymena was owned by Northern Counties Railway Company, and they wished traffic to come over their lines; ore was 24*s.* to 27*s.* a ton, so long railway carriage could be afforded, and at that time Antrim iron ore was specially adapted for making of steel on account of its freedom from sulphur and phosphorus; about 1875 to 1880 London Company took royalties along Glenariff valley, and constructed narrow gauge railway from Red Bay up to head of Glenariff valley, and constructed concrete pier, giving deep water at all tides; £95,000 was spent, as Company expected to ship 200,000 tons per annum; greatest amount they actually did ship was 15,000 in any one year; there were object-

TRAILL, Mr. WILLIAM A.—*continued.*

tions to shipment from Belfast, and price of iron ore fell; overhead railway was constructed from mines to Red Bay at cost of £40,000, but it never worked properly; some said cables were wrong; others thought they had been maliciously cut, but witness thought cable wires were too light and broke under weight of iron ore, 37060-2.—Carting and traction carriage to Red Bay had cut up roads badly, and excessive upkeep had to be paid by ratepayers, not mine-owners; in 1880 Parliamentary plans for short railway between Parkmore and Glenariff were carried through; an Act of Parliament and running powers over Red Bay Railway as far as Ballymena were carried through, in spite of opposition of Northern Counties Railway, 37062.—Nothing ever came of it, as prices fell from 26*s.* to 8*s.*; English Company found it would not pay, and project was abandoned, 37063-6, 37068-9.—Of late years there had been some improvement in iron ore industry, and tourist traffic was developing, 37067.—Those mines were not working, but Parkmore ones were, 37070-1.—Pier at Red Bay had been very substantially built; system was to telegraph of steamer to Larne Harbour, twenty-five miles away, and it was there in one and a-half to two hours, 37073-6.—Witness held same views as in 1880, that only way to develop district was to connect Red Bay railway at Parkmore with old Glenariff railway, 37076.—Cost would be about £25,000, 37078.—Distance six miles, 37079.—£25,000 would not complete pier and railway, 37080.—About seventy-five men were now employed in iron ore works, and it might be developed in other places, 37082-4.—If line was re-created it should not only be mineral line, but to develop tourist traffic as well; tourist traffic increased sale of all products in neighbourhood, 37085-8.—Company had closed up because of fall in prices, and they were not likely to come back again, 37089-90.—Industry could be revived if proper harbour and pier were erected, 37092.—If there were terminal station at Red Bay, Cushendall would be distant a little over two miles along level road, and iron ore could be shipped either at Glenariff pier or from Red Bay pier; it would not be easy to extend railway from Retreat to Cushendall as engineering difficulties were too great; other project could be carried through with grant from Congested Districts Board and Baronial Guarantee for £10,000, 37093.

M'ALLISTER, Mr. DANIEL.

See p. 73.

Railway Rates.

Railway rates were particularly high against Cushendall on account of want of competition, 37095-6.—Small steamer had been brought from Derry, but it did not pay for want of traffic, 37096.—Pressure had been brought to bear on railway company, but they would not reduce rates, 37097-8.—Matter had not been brought before Railway Commission now sitting in Dublin, as it was not easy for persons living so far away to go to Dublin to give evidence, 37099-102.—Only thing Congested Districts Commission could do was to send copy of evidence to Railway Commission, or district could write to Secretary of Railway Commission, 37103.—If pier were restored and steamer could call there was better chance of better treatment, 37104-8.

M'CORMICK, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 73-5.

Holding of Witness.

Witness held thirty acres and eighteen acres; present rent was £7 2*s.* and £5 14*s.* 4*d.*, valuation £11 and £8 2*s.*, rent being below valuation, 37112.

Cushleake District.

Cushleake ran for seven miles along north coast of County Antrim, contained twenty-three townlands, and constituted electoral division in Ballycastle Rural District; valuation was £1,273 11*s.*, population 421; district was mountainous, upper portion devoted to sheep-farming and lower to cultivation; land under

M'CORMICK, Mr. PATRICK.—*continued.*

plough was very steep and had to be done single furrow; reaping machines could not be used, and difficulty of manuring and taking off crop was great; it was about nine miles from Ballycastle, nearest railway station; people were greatly in need of help from Congested Districts Board or some other body; people were getting tired of trying to force a living from the land, and young people did not want to stay on land; holdings were large enough to be economic, but were in remote district, and had many natural disadvantages, so there was not sufficient capital to justify advantage being taken of scheme of Department of Agriculture, 37112B.

Cattle Breeding.

Galloways rarely turned out good cows; cross-bred bull would suit district better; Department of Agriculture did not encourage use of any but pure-bred bulls; if stock could be improved introduction of bull which would suit conditions, stores might be greatly improved, trade with Great Britain improved, and craving for Canadian cattle removed; if latter were introduced, small mountain farmer would disappear, and Ireland would become, despite every effort, a series of ranches; sheep also needed new blood, 37112B.—Farmers generally sold stores after two years, 37120.—They kept them inside in winter and feed them on green crops and turnips, 37121-3.

Horse Breeding.

Schemes of Department had not been a success; influence of South of Ireland breeders who were on Advisory Committee of Department was in favour of breeding hunters, which was right for the South, but hackney breeding suited North better; Department should give more heed to wishes of influential minority; mares of Cushleake were too small to be selected and too big to be classed as ponies to come under Cushendall Pony Scheme, 37112B.—Unsuccessful throughbreds had been introduced by Committee of Department of Agriculture, 37113.—Animals might have done for good level land, with good grass, but they were not suited to braes of Cushleake, 37115-6.—Local Agricultural Committee had been in favour of keeping hackney supplied by Department, but he was taken away, 37118.

Poultry.

Poultry were kept in fair numbers, but there was difficulty in putting produce on market, 37112B.

Roads.

There was one road running through district, and it was a bad one, with very steep gradients; 5 cwt. was most a horse could take over it; carting to and from market was very difficult, 37112B.—There were only minor roads, 37164.—Under Grand Jury system people only had to pay what district cost, 37166.—An entirely new road would be needed, following for short distance one in existence, 37174-6.

Crops.

Beans and flax used to be grown, but former dropped out on account of fall in price, and bean aphis attacked latter; now price of yarn had so much increased that spinners ought to pay better prices, but they would not, 37112B.—If district were scheduled, witness suggested that people should be taken into confidence of Board, and that their wishes should not be overruled, as had so often been done in the past, 37112B.

Taxation.

Cushleake had much to complain of in matter of taxation, they were forced into scheme of main roads by which district lost about £200 a year; Local Government Board had forced them to contribute towards upkeep of Belfast roads; Cushleake was also included in area of charge for sanitary expenses at Cushendall, costing 4½*d.* in pound for 35 years, 37112B.—This was for Cushendall sewerage, 37168.—There had been Local Government Inquiry, and all districts outside Cushendall had signed protest, 37169-70.

M'CORMICK, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

Stock on Farms.

Witness kept three cows, one horse, and fifty sheep, which grazed in commonage on mountain, 37126-9.—Calves were sold at six months old, 37131.—Fairs were held at Cushendall, Cushendun, Glenariff, and Waterfoot, 37134.—Stock then taken to Ballymena, Ballycastle, Larne, and Ballymoney, 37135.—It would not pay to sell stock as yearlings, it paid better to sell them as two-year-olds, 37142-3-6.—Good two-year-old would sell for £6, yearling £3, 37147-8.—Upland grazing enabled stock to be kept for two years, 37159-60.

Land.

People were leaving or selling farms, 37150.—Small farm of £6 rent had sold for £120, 37151.—Man who bought wanted to add to his own holding, 37152-4.—When sod was ploughed land was turned down a foot; it had to be kept up as well as possible, 37161-3.

O'BOYLE, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 75.

Grazing Rights.

Witness occupied, with others, 146 acres of grazing; he wanted this Commission to assign 54 acres to him exclusively, and he would pay expenses; as the other holders did not agree, Commission could do nothing, 37177-81.

M'AULEY, Mr. BERNARD.

See pp. 75-6.

Roads.

Good road was a necessity, 37182A.—It was needed from Tullynacrilly to Mallards, and would benefit eighteen tenants, 37183.—About a mile and a half should be made, 37184.—People would be able to till land better, as now manure had to be carried on their backs, 37185.—They had also to carry turf home, 37186.—If Commission assisted, Council would take it up, 37188.—If some body advanced portion of expenses, Rural District Council would probably find balance, 37190.—People were without road, even though they were paying for roads all over country, and sanitary expenses of Cushendall, 37194-7.

Transit Facilities.

Farmers were at great loss owing to want of transit facilities, 37182A, 37201.—Improvement of roads and railways was great question, 37202-3.

Industries.

Industries such as weaving should be revived, 37197.—Commission had no power to give help, and could not recommend industries unless there were chance of their being self-supporting, 37198-200.

O'NEILL, Mr. T. J.

See p. 76.

Roads and Pier.

Road in Cushleake was very poor; new road could be made from Cushendun or Marrow Point, as far as the hill, about seven miles in length, 37205.—It had not been brought before District Council, 37206, 37213.—Cost would be £6,000, 37207.—Council would not go in for such large expenditure without assistance, 37208.—Recommendation of grants lay beyond province of Commission, 34209-10.—This road would benefit 150 people directly, 37212.—And 500 or 600 altogether; there would be no heavy cutting, 37215.—£6,000 was not great cost for a new road, 37217.—Cushendall people suggested new pier; they wanted line railway extended down to it, 37219-20.

M'CLOY, Mr. ALEXANDER.

See pp. 76-7.

Witness was farmer; he had 32 statute acres; rent was £7 10*s.*, valuation, £12 on land, and £2 10*s.* on buildings, 37223.

Transit Facilities.

Markets were inconvenient on account of bad roads, 37224.—Witness supported evidence already given, 37225.—Fallownacrilly road was very poor, and people were badly handicapped in bringing produce to market.—37226-7.—Ballymena was nearest market, twenty miles away, to which it was very difficult to take produce, 37230-1.

Land Purchase.

Two townlands, Turkilly and Gruig, were purchased about two years previously, at twenty-four years' purchase of second term judicial rents, 37231.—Under Act of 1903, 37232.—Price was too high, 37233.—On Glanville Estate Captain Dixon had proposed sale at reduction of 4*s.* in the £; tenants wanted 4*s.* 6*d.*; offer had not been accepted, 37234.—There were between ninety and a hundred tenants, with average of £10 valuation, 37235-6.—Smallest holding would be about six acres, 37237.—Witness had no mountain commonage along with his thirty-two acres, 37239.

Cattle Sales.

Cattle were sold at all ages, whenever there was likely to be most profit, 37240.—Witness's experience was that they were chiefly sold at two or three years, 37241.—They were fed in winter on hay, straw, turnips and cabbage, less turnips than other things, and no mangols, 37242-6.—Sale at six months would mean very small price, and there would be no manure for farms, 37247-8.

M'CAMBRIDGE, Mr. J.

See pp. 77-8.

Holding of Witness.

Witness's farm was twenty-six statute acres; rent was £14 4*s.*; valuation £20 10*s.*, 37251.—All could be tilled, and was occasionally, in rotation of crops, 37252-3.

Railway.

Farmers lost greatly through lack of railway to Cushendall and proper harbour, 37254.—Small farmer lost more in proportion than large, as he had no market for produce, 37255.—Flax and butter had to be taken to Ballymena, and two days were lost, 37256.—Carting was cheaper than taking to nearest railway station, 37258.—If railway were extended buyers would come and make market for butter and flax, 37259.—Existing railway was of no service, 37260-2.

Butter-making.

Farmers made their own butter in kits, as there was no creamery and no dairy, 37263.—Witness kept four cows, 37264.—And churned twice a week in summer, 37265.—Ordinary price was 8*d.* per lb., sometimes 10*d.*, 37266.—If it could be sold fresh the price would be better; but there was no market for fresh butter; if Cushleake-road were made better prices could be obtained from tourists, 37267-8.

Roads.

Tourists would come to Cushendall if there were road, 37269.—At present many went to Ballycastle, but did not go on; also to Portrush; but, as there was no road, they did not come on, 37270-1.—Scenery was good, but place was inaccessible, 37272-5.

M'CAMBRIDGE, Mr. J.—*continued.*

Stock.

Stock should sell as yearlings if properly fed, 37276-7.—Some who had grazing lands kept them to sell as two-year-olds, 37279.—Yearlings fetched £3 10*s.*, two-year-olds £5 or £6, 37280-1.—A two-year-old was really six quarters, not two years old, 37282.—Grass feeding was more depended on than house feeding, 37284.—Calves improved greatly on grass, so it was best to sell them at six quarters, 37285.—Prosperity of small holders depended on price of yearlings or eighteen months old beasts; if market for these was destroyed small holders would be enormously injured, 37288-9.—They were now bought by Ballymena buyers at Cushendall, and sold again to graziers, 37290-1.—They were probably not sold to English or Scotch buyers until they were three years old, 37292.

DE LURGY, Mr. HUGH.

See p. 78.

Need for Railways.

It was difficult to let houses in Cushendall during summer months, owing to poor travelling facilities, 37297.—Belfast business-men would not send their families there, as they themselves could not run down to spend week-ends with them, 37298.—Witness wished to support evidence in favour of line from Glenariff to Cushendall, in order to develop house-letting and building there, 37298-300.—Sir Daniel Dixon had done something to develop building during last few years, 37301.

M'NEILL, Captain JAMES.

See pp. 78-9.

Witness had thirty-six acres in one holding and fifteen acres in another; rent of first £17 18*s.*, of second £8 13*s.*; valuations £44 and £15 10*s.*, 37303.

Drainage.

Drainage of Glenariff River was very important; formerly it had been drained, but now had silted up again, as no arrangement had been made for keeping it clear, 37304-7.—It should be cleared again, and some provision made for keeping it clear, 37308-12.—Thirty-six tenants would profit by it; at present they lost about £300 a year, as arable land was affected, 37313.—Witness grazed his own land and kept it in meadow, 37314.—Cost of drain would be about £1,000, 37316.—Side drain was occasionally cleared out by tenants, but river was too much for them, 37319.—Landlords spent £3,450 in 1852, and £400 in 1875; since then nothing has been done, 37321.—Matter was brought before Drainage Commission, 37323, 37325.

GRAHAM, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 79.

Drainage.

Witness held 30 acres, rent £21, valuation £31 12*s.*, 31736.—Injury was caused by flooding of river, 36 holdings were injured with annual loss of £380, 37327-8.—£1,000 would be needed, 37329.—After work was done arrangement should be made for keeping it clear, 37330-1.—Maintenance rate should be struck, or small amount added to annuities, 37332-4.—It went wrong eighteen years ago, 37337.—As result of large flood and subsequent cutting for making walks, 37338.

BLACK, Mr. DENIS.

See pp. 79-80.

Congestion.

Witness had 54 acres, rent was £18 10*s.*, valuation £28 12*s.*, 37340.—Glendun electoral division contained twenty-three townlands, with sixty-eight holdings, of which twenty-seven were less than £5 and thirty less than £10, 37341.—Proportion of land fit for cultivation was small, only 225 acres were under cultivation, on average of three acres per holding, seventy-nine acres had gone out of cultivation within past six years, land was infertile, only fit for grazing sheep, 37342.—Witness knew of no local remedy for relief of congestion, there were only two large farms in neighbourhood, 37345-6.—Witness only wanted to bring condition of people before Commission, 37349-51.

BLACK, Mr. DENIS—*continued.*

Sheep.

Sheep died in numbers in winter from exposure, 37343.—There was no road accommodation for fifteen families, 37344.

MURRAY, Mr. PATRICK.

See p. 80.

Congestion.

Witness rented seventy acres for £5 4*s.* 6*d.*, at valuation of £10 5*s.*, 37354.—Glens of Antrim was about poorest district in Ireland, worse than Connemara and West Donegal, 37355-9.

Road.

Road should be run on south-east side of Glen where there was no road at all, there was dangerous mountain and river to cross, 37360.—Length would be about four miles, 37362.—Necessity for road had not been brought before District Council, 37363.

Stock on Farm.

Witness kept two cows and a horse, 37364.—Cows did not calve every year, 37366.—Milk was all consumed by family, 37367.—Only two acres were ploughed out of seventy, as all had to be done by spade labour, 37369.—A few cattle were taken, some years perhaps twenty, others only fifteen or twelve 37370-2.—Cattle could not live on this land, 37373.—Eighteen pence per head was paid for sheep, 37375.—All the corn witness grew went to feeding horse and was not sufficient, 37381.—Three acres more ought to be cultivated, but it would not pay him to do it, 37382.—Calves had to be sold at all ages, as witness needed money, 37384-5

M'KINLEY, Mr. DENIS.

See p. 80.

Need for Roads.

District was very poor, which was partly caused by want of road accommodation, as an illustration tenders for labourers' cottages had been £475 as against £265 in other districts owing to difficulty of getting material to district, what road there was was in very dangerous condition and unless prompt action was taken by scheduling district, or by some other remedy there would be no population left, 37386-7.—Road should begin at Cushendall and end at Ballyvoy, 37388.

SPIERS, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 81.

Fishing.

Witness fished with draft nets and got herrings in December, and sometimes flat fish, whiting, 37393-5.—Boat was open boat that took four hands, 37396.—Fishing could be developed if there were accommodation for keeping boats, witness had lost smack of ten tons for want of shelter, 37399-401.—All fishing was on a very small scale, 37402.—Scotch fishermen did not come on account of want of accommodation, 37403.—Numbers would stay at home if fishing industry were developed, 37412.

FINLAY, Mr. MAURICE.

See p. 81.

Fishing and Harbour Accommodation.

Witness fished for all kinds of fish in all seasons of the year from 20-foot open boat, larger boat could not be used for want of harbour accommodation, 37413.—Herring abounded round that coast, but they could not be properly caught as small boats could not go out far enough, 37415-8.—Lobsters were plentiful, 37419.—Unless harbour accommodation were provided fishing could not be developed, as no one would buy boats simply to have them smashed, 37420-2.—Fish was as plentiful as ever, except salmon, which was not properly protected, 37424-6.—There was salmon fishing on Glendun River, 37426.

TREANOR, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 82-4.

Nature of Land.

Witness was well acquainted with country from Pomeroy to Broughderg, and Greencastle, and neighbourhood of Carrickmore, 37433, 37439.—Quality of land was uniformly poor, some holdings fairly large, many very small; occupiers hampered by lack of labour and capital, 37433, 37463.

Agricultural and Technical Instruction Schemes.

Agricultural and technical itinerant instruction schemes of County Committee had been working in district with beneficial results, 37433.—Lectures and personal visits of instructors had encouraged improvement, great deal of useful information had been given to farmers about seeds, manures, drainage, and improved methods of feeding stock, etc., 37433.—People had been brought into touch with work and resources of Department, 37433.—Witness specially referred to agricultural and horticultural work and bee-keeping work was in a pioneer stage and districts difficult of access, 37435-6.—Experimental plots served as a good object lesson to people in immediate vicinity, 37433.—Facilities offered to small farmers and cottagers tended to increase interest in appearance of their homes, 37433.—Cultivation of vegetables increasing, 37433.

Poultry.

Considerable increase and improvement in poultry industry due to establishment of egg stations and turkey and goose stations, etc., 37433, 37436, 37438.—Classes of instruction held in Pomeroy on fattening poultry and preparing for market were well attended and resulted in great improvement, 37433-4.—Eggs were brought to Cookstown for market, 37437.—Many small farmers dependent on produce of fowls, 37437, 37440.

Live Stock Schemes.

Premium bulls and boars located at Pomeroy, Greencastle, Doons, and other places had improved class of stock, 37441, 37443.—More animals could be profitably placed if funds permitted, 37441—Scheme had been in operation about four years, 37442.—Every year more farmers were taking advantage of it, 37444.—Better price obtained for young stock, 37445, 37450.—Age when sold from six quarters to two years old, 37446.—Average price for a six-quarters beast, £10, 37451.—Usually bought by jobbers and shipped to English and Scotch markets, or by large farmers and put on to grass, 37447-8.—Farmer from Pomeroy shipped fifty to sixty head every month, 37449.—Witness would be glad if all the people could avail themselves of these schemes, but some were too poor to derive any benefit, 37454-6.—Cottage and small farm prize scheme was a stimulus and encouragement to poorer districts, advice given by judges on inspection of holdings often helpful to competitors, 37441.

Potato-Spraying.

People in Pomeroy district were at first reluctant to spray, until they saw the advantage of it, the whole country side was now sprayed, there would be no potatoes but for the spraying, 37457-62.

TREANOR, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

Improvement Schemes.

Districts round Pomeroy were difficult of access, and people had little or no capital to improve holdings and could not get labour; witness suggested that special schemes should be tried in poorer districts, 37463.—Present system applicable if due regard was paid to needs of areas smaller than a rural district, 37463, 37466.—State aid might be given, 37468-70.—Money advanced at low rate of interest to poorer farmers, 37464, 37472.—Land was given as security, 37465.—Educational system of self-help established, scheme might be costly but considerable improvement would be effected in small area, 37467.—Emigration of young people prevented if encouragement were given at home, 37470, 37492.

Spade Labour.

Many holdings were too hilly to be worked by a horse, 37474.—In a twenty-acre holding of arable land probably only half could be worked by spade, 37475-6, 37484.—Young men who used to do spade labour had emigrated, 37440, 37479, 37485.—No inducement for them at home, 37481-3, 37489, 37491.—For want of labour hilly land was now in grass and of very poor quality, 37477.—Wages had gone up during last thirty years, and no farmers could now afford to pay such wages as would induce young men to remain in Ireland, 37480, 37486-90.

M'CANN, Rev. THOMAS.

See pp. 84-7.

Question of Improvement in Breed of Cattle and Poultry.

No improvement had resulted in Kildress district from working of Agricultural Department, 37499.—Shorthorns were supplied but that class of cattle was unsuitable for mountainous districts; premium bull died after being about a year in locality, and had not been replaced, 37500-10.—Department had supplied fowls for last four years but it took considerable time to effect improvement, and so far none was visible, 37499, 37511-5.—Fowls usually supplied to better-off farmers, 37516-7.—No noticeable improvement in district from itinerant instruction, 37518.

Description of Kildress District.

District of Upper Kildress formed a wild belt of country between Cookstown and Strabane, part of it in Dungannon Union, 37494-6, 37519-20.—Total area 7,000 acres, a great part of the land was mountainous and unfit for cultivation, 37521.—So called arable land was largely reclaimed bog, and with exception of two townlands was poor and unproductive, 37519.

Grazing.

Grazing land was rough, with soft marshes between hills, which were dangerous for cattle, and the mountains were too cold in winter, considering acreage the number of sheep kept was very small, 37521-2, 37622, 37626.—Notwithstanding good price sheep fetched at present time it did not pay to keep them, 37527.—Land had been bought as a speculation for grazing sheep but had changed hands several times; no one could make it pay, 37522-5.

Valuation of Holdings.

There were over 700 rated properties in Kildress district; 6·7 per cent. were £10 valuation and over, 74·6 per cent. were £6 valuation and under, average valuation £4 13*s.*; average valuation per acre 4*s.* 1½*d.*, 37528.—In Killeenan electoral division 96 per cent. of holdings were under £10 valuation, valuation per head £1 8*s.* 1*d.*, 37529.—In Beaghmore 87 per cent. of holdings were under £10 valuation, valuation per head £1 10*s.* 6*d.*, 37530-1.

Condition of Land and People.

Farms were usually not more than twelve acres in extent, with soil so poor that bare necessaries could not be provided; farming the only industry in district, 27531.—Numbers of farms unoccupied and uncultivated; young people emigrated, and farmers

M'CANN, Rev. THOMAS—*continued.*

had gone to England and Scotland, but remained nominally tenants if they paid up arrears of rent, 37532-6, 37540.—In some cases farms were abandoned, tenant evicted by landlord and land taken over by person paying up arrears, 37539.—Or farms were let for grazing for a small sum to a neighbouring tenant, rent then often remained unpaid, 37543-4.—Applications for abandoned farms sometimes made to landlord by neighbouring tenants, 37545-8.—Two-thirds of population dependent on money sent by relations from America and elsewhere, or obliged to hire out children, 37548.—Boys employed herding in summer months at ten years of age; boys and girls hired out from fourteen years of age, 37549-51.—People were industrious and anxious to co-operate in any scheme for their improvement; under present conditions if they were rent free two-thirds of people could not make a decent living off the land, 37573.—Horses could not be used on small holdings, many farms could not be worked by a horse, 37609.—Formation of a Parish Committee had been suggested, 37627.

Education.

School attendance satisfactory, children attended school up to fourteen years of age, 37552-5.—Compulsory Education Act had been in force about two years in rural district of Kildress and worked well, 37556-60.

Potato Crop.

Potatoes were principal food of people; effects of bad season were disastrous, 37561.—Potatoes were sprayed last year but crop was very bad in mountain district, potatoes unfit for human use, 37562-7.

Turbary.

Turf abundant in poor districts, 37571-2.—In many instances bog was within area of holding but on some estates tenants were not allowed to cut turf for sale, 37570.—Farmers frequently carted turf nine miles to Cookstown and sold it for 2*s.* 6*d.* or 2*s.* a load in order to make a little money, 37567-9.

Land Purchase.

Only two townlands had come to an agreement with landlord to buy out under Ashbourne Act, and these witness thought had bought too dear, 37573, 37581.—Price paid was 24 years' purchase on second term rents, plus bonus, 37576-7.—Average price in County Tyrone under former Acts was 17 years' purchase, 37578-9.

Derelict Farms.

No derelict farms on these townlands, 37582-5.—They were mostly situated in townland of Killeenan, 37587.—Considerable arrears of rent owing on derelict farms, 37590.—But poor tenants usually managed to pay their rent; they received money from their sons who had settled permanently in England or Scotland, 37591-3.—Negotiations for purchase of land were going on, farmers offered 22 and 22½ years' purchase but landlords would not come to terms, 37588-9.

Drainage.

Congested Districts Board could do a great deal for small farmers by giving help towards draining land, providing suitable manures and lime; limestone, years ago, was supplied free by landlord and land then was more productive, 37594.—Field drainage required not a large scheme of arterial drainage, 37596-7, 37600-2.—Witness did not advise farmers to undertake responsibility of a loan as they had no means of repaying, 37598.

Industries.

Board might start a woollen industry or factory in district which witness thought would be self-supporting in time, 37594, 37616-8.—Adjoining districts of Broughderg and Greencastle were good for sheep and would help to supply wool, 37623.—Excellent water power available; there were the rivers Kildress and Loughderg, 37624-5.

M'CANN, Rev. THOMAS—*continued.*

Railway.

Construction of light railway between Cookstown and Strabane suggested to open up hilly district, 37497, 37603-6.—Great advantage to farmers as they would have facilities for reaching market town of Cookstown, 37608.—Proposed termini Cookstown, and either Donemana or Strabane, 37607.

Enlargement of Holdings.

No grass lands in Kildress district available for enlargement of holdings, 37610, 37620-1.—Witness suggested improvement in holding itself, 37610.—Condition might be bettered, 37611.—But considering low valuation it would be difficult with greatest improvement to make holdings economic, 37612-4.—Unless people had some industry or factory to supplement what they could make from the land, 37615.

M'GEOWN, Rev. MICHAEL.

See pp. 87-9.

Description of Land.

Witness recommended scheduling parish of Greencastle as a congested area, 37628-9.—Poverty of district shown by farmers carting turf for sale to Cookstown; only produce of land they had for sale, 37633.—Whole parish much exposed to storms; mean height 700 feet above sea level, 37600.—Land rough and mountainous, wet and marshy in places, drainage absolutely necessary; soil unproductive unless well limed; no other manure so suitable; farmers who kept no horse had great difficulty in fetching lime from Cookstown, 37630.—Geological formation of Greencastle probably whinstone with a blue sub-soil, 37631-2.—Roads very hilly; serious obstacle to cultivation of farms, 37633.—Land had been largely reclaimed from rough mountain sides, 37635.—Unless kept under cultivation it returned to its original state, which was the tendency of all reclaimed land, 37635-41.

Valuation of Holdings.

Government valuation was about 2*s.* per acre, including valuation of houses; holdings small and not self-supporting, 37642.—Not an economic farm in whole parish, 37643.—Instance of man in Beaghmore district with holding of 60 acres unable to support himself and family without hiring out children, 37642-3, 37676.—429 holdings in parish; only 49 were of £10 valuation and over, and few of these were self-supporting, 37643, 37677-89.—Six holdings were under £10 valuation, and 25 holdings were valued at £2 and under, 37677-8.—108 holdings were not over 20 acres in area, and about 14 holdings were not over 10 acres, 37677.—In townland of Broughderg 10 per cent. was arable land, and about 15 per cent. in the rest of parish, 37677.

Diet and Means of Livelihood.

Mode of living very simple; potatoes and oats main support of people; when crops failed they were almost reduced to starvation, 37643.—No industries to fall back upon, 37643.—People tried to live on their small holdings, 37678.—Young people emigrated to earn a livelihood, 37643.—They sent home money to pay rent and help support younger children, who were often hired out at eight years of age, 37643.—People were industrious and anxious to advance themselves, 37643.

Creamery.

Creamery was started by witness with co-operation of people and some assistance from Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, 37643, 37675.—People gave their labour and collected stones for building, 37643.—Class of cattle were hardy and able to live on poor pasture, 37645.—Before creamery was established people were handicapped for want of accommodation, etc.; butter was sold at 5*d.* and 6*d.* a pound; present price 1*s.*, 37643, 37647, 37657-8.—Last year creamery ranked fourth in Ireland, 37643, 37648.—Turnover was £5,000, 37643-4.—Less 10 per cent. for working expenses, 37651-2.—Each house made £15 on an average, 37653-4.—Sufficient butter and milk saved for

M'GEOWN, Rev. MICHAEL—*continued.*

consumption of family, 37659-60.—Separated milk used for feeding calves, 37661.—Separated milk plus linseed meal equivalent to ordinary milk for feeding calves when they were four weeks old; witness was not of opinion that system of creameries caused deterioration in cattle, 37662-9.—Farmers obliged to till to provide fodder for cattle in winter; witness had never found creameries lowered amount of tillage, 37670-1.—Supply of milk kept up during winter, 37672.—But green crops for winter feeding were insufficient owing to poor quality of soil; only 10 to 15 per cent. of land cultivated, 37673.

Parish Committees.

Witness was chairman of Inishowen Parish Committee for a few months, and suggested that Commission should place parish of Greencastle under Congested Districts Board; a great deal might be done by Board to ameliorate condition of people through a Parish Committee, 37675.—Congested Districts Board and Irish Agricultural Organisation Society the only two bodies who had done much for poor of Ireland, 37676.

Debt.

Some people were a good deal in debt to shopkeepers, 37679.—Agricultural Bank had been established, and people were improving and beginning to make cash payments, 37680-1.

MORRIS, Mr. SOLOMON.

See pp. 90-2.

Condition of Houses.

Dwellings in Greencastle district needed improvements which could be effected with little expense; sites required draining, windows enlarging, etc.; in some cases another room added, 37691.—Witness had known families of thirteen or fourteen people dwelling in two rooms, 37693-5.—Calves sometimes brought into houses, but not pigs, 37692, 37696-8.—Manure heaps should be removed further from dwellings and cess-pools drained and closed, 37699.—Witness was not aware that sanitary officers had done anything in the matter in this district, 37700-4.—Sanitary conditions were well looked after in towns; if Greencastle was placed under Congested Districts Board and people encouraged they would remove manure heaps themselves in order to get a grant from Parish Committee, 37706-7.—Witness also suggested houses being lime-washed every year, and occasionally disinfected, 37709.

Inspection of Outhouses, Dairies.

Improvement required in outhouses more than in dwellings; great mortality among animals due to inadequate shelter in winter and want of expert assistance, 37709, 37716.—Appointment of resident veterinary surgeon as inspector of outhouses and dairies suggested, whose duty would be to insist on cleanliness, suggest improvements, and see that they were carried out, 37709, 37711-4, 37717-8.—Salary of officer to be contributed partly by locality and partly by Congested Districts Board, supplemented by fees for special cases, 37718.

Drainage.

Crops would be much improved if land was properly drained, and locality would be much healthier; witness suggested that financial assistance should be given for work, 37718-23.—Drainage was first step towards reclamation, and could be effected cheaply in Greencastle, 37718.—In some places drains were stopped, 37719-20.—Due partly to ignorance of small farmers and also to lack of means, 37724-7.—Land would pay cost of drainage, and people should be encouraged to try it, 37725-30.

Agricultural Instruction—Prize Scheme.

General improvement needed in agricultural system; people would carry out work if they were instructed and advised by Parish Committee, 37734-8.—Lectures from itinerant instructors had not much effect, frequently lecturer had no knowledge of particular wants of locality; competent resident instructor working a farm himself would be a great advantage, 37739-46.—Prizes given for reclamation of mountain land would stimulate people, but grant to cover part of expenditure would be better, 37731-3.

MORRIS, Mr. SOLOMON—*continued.*

Irish Agricultural Society.

People were much indebted to Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for expert assistance in erection of creamery; Agricultural Department had also assisted, 37747.

Parish Committee.

Witness was of opinion that improvements would be carried through without much difficulty if Parish Committee were formed in connection with Congested Districts Board, 37747.—People of Greencastle were industrious and anxious to co-operate in any scheme for their improvement, 37747.—Witness hoped something would be done for these peasants to keep them at home and prevent emigration, 37747.

Arrears.

Large amount of arrears on several estates which had accumulated since the early eighties; farmers found it difficult to get bare necessaries, 47747.—Land in Greencastle mostly held by tenants under judicial second term rents, 37748-50.

Live Stock.

Farmers sometimes obliged to sell stock at six to eighteen months; when possible they kept them till two or three years old; great difficulty was to get stuff for winter feeding, 37751-3, 37759-60.—Stock usually sold to graziers for fattening, sometimes shipped to England and Scotland, 37754-5.—Farming the only industry in Greencastle, 37756-7.—Coal was worked at Coalisland, twelve miles away, 37758.

STACK, Rev. T. L. F.

See pp. 92-5.

Position of Drumquin.

Drumquin village situated in parish of Longfield, County Tyrone, 9 miles west of Omagh, 10 miles south-west of Newtownstewart, 16 miles north-east of Lower Lough Erne, 37763.—One electoral division in Omagh Union and another in Castlederg Union, 37762.

Minerals.

District contained considerable undeveloped mineral wealth; limestone, freestone, and seams of coal found on western side; indications of iron and mica; garnets found in mountain stream, 37766.—Surveys had been made for construction of canal from Lough Erne to Drumquin, 37766-7.

Acreage and Valuation.

Rents lower than valuation; average rating worked out low; valuation made by Griffith's Commissioners too high; Commissioners probably influenced by temporary improvement in prices of agricultural produce, 37765.—Total acreage of parish 32,446 acres; valuation £6,626; average valuation 4*s.* 1*d.* per acre; many townlands only averaged 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre; for example, Meenbog had an acreage of 881 acres; valuation £46 15*s.*; average 1*s.* per acre; Meenadoan, acreage 731 acres; valuation £36 5*s.*; average 1*s.* per acre; Castlecraig, acreage 543 acres; valuation £21 10*s.*; average valuation 9*d.* per acre; Tully, acreage 747 acres; valuation £20; average valuation 6*d.* per acre; Ally, acreage 1,144 acres; valuation £22; average valuation 4½*d.* per acre, 37768.

Decline in Population.

In 1871 Drumquin had over 400 inhabitants; at last Census number was reduced to 250; Census returns for whole parish showed a loss of 1,418 in two decades, being a decline of 26 per cent., 37768, 37792.—Decline due to decay of agriculture and want

STACK, Rev. T. L. F.—*continued.*

of permanent industries, 37769, 37776.—District entirely agricultural, land half mountain and half bog, incapable of supporting people dependent on it, 37764, 37769.

Debt.

Opinion that only 20 per cent. of the people were in solvent condition, 37769, 37792.—Some received money from friends abroad; women had to earn money by sewing, 37769.—Credit system largely used, 37772.—Money borrowed on bills from local banks renewed over and over again at six or eight per cent., 37769-71.—Large amount still owing to Drumquin Loan Fund Society, 37772.

Causes of Decay in Agricultural Industry.

Trade and agricultural industry greatly handicapped in Drumquin for want of transit facilities; nearest railway station at Omagh nine miles away, 37763-4.—Drumquin crossing nearest point railway touched, 37764.—Drumquin was of considerable importance in last century; situated on coach route between Londonderry and Enniskillen; markets and fairs were prosperous; local industries, tanning leather and small woollen mills; since advent of railway population had steadily declined, 37764.—Railway rates excessive; witness wished to emphasise the fact he pointed out to Viceregal Commission—viz., rates to Omagh were four times rate per ton to terminal stations like Londonderry and Belfast; price of corn worked out 4·4 times per ton mile greater from Derry to Omagh than from Derry to Dublin, 37773-5.—Reduction of 50 per cent. in charges of railway companies could easily be made, and would mean 5*s.* per statute acre all round to Irish farmers, 37794.—Witness suggested State buying out shareholders and railways being worked by central department; if that was too expensive Iveagh-Pirrie scheme of motor communication might be tried as in England, 37795.—Free trade largely responsible for decay of agriculture, 37800-4.—Also the enormous taxation of England, 37814-6, 37820-1.—Witness did not admit that system of landlordism had had a prejudicial effect, 37814, 37818-9.—Intemperate habits of people a contributory cause to decay, 37802.—Thirteen millions of money spent annually on alcohol; indirect loss two or three times that sum, 37802.—Witness was not sure of actual amount of liquor consumed in Ireland, but more alcohol was consumed in Denmark than in United Kingdom, 37826.—Temperance cause had improved generally over Ireland, but there was not much improvement in Drumquin, 37822-5, 37827-8.

Improvements in Agricultural Industry suggested.

Development of agricultural industry would be means of rescuing Ireland, 37778.—Thirty years ago Denmark was practically bankrupt, 37778.—Now it ranked as fourth richest country per head of population in the world, 37778-9.—Present prosperity due to development of agriculture; climate and soil of Ireland 25 per cent. better than that of Denmark, 37779.—Witness suggested starting a model Danish farm in Drumquin, instruction being given concurrently in improved methods of agriculture, 37779-81, 37794.—Farm could be purchased economically, and would produce better price when sold, 37779-80.—Danish farmers were highly trained; average man was able to support his family in comfort, and save £50 a year, 37781.—Yield of milk in Denmark had largely increased owing to magnificent system of inspection, 37781.—Bad cows weeded out; proper bulls kept; breed of cattle improved; witness suggested Government inspection of dairies and cow-sheds on similar lines in Ireland, 37781, 37794.—Prosperity of Denmark in great measure due to its system of protection; tariffs not very high; small duties on manufactured articles; articles of food-stuffs admitted free, 37782-4.—Protection badly needed in Ireland, 37783.

Scheduling Congested Areas.

Witness suggested that parishes of East and West Longfield should be scheduled as congested, and put under protection of Congested Districts Board, 37777, 37786-7.—District was not quite so badly off as scheduled area of Kilgarven, County Kerry; standard of living had improved during last twenty years, but under present conditions district was not able to support population, 37788-93.

Improvements Suggested.

Re-afforestation a great advantage; would provide employment, improve climate, and give valuable produce, 37796.—Efficient control of rivers should be obtained, and lakes held up to prevent disastrous floods, which did enormous amount of damage, 37796-8.—Holdings under £4 valuation might be made economic if worked on Danish system, 37805.—Help being given to people to form co-operative societies and dairies, 37806.—Witness was owner of a creamery originally started as a co-operative auxiliary creamery under Irish Agricultural Organisation Society; difficulties arose with regard to machinery; law suit threatened, so witness purchased concern, and it was now converted into central creamery, with three auxiliaries of its own; present turnover about £12,000, 37807-13.

Geological Survey.

An attempt should be made to ascertain actual capabilities of district; geological survey not an accurate guide; witness suggested holes being sunk for several hundred feet, with good machinery; twenty years ago geological survey in India reported no coal was to be found; engineers obtained permission to try for coal, and six million tons of coal had been raised within last few years, 37794.

DONNELLY, Mr. ALEXANDER.

See p. 95.

Transit Facilities.

Wished to draw attention to proposed railway from Cookstown to Donemana, 37831.—As a solicitor witness represented districts of Kildress, Greencastle, Rooskey, Gortin, and Donemana, one continuous district extending to borders of County Derry and down to Mountfield, 37831.—Very exposed locality, rugged and mountainous, 37831.—Transit facilities badly needed, 37831-2.—No means of rapid communication; Great Northern Railway skirted extreme borders of district, 37831.—Farmers had great difficulty in bringing produce to market owing to hilly nature of country, 37831.—Sixteen miles by road to Omagh, Strabane, or Cookstown, 37831.—Difficult also to obtain lime, which was essential for reclamation of land; no lime in central districts; farmers had to fetch it from Cookstown, 37832.

Abandoned Farms.

Several families in Gortin district could not make a living on farms; people emigrated to America and left holdings in hands of auctioneer to be set for grazing on eleven months' system; money used to pay rent and taxes; in some cases old people left on farms and received money from America for rent, 37832-7.

Quality of Land.

Land of extremely coarse quality, difficult to work; question whether improvement in land would be sufficient to repay outlay necessary for drainage, etc., 37838-41.

M'ALEER, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 95-6.

Roads.

Witness recommended construction of good common roads to bogs; farmers unable to get a sufficient quantity of turf in wet season; much discomfort caused by insufficient supply of fuel, 37845.—County roads also in bad condition, duty of County Council to look after them, but nothing had been done; money offered for repairs not sufficient to induce contractor to undertake work, 37845.

M'ALEER, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

Tree Planting.

Large tracts of land incapable of reclamation which might be planted with suitable trees to form shelter belts; hedges planted on holdings, etc., would improve appearance of country, and eventually become source of profit to owner; land was much exposed to storms in winter and spring; 800 feet above sea level; crops suffered for want of shelter, 37845-51.

Industries.

Witness suggested introduction of up-to-date handlooms; there was a large quantity of wool available, 20,000 sheep within radius of 6 or 8 miles, 37852, 37854.—Homespuns could be manufactured; ready sale would be found, as influential people interested themselves in sale of such goods, 37852, 37856-7.—Lace-making could be introduced and would provide employment for young girls now obliged to emigrate; properly qualified instructor could be obtained for small amount; great benefit conferred on Dromore, County Tyrone, by introduction of lace-making.—Peat moss litter industry could be established if country had proper transit facilities, inexhaustible supply of bog, 37858.—Construction of railway through district would be of untold benefit to inhabitants; great difficulty in procuring lime and other necessary commodities under present conditions, 37858.

CONWAY, Mr. PATRICK.

See p. 96.

Rundale System.

Rundale system applied principally to M'Mahon estate; five or six townlands and about oue hundred tenants effected in Greencastle parish, 37861, 37865. Most pernicious system, and caused much litigation, 37861.—Greater portion of parish was striped in 1836 or 1837, 37863.—Portion now in rundale had never been re-striped, 37864.—People were tired of rundale system, and would do anything to get rid of it, 37862.—Compulsory powers necessary to effect a re-arrangement of holdings, 37866-70A.

MacFARLANE, Mr. JAMES.

See pp. 96-7.

Transit Facilities for Cookstown.

Want of transit facilities a great drawback to establishment of industries, 37875.—Hand loom industry died out ten years ago; creamery had been started, but was hampered in distribution of produce; good water power which had been used for grinding Indian corn; fine wheels now idle because of cost of cartage; cheaper to send by rail from Cookstown to Belfast than to cart stuff by road from Doons to Cookstown, distance of five miles, 37875-6.—Witness suggested a light railway to open up district, 37877, 37891.—Route suggested from Cookstown through Greencastle and Gortin to Donemana, about thirty miles, 37878-9.—Railway would accommodate three creameries, Doons, Greencastle, and Gortin; turnover of Doon's creamery about £5,000 a year.—Father M'Geown did good work in starting Greencastle creamery, 37891.—Railway would also enable people to get lime, 37877.

Flax Industry.

Flax industry had greatly declined, 37880.—Free trade had had a great deal to do with it; Russian flax was brought in free; there should be a duty on foreign flax coming in, 37881, 37885, 37891.—That would encourage flax-growing industry in Ireland; not more than 8*s.* a stone on an average paid for flax; spinners could give double if they wished, 37881, 37886.—They would not pay Irish farmers a big price when they could get Russian flax at a cheap rate, 37887.—Russian farmer got his labour for little or nothing, people little more than slaves, 37882-4.—Price of yarn in Russia went up last week and price of Russian flax came down, 37888.—Price depended on supply, 37889.—Belgium was producing better class of flax than any other country, 37892-3.—Great deal depended on water in Belgium; they had a river thirty miles long; it was not so good at both ends as it was in the centre, 37895.—Irish flax much better than Russian flax, which was very coarse, 37896-7.—Some Irish flax was as good as the Belgian, but it did not fetch as good a price, 37898-9.—Large quantity could not be got together; in Belgium tons of the one quality could be obtained, 37900.—For last two years they had been getting good seed in Ireland which was beneficial, 37894.—Belgian seed was brought into Belfast and sold, 37901.

MacFARLANE, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

DORIS, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 97-8.

Townlands of Limehill and Momore.

Witness appeared for portion of Cookstown Union, the townlands of Limehill and Momore, in electoral division of Rock and Pomeroy; farmers here situated in same circumstances as those in Parish of Kildress, only land was not so rocky nor so much moorland; 700 or 800 feet above sea level, it was exposed, and had been reclaimed; people all very poor, and had a great struggle to eke out an existence; particulars witness wished to point out were:—

—	Acreage.	Number of Holdings.	Total Valuation.	Average Valuation per Holding.	Valuation per Head.	Average Valuation per Acre.
	A. R. P		£ *s.*		About £ *s.*	*s.* *d.*
Limehill .	1436 3 20	97	409 1	Little over £4.	1 17	5 8
Momore .	529 2 18	40	227 15	About £5 10*s.*	2 6	7 8
Bondahessia	583 3 20	42	189 7	Under £4 10*s.*	2 0	6 5
Edendoit .	343 3 12	34	137 10	£4.	1 10	8 0
Turnaskea .	164 0 4	15	95 10	Under £6 6*s.* 8*d.*	3 16	11 7
Coronaney .	305 0 3	35	170 0	Under £5.	7 13	11 1
Gortendarragh.	228 3 12	20	109 8	Under £5 10*s.*	3 10	9 7

Industries.

Industries should be started in the country to keep the people at home, and districts mentioned should all be scheduled as congested areas, 37909.—District was almost all congested; 75 per cent. of holdings in Pomeroy were under £10 valuation, 37910-11.—There were a number of industries in Donegal, such as needlework and woollen industry, which had made a great improvement; similar industries should be started in this district, 37912.—These industries did not afford much employment for men; object was to provide employment to keep men from emigrating; re-afforestation would improve the country and soften the climate, 37913.

New Railway Between Cookstown and Strabane Would Open up Industries.

If proposed new railway from Cookstown to Strabane were made it would open up other industries; splendid water power in the district, there was the Broughderg River and another running in the direction of Cookstown, and if this railway were made it was hoped that industries such as there were at Sion Mills, Bessbrook and Greenvale would be established; large amount of peat towards Broughderg, and with railway running through district very probably a peat industry would spring up; people would be able to cut and dry their turf and sent it by rail to Cookstown or elsewhere, and get lime in return to improve their land; more opportunities to find labour, both for men and women, if this railway were opened up, 37913.

Potato Spraying.

People had done all they could in the way of potato spraying; they were very quick to take up any new method likely to be beneficial, but, notwithstanding spraying, potato crop had been a failure; potatoes were soapy and hardly fit for use, 37913.—Spraying had been done in dry weather, but in some cases it was nearly impossible to do it in

DORIS, Mr. JOHN.—*continued.*

dry weather; another thing against it was the frost or mist which gathered on the mountain; spraying in the lowlands, without this drawback, had more effect; soil was deeper and better, and produced a better crop, 37914.

The Woollen Industry and the Proposed Railway.

One witness had spoken of the great number of mountain sheep and the large quantity of wool which would be available for woollen industry; if there were a woollen industry in the district people could keep the wool at home and get better price for it, instead of exporting it to England and Scotland or selling it to some of the local firms; new railway would bring district more in touch with Donegal, and would bring sheep along in direction of Belfast; a friend of witness's (Mr. Quinn) was the pioneer in opening up sheep markets of Donegal; he made markets for them, and went to Donegal and bought sheep in hundreds, and with all the disadvantages of having no railway he brought them to Newry, Louth, and Meath, 37914.—Donegal had railways running through it and connecting at Strabane with G.N.R., so were able to reach Newry, Louth, and Meath; if new railway were made they would be brought into better touch with Belfast, 37915.

Land Purchase.

These poor people had not the benefits of land purchase; while landlords of good land were selling, landlords of congested districts refused to sell, except at an exorbitant price, 37915, 37924-6.—Colonel Hutcheson Poë had offered to sell at 24½ years' purchase, and would take no less; tenants, through Canon Quinn, offered 22½ years' purchase on second term rents, but he would not take it; in witness's opinion 17½ years' purchase was quite sufficient; Colonel Lowry had asked 25 years' purchase, and tenants had offered 22¼; Hope's Estate, bordering Colonel Poë's was sold before Land Act of 1903, at 17 years' purchase on second term rents; land on this estate was mountainous and congested, and much the same quality as on Colonel Poë's estate; nearly 2,000 tenants on the estate, and all fairly prosperous, notwithstanding that the annuity would be 4 per cent., as against 3¼, 37916-7.—Ballinascreen Estate, which was of medium land, sold at 19 years' purchase on first term rents, and there was no game reservation, 37917.

Remuneration derived from Game Reservation and Letting Shooting to Sportsmen.

Tenants now protected game, and derived a good income from letting shooting to sportsmen, 37917.—Everyone was interested in watching the game, 37918.—Each tenant looked after game on his own land because he knew he would derive certain income by so doing, 37919, 37922.—People must club together to let shooting and divide proceeds; that was the only way of managing it, 37923.

QUINN, Mr. FRANCIS.

See p. 99.

Want of Railway Facilities at Ardboe.

Railway facilities were needed; new railway was required from Cookstown to Ardboe, a distance of about eight miles, but if run on to the old Cross of Ardboe it would be ten miles, 37928-30.—Midland Railway Company of England had admitted this grievance, and it would be well if district were listed under Congested Districts Board, so that some assistance towards the scheme would come from them, 37928, 37937.—Necessity for this line had been admitted over twenty years ago; route was mapped out by late Sir Charles Lanyon, and money for work almost voted, but there was a hitch; it was thought that there might be water communication to Cookstown; grievance still unremedied; it had been admitted in Belfast, where people went chiefly for supplies, 37928.—Nothing had been done since route had been mapped out twenty years ago; railway company seemed unwilling to put down money and make

QUINN, Mr. FRANCIS—*continued.*

this piece of railway, which was so badly needed, 37952.—They considered the line necessary, but had not made it, 37933-4.—Company would be willing to do something, but it would take £50,000 to make a railway, and they were unwilling to spend the money, 37935.

HARBINSON, Mr. W. J.

See pp. 99-100.

No Meadowing in District of Cookstown.

Great drawback to people in Cookstown was that they had no meadowing, and in seasons of drought they were impoverished trying to keep their cattle, having no fodder for winter feeding, 37942, 37957.

Agricultural Department not giving sufficient attention to People of Poorer Districts.

They also suffered from want of knowledge in the use of artificial manures and fertilisers, etc.; Agricultural Board had not given attention to these particular places and instructing the people in use of these things; painful to observe their want of knowledge, 37942, 37975-7.—People also behind in knowledge of cattle breeding and rearing; Agricultural Board had given far more attention to breeding of high-class pedigree cattle in Tullyhogue and Stewartstown districts, because results created more applause, and had more money to show than in the case of the people in mountain districts; drainage was also most defective; in Kildress district there were boulders and large stones; apparatus should be lent out by County Council under County Surveyor at net cost of explosives so as to have these blown up, 37942.

Land Available for Purposes of Migration and Enlargement of Holdings.

Father M'Cann had said there were no lands available for purpose of migration, 37943.—There was plenty of land available in witness's district; Agricultural Board had bought Loughroy Manor and Glebe when these were on the market recently; there were 143 acres, and Board had paid at rate of £13 14*s.* 6*d.* an acre; it was purchased for purpose of establishing a dairy farm, but as they could get any amount of land elsewhere suitable for dairy farms, Agricultural Board should have transferred this holding to Congested Districts Board, who could have split it up into farms of twenty acres and relieved congestion in Kildress district by migrating tenants to these new farms, 37944, 37949-51, 37960.—Place was not being used as a dairy farm; nothing yet completed, 37945.—Killymoon Estate, consisting of 600 acres, was offered for sale a few years ago; it would be a good place for purpose of migration, 37945-7, 37952.—The Mountrays held it in fee, 37948.—Then there were 150 acres at Stewartstown, 37952.

Question of Enlarging Present Uneconomic Holdings.

Some witnesses had said that scarcely any improvements in the conditions of agricultural holdings would enable farmers to live by their holdings; witness did not agree, 37958-9.—Land abandoned in Kildress would be of service for enlarging neighbouring holdings; holdings were not capable of supporting young people, who were obliged to emigrate; but if two or three were turned into one matters would greatly improve, 37964.—People in Kildress had not enough of the class of land they possessed; a man with an ordinary farm of fifteen or twenty acres could have three dairy cows, but he would want forage for the winter and would have to go to market and buy it at an outside price; there were seasons when the country was bankrupt by farmers having to buy fodder in the early spring, 37965.—Enlargement of these holdings in Kildress would enable holders to have more hay, fodder, and rough grazing, and with development of the creameries farmers required to have sufficient forage for the winter, 37966.—Twenty-four acres would give these people good economic holding, 37967.—In many cases they worked ten and twelve or fourteen acres, which was not sufficient for a dairy farm; district specially suited for dairy farming; one of the best in Ulster, 37968.—If one of these men with his family had two more farms added

HARBINSON, Mr. W. J.—*continued.*

to his so as to make holding of about thirty acres, he could work it well without assistance, 37969, 37971-2.—Mostly all tillage land, 37970.—These grass lands were all near at hand, some within ten minutes' walk of Cookstown, others only two or three miles from the town; lands like Loughrey Manor and Killymoon Park if portioned out among the farmers would not only benefit a district by relieving congestion, but would bring farming population beside the town, 37961.

Employment of Children of Farmers in Linen Mills.

There were two or three big manufacturers of linen fabrics, and children of farmers could find employment in mills, 37961, 37963.—Splendid linen mills in Cookstown; Messrs. Adair were the finest linen manufacturers, and stood highest in the trade in Ulster, 37962.

Agricultural Shows.

Witness subscribed to local shows, 37954.—Small farmers derived no benefit from the shows in this district; in other districts Agricultural Board was catering for the farmers who had the finer class of cattle; they should also help small farmers in poorer districts and give as much attention to class of cattle that would suit their land as they did to cattle of rich farmers, 37955.—Sum of £150 had been spent in substantial grants at these shows; £70 was given for horse-breeding; small farmer under £15 valuation had no chance whatever against large farmer over £60 in valuation, 37956.—Witness did not believe such districts as Kildress, where so much congestion existed, got more than 6*d.* in the £, 37957.—No class for different valuation, so that small men had sections all to themselves; Rev. Dr. Carter established these shows, and witness had done his best to encourage them and get people in poor districts to come in and take advantage of them, 37973.—There should be classes for farmers under £10 valuation and for farmers under £4 valuation as there were in every other part of the country, 37974.—Local Committee gave contribution to the shows, and should see that such classes were provided; this district had been the pioneer of shorthorn breed of cattle; much money had been made since Agricultural Committee had introduced these shows, because cattle sold for £300 and £400 had been sent out to South America; all the attention was paid to that class of cattle, and poor unfortunate people in mountain districts were left without any assistance, 37975.—Department sent down an inspector to these shows, but people had obtained very little information, 37976.—They sent one to Cookstown shows, but people did not get any advantage; it would take an instructor every day in the week, because of the want of knowledge of these people with regard to use of grasses, especially clover, 37977.

LEEPER, Mr. WILLIAM.

See p. 101.

District Should be Scheduled as Congested.

Witness was a linen manufacturer in John Sunning and Sons' factory at Cookstown, 37978, 37995-6.—He resided on the edge of the district that had applied to be scheduled as congested, 37979.—District was a very poor one, and consisted of twenty-one townlands, and had an area of about 22,000 acres, and valuation of £4,200; witness thought that district ought to be scheduled as congested, and treated apart from the rest of the county in any scheme; it did not benefit sufficiently from present scheme, 37980, 37987.—It would require more aid than richer districts if people were to be kept in it, 37981.

Agricultural Shows.

There should be some supplemental aid given independent of the general funds, to help a poor district; a scheme was formulated by which residents of this area competed among themselves for certain prizes at agricultural shows, but there was no competition and the scheme was abandoned, 37984-6.

LEEPER, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

Parish Committee Suggested.

Parish Committee would be more in the nature of the work that witness would suggest.

Question of Industries.

Witness did not agree with evidence that had been given concerning industries and establishment of industries; sufficient employees could not be found for work already in existence; it would be necessary to start new industries, 37987-8, 37999-8000

Scarcity of Labour and Railway Rates.

Scarcity of labour and railway rates one great drawback to the extension of such a mill as witness's, 38005.—People living in congested areas could not be induced to come in to work; they preferred to go to America or England or Scotland, 37988.—Work was chiefly for women; men would not have same inducement to come in, but there would be ample work for them too, 37989-90.

Effect of Migration Scheme.

If migration scheme were carried out which would bring some of the people down to the grass land that was near there would be no improvement; with twenty acres of land no one would be sent out to work on neighbouring farms, 37991.—If they had so much land they would need all the help, 37992.—It would help young men on the farm, but women would not work in a mill from a farm of that size, 37993-4.—Women were recruited from Cookstown and from country districts, from small farmers who were going to the bad; country districts had become greatly depleted in population, and people were going straight to America and Canada, and it was very difficult to get workers, 37998.—No probability of any such thing as a mill being planted down in district like Kildress, where farms were insufficient; two-thirds of production obtained in Belfast, only one-third in Cookstown; rates from Belfast, and the necessity of bringing coal, etc., handicapped industry so much that it was cheaper to produce a piece of cloth in Belfast, although labour was cheaper in Cookstown, 38001-2.—If it was put out in Kildress there would be cartage in addition, 38002.—People came to the mill from half a mile round, 38003-4.

Market for Produce.

Market was all over the world; England and America the two principal markets; goods bought in Belfast markets, and all passed through Belfast port going away, 38006.

CRAWFORD, Mr. WALTER R.

See pp. 101-2.

Agricultural Schemes.

Witness desired to correct Mr. Harbinson's statement about money going from the Agricultural Committee to larger farmers at the shows; such was not the fact; classes were provided at all the shows in the county for small farmers under certain valuation, and this money was altogether given in prizes to smaller farmers, and Show Committees bore all expense of administering funds, 38010.—Board insisted on it, and for Kildress and what are called the poorer districts of the county, the Committee gave a special grant, which was offered to farmers of a certain valuation, 38011.—There was no competition at any of the shows, and the classes were abandoned, 38012, 38021.—It had been tried at Omagh, Cookstown, and Strabane, 38017.—No class for holdings so low as £10, 38018-9, 38021.

Witness did not think it was the case that fifty-three per cent. of the holdings in his district were under £10 valuation, 38017.—All money of Agricultural Committee was apportioned according to valuation and each district, as far as possible, and County Committee spent money on that basis in each district; Cookstown Union, in the matter of nominations of mares and premiums of bulls, got so many, according to the valuation, 38022.—The higher the valuation the higher the grant; therefore, the richer the union the larger the benefits, 38023-4.—It was not

CRAWFORD, Mr. WALTER R.—*continued.*

the duty of the richer farmers to be taxed to help the people in congested districts; that was a matter altogether for the Government; any aid should come from Government direct, 38025.—Poorer district did get larger amount than richer county in proportion to valuation, because, if they contributed £1 of rates, they got 25*s.* of grant, and there were other counties that got 30*s.*, 38026, 38041.—Valuations in Cookstown were lower, but people were better off than in parts of Sligo with higher valuation, 38029.

Subsidy from the Department depended upon the county contribution, 38030.—County Committee made an arrangement to allocate subsidy in proportion to amount of rate from different districts, 38031.—Principle followed by County Committee in allocating various schemes was that the poorer districts had special attention paid to them; bulls had been placed in these districts, and boars, as far as possible, where they could get them taken up, 38032, 38039.—Poor districts should receive better treatment than richer districts of that rural district, and they did so, as far as County Tyrone County Committee were concerned, 38033.—There should be supplemental schemes in this district, as there were in various districts in West of Ireland; but Government or the Department should do it, not the other ratepayers in the same county, 38034.

Fresh start might be worth a trial, to have a category of prizes for the numerous classes of low valuation, under £6 or £5; but competition would not be obtained; what people wanted was education, 38035.—Prizes for drainage might be carried out, 38037.—Bail given as far as possible to each union for money raised in the union for agricultural purposes, 38038.—Money raised in richer districts was allocated for those districts; it all went into one fund, 38040.—Reason poorer districts did not avail themselves of the superior bulls was that the Agricultural Committee insisted on their purchase at one of these shows, and the payment of £40 before they could get a premium, and people were unable to invest £40 in a bull, 38042-3.

CLARKE, Mr. PETER.

See pp. 103-6.

Area, Population, Valuation.

Witness represented Strabane No. 1 Rural District Council; he resided at Plumbridge, 38044-5.—Strabane No. 1 Rural District consisted of twenty electoral divisions; the total area was 136,992 acres 0 roods 39 perches; population in 1901 was 25,396; total valuation, £69,276 9*s.*; population in 1891 was 27,524; witness had been instructed to deal only with very poor divisions; he selected seven—Lislea, Plumbridge, Glenroan, Glenchiel, Mount Hamilton, Stranagalwilly, and Loughash, 38049.

Lislea Division.

Lislea Division lay westward from Gortin, between Newtownstewart and the border, 3853-4.—It was largely mountainous; 45 per cent. of the land had been reclaimed by tenants, remainder was heather and grazing; area of Lislea was 6,807 acres 0 roods 18 perches; population, 798; valuation, £1,154 16*s.*, or £1 8*s.* 9*d.* per head; this was the valuation when the Act of 1891 was passed, and the division could therefore be scheduled, 38049-51, 38068.

Industries.

Most of the soil was not very productive, and as a consequence farmers saved turf in summer and disposed of it in Strabane and Newtownstewart; much of the road was hilly and unprotected by hedges, making transport of turf difficult, 38052, 38054.—Sewing underclothing was Lislea's only industry, 38054.

Necessity for Arterial Drainage.

Arterial drainage was greatly needed; if it were supplied some tenants would be willing to do the field drainage; others would be too poor, 38054-6, 38060-1, 38069.—But a loan on reasonable terms might induce

CLARKE, Mr. PETER.—*continued.*

them to carry out the work, 38057.—There were no evidences that this district had formerly been drained, 38058-9.—Arterial drainage should be opened by public authority; the expense was too great for the local bodies; in this division many tenants had to get loans from loan fund, 38062-3.

Size of Holdings in Ballynasolis and Crocknaclady.

Witness did not know size of Lislea holdings under £10 valuation, but in Ballynasolis an area of 925 acres had a population of seventy-one, representing about twenty families; here there would be about twelve acres per person, 38064-7. Crocknaclady, in Lislea, contained 374 acres 1 rood 2 perches; population fifty-six, making about six acres per person; valuation was £40, 38068.

Plumbridge Division.

Plumbridge was also mountainous; much land had been reclaimed from cutaway bog-land; holdings were small and rundale, and therefore troublesome to manage; buildings could not be placed suitably; the children were needed to herd the small plots, so that compulsory education was a great hardship; Plumbridge contained 5,591 acres 2 roods 21 perches; population, 872; valuation, £1,674 2*s.*, 38070-2.—The high valuation was due to Plumbridge village, where there were fifteen shopkeepers and eleven publicans, whose houses were valued high, and also to two parochial houses and a manse, 38073-6.—Otherwise the division was extremely poor; most of the people borrowed from the loan fund; an auctioneer in the town had £3,991 19*s.* 9*d.* out in bills and £1,445 16*s.* 1*d.* in mortgages, and charged a high rate of interest, 38076-82.—In reckoning the average valuation it would be well to exclude the valuation of houses in the town, to reduce the average valuation of the division, 38076.

Glenroan Division.

Glenroan electoral division, in the same parish as Plumbridge, was cold and mountainous; there might be a few fertile holms along the water; area was 5,033 acres 2 roods 19 perches; population, 575; valuation, £987 15*s.*, or about £1 12*s.* per head; roads were very hilly; of two main roads on either side the river, one led from Strabane to Draperstown, Magherafelt, and Belfast; this road having opened up the place, the other sprang up; generally speaking roads were stop-ended and fourth-class; in this division the best roads were second-class, the rest third and fourth class; in one townland the area was 929 acres 1 rood 23 perches; population, 112; valuation, £85 2*s.*; in another townland area was 2,152 acres 0 roods 31 perches; population, 237; valuation, £66 8*s.*, 38082.—The only industry in Glenroan Division was sewing underclothing, 38083-4.

Glenchiel Division.

Glenchiel electoral division was mountainous, with poor soil; area, 8,159 acres 1 rood 2 perches; population, 774; valuation, £1,126 17*s.*, or £1 9*s.* per head, 38084.—Glenchiel lay north-east of Gortin, towards Draperstown, 38086-7.

Markets for Glenroan and Glenchiel.

Markets for produce of Glenroan and Glenchiel were Cookstown, Omagh and Strabane; two days were needed for going to and from Strabane; the roads did not admit of improvement by District Council, 38085.

Mount Hamilton Division.

Mount Hamilton, one of the most mountainous divisions in the county, contained the Sperrin Mountains; snow lay there nearly all winter; land was poor; potatoes had only lately been planted; division contained 12,618 acres 0 roods 33 perches; population was 420, valuation £725 10*s.*, nearly all the holdings being under £10 valuation, 38087-8.

Stranagalwilly Division.

Stranagalwilly division, in Donagheady Parish, was largely mountainous, and the soil poor, but bogs were abundant; the division contained 10,525 acres

CLARKE, Mr. PETER.—*continued.*

1 rood 11 perches; population, 803; valuation, £935 7*s.*; 176 occupiers were under £4 valuation, and 570 more were under £10; few were beyond £10, 38088-90.—The peat industry could be set up in Stranagalwilly, 38091.

Limestone Abundant.

Limestone quarries were abundant, Cookstown being the only other limestone quarry in the district within thirty-four miles; if these quarries were opened up, and a light railway constructed between them and Cookstown, the demand for lime would be enormous; it was used for top-dressing, 38088, 38091-5.—An arterial drain was needed in this division, and meadows could be reclaimed from the bog; the lime would be no use unless the land were first drained, 38091, 38096.—Witness paid 11*s.* 6*d.* per ton for lime, 38097.—Two sizes of barrels were used for lime, the larger cost 1*s.* 6*d.* in Cookstown, 38098-9.—Daily papers had reported suggestions for railways from Donemana to Cookstown, from Castlederg to Pettigo, and a connection between Dungiven and Draperstown, 38104.

Loughash Division.

Loughash was a very poor district, abounding in limestone; area, 6,928 acres 1 rood 9 perches; valuation, £1,202 15*s.*; population, 883, 38104.

Decline in Population of District.

Decline in population from 1881-1901 was: for Loughash, from 1,107 to 883; Stranagalwilly, from 979 to 803; Mount Hamilton, from 639 to 420; Glenchiel, from 1,004 to 774; Glenroan, from 735 to 575; Plumbridge, from 1,192 to 872; Lislea, from 1,130 to 798, 38082, 38104.—There were industries in Sion Mills; in Attaclady and East Urney divisions Messrs. Herdman employed 1,200 hands, at wages from 8*s.* 6*d.* to £2 per week; in these divisions the people had remained, and population had increased, 38104-10.—Some of the workers came daily from Strabane, 38111.—Men as well as women were employed, 38119.—The institution of similar mills, or of home industries, in witness's neighbourhood would stop emigration, 38111-7.—Migratory labourers from these districts went to Great Britain, 38118.

No Benefit Derived by Small Farmers from Technical Instruction.

In Strabane Rural District No. 1 no benefit was derived from the penny rate for technical instruction, 38122-6.—Itinerant and poultry instructors gave courses of four lectures; there were no experimental or demonstration plots; a pedigree bull recently introduced died, 38126.—It was too late in the day to train adult farmers, but demonstration plots would be of use, 38127-31.—The expenditure on farming instruction chiefly benefited the neighbourhood of Cookstown, Tullyhog, Coagh, and Dungannon, 38132.—The large farmers, who had greater influence, were the chief gainers, not the small farmers, whose needs were greater, 38137-8.

RAFFERTY, Mr. MICHAEL.

See pp. 106-7.

Sir Hugh H. Stewart's Estate—Poverty of Tenants.—Harsh Management by Agent.

The valuation of four electoral divisions in Carrickmore portion of Omagh Rural District was Athenry, £3,223; Carrickmore, £1,590; Creggan, £711; Loughmacrory, £1,102; population of Athenry 1,185, of Carrickmore 1,092, of Creggan 662, of Loughmacrory 849; most of Athenry was of small valuation, but average was raised fairly high by a couple of townlands near town of Carrickmore; the four divisions were comprised in the Sir Hugh H. Stewart Estate, on which the tenants were very poor and greatly dependent on assistance from relatives in America, England, and Scotland; there had been much emigration, 38141, 38147.—The estate had been managed for some years by an agent of Gresham Insurance Company; he treated tenants harshly; when a tenant applied to Land Commission to have a second judicial rent fixed on his holding he was

RAFFERTY, Mr. MICHAEL—*continued.*

at once served with a civil bill process for any rent due; tenants in arrears were evicted, and they or their relatives reinstated at a raised rent, and so constituted future tenants and unable afterwards to benefit by Land Acts; where a tenant divided land amongst his family the agent would consent, but raised the rent on the portions, 38141, 38143.

Sub-Division.

There was not much of sub-division amongst tenants, and generally only amongst members of a family; in some cases of selling the purchaser paid a higher rent, 38142-3, 38146-7.

Rents.

In spite of Land Courts, the landlord's income in this neighbourhood had never decreased, because though in some cases a fair reduction of rents had been obtained, in others they had been allowed to stand or had risen; since Gresham Insurance Company took over Sir H. H. Stewart's Estate rents of town tenants in Carrickmore had been doubled, and in some cases increased almost five-fold; terms of sale at eighteen years' purchase on first term rents had at one time been offered to tenants, but since 1903 the terms were twenty-seven years' purchase on second term rents, 38147-8, 38153-7.

Industries.

Peat Moss Litter Company at Carrickmore employed a few persons on the only industry in this neighbourhood; increase of the industry would be useful; Creggan had more peat than Carrickmore, 38147, 38164.—A whinstone quarry would have been opened up by County Council of Tyrone, who wished to obtain from it supplies of road metal, but drew back, as the landlord demanded £100 per acre for drawing stone, 38147, 38151.—This quarry and a limestone quarry in the district would give employment to many who would prefer work at home to emigration, 38158-9.—A road was greatly needed through the division of Creggan, 38147, 38164.

Valuation per Head.

Poor law valuation in Carrickmore Electoral Division was £1 7*s.* 6*d.* per head; only 51 holdings were over £10 valuation, 317 between £10 and £4, and 606 under £4; in Creggan division valuation per head was £1 1*s.* 5*d.*, Loughmacrory £1 5*s.* 10*d.*, Athenry £2 14*s.* 5*d.*; a few large holdings were the cause of Athenry's higher average, 38149-50.

Vacant Farms.

Land in Carrickmore was chiefly under cultivation, except the mountainous part, 38161.—There was little grass land, 38160.—Five or six vacant farms were in the landlords' hands; this fact concerned the Estates Commissioners, 38161-2.

M'CONALOGUE, Rev. JOHN.

See pp. 107-9.

North Tyrone—Climate, Soil, etc.

Witness was parish priest of Termonamongan, and came from Castlederg Poor Law Division; his evidence dealt with the whole mountain district from the Donegal border to County Derry; the northern part of Tyrone had no road; agriculture was the main industry, but the soil was poor; it was not fitted for laying out grass land; only in an exceptional year would the climate allow the crops to be got in in seasonable time; even towards the end of May, in 1907, potatoes were being planted; crops, consequently, did not mature, and labour was lost though the people were industrious and attached to the soil.

Transit and Drainage.

Termonamongan parish was illustrative of the district, and comprised 45,398 acres; valuation was £7,505, and population 4,252; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland gave the population in 1837 at 7,253; had this number been maintained, Termonamongan would certainly be scheduled congested; same book stated that a quarter of the soil was under

M'CONALOGUE, Rev. JOHN—*continued.*

cultivation in 1837; some land had since been reclaimed, but more had apparently gone out of cultivation; the land could not support the people, yet they were too few to cultivate it; they were handicapped by poverty of the soil, by the climate, by remoteness of transit facilities, by the absence of a suitable industry; three-fourths of the occupiers were hopelessly in debt; Longfield parish was in a similar condition; the two parishes, comprising 79,015 acres, had no railway, though they paid a guarantee to Castlederg Tramway; the whole district of 200,000 acres was without railway facilities, except where the Great Northern cut it between Strabane and Omagh, 38167, 38197.—A scheme to improve transit facilities in Termonamongan had been discussed without result, 38194-6.—Under Congested Districts Board the occupiers' position might be improved, 38198.—Surface drainage was needed, 38206.—The parish needed much spade labour, but the population was too small to give it, 38206.—Housing was fairly good; the introduction of Parish Committee scheme, which worked well elsewhere, was desirable, 38207.—County scheme had not greatly benefited this district, and in general gave less benefit to the poorer districts, which required more intensive treatment than to the richer, 38208-9.

Agricultural Teaching.

Horticulture and agriculture might be taught in National schools by teachers trained in practical and theoretical knowledge; this would not entrench too much on ordinary schoolwork; the instruction might afterwards be continued by a farm instructor, 38199-205.

Change in Definition of Congested Districts desirable.

Many districts besides those scheduled as congested needed aid from Congested Districts Board; witness's suggestion for definition of a congested district would take the land alone, omitting buildings as causes of expense rather than profit, and would substitute the townland for the electoral division as the unit for scheduling, 38167-70, 38171-3.—Definition suggested was: any area though less than an electoral division, and not less than a townland, where the total rateable value of the land when divided by the number of the population, gives a sum of less than £1 10*s.* for each individual, or where the total rateable value of the land, if divided by total acreage of said area, gives a sum of less than 6*s.* per acre, may be declared congested and be scheduled as such, notwithstanding any limitation as to time of scheduling, as laid down in Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, sec. 36 (2), 38170, 38174-5.—The average of a townland of poor quality in Termonamongan would be 6*s.* an acre, 38173.—If the existence of a large mountain tract resulted in the scheduling of a townland containing good holdings in would not matter, such scheduled townlands would not contain many strong farmers, and the presence of a few was always a good thing, 38176, 38191.—Where valuation was 7*s.* an acre, people could just manage to exist, 38177-81.—Where the whole valuation of a parish fell within witness's definition, the parish should be scheduled, 38181.—Present definition of a congested district should be retained, with witness's definition added, 38182-6.—Witness had worked out his 6*s.* an acre definition; it would apply to the district under discussion, 38187-90.—Assuming the average value of land in County Tyrone was 9*s.*, that was a reason why what fell below 9*s.* should be scheduled, 38193.

MOORE, Mr. J.

See pp. 109-10.

Condition of Donagheady, Loughash, and Stranagalwilly Parishes.

Witness represented Donagheady parish and two electoral divisions, Loughash and Stranagalwilly, 38210.—Farmers in these districts could not support themselves and families and pay the rent; there was no work for men, and they had to emigrate or go to Scotland, 38211, 38219.—If a railway were made, industries could be started; the line should be carried from Donemana to Cookstown, along a valley which ran from Donegal to Plumbridge, 38211-2, 38221.—

MOORE, Mr. J.—*continued.*

A deposit of limestone stretched six miles to village of Donemana, near Plumbridge; there were deposits of brick-clay and peat waiting to be worked, 38211.—Lead and silver also might probably be found in both electoral divisions; witness showed a specimen of lead ore and one of what he thought was silver ore, 38214-6.—Witness had taken these from rocks in the district; the mines had never been opened, 38217-9.—Planting trees would improve the climate and give employment; much water-power was going to waste; factories for woollen and carpet weaving, and perhaps a bleaching green, might be started, 38219.—There was a hardy class of sheep in the divisions, 38220.—A number of the farmers sprayed last year, but the poorer ones did not, 38222.

AGNEW, Rev. THOMAS J.

See pp. 110-2.

Lower Badony Parish.

Witness lived at Rooskey, near Gortin, his evidence was the connecting link between that regarding Greencastle and that which concerned the divisions from Strabane to Plumbridge, 38223.—It was for Lower Badony Parish that witness was giving evidence; the parish invaded the mountain side seen on the left on the way to Gortin, and comprised portions of the electoral divisions of Gortin, Fallagh, Trinamadan, Glenlark, Crockanbuoy, all belonging to Omagh Union.

Valuation.

Percentage of holdings not exceeding £10 valuation was: Gortin 54 per cent, Fallagh 13 per cent, Trinamadan 68 per cent, Glenlark 87 per cent, Crockanbuoy 83 per cent; for the fifteen townlands within the parish the average valuation per head of the population of 2,190 was £1 9*s.* 5*d.*; average valuation per acre, including the houses, was, Gortin (which included the village area) 6*s.* 2*d.*, Crockanbuoy 3*s.* 1*d.*, Trinamadan 3*s.* 5*d.*, Fallagh 2*s.* 2*d.*, Glenlark 1*s.* 9*d.*, 38224-5.

Character of Land and Conditions of Agriculture.

Help was claimed for the parish both on account of its low valuation and its mountainous character; the level holms by the rivers were liable to frequent floods, and were consequently useless for crops; they were used for grazing, but the sand deposits injured the cattle; the rivers frequently changed their courses, 38225-7; tillage was risky; market towns for produce were far away, Roosky, in the centre of the district, being thirteen miles from Omagh and eighteen from Cookstown; the journey from market and back took from midnight to the following midnight, and was severe work for the horses on the mountain roads; ploughs could seldom be used till the middle of March, and horse labour was difficult to obtain; in the present year much of the potato crop was still unplanted on 12th of May, and, if September were wet, it might be destroyed by blight; farmers could not afford to spray properly, 38228-9.—Failure of the potatoes meant famine, 38231.—In a good year, if potatoes were planted early, the danger of damage from late frost would be less than present danger, 38232.—On northern and north-eastern mountain slopes crops did not really ripen; owing partially to want of lime, much land reclaimed from the mountains was going out of cultivation, 38232, 38276-8.—Ploughing cost about £2 per acre, or about double what it cost in lowlands, as much of the land could be ploughed only in one direction—downwards—the crop was sometimes only half what it was in lowlands, 38232-4.—Ploughing across the hill was often impossible for horses, and downward ridges were necessary for drainage; downward ploughing brought the soil down, and it had to be taken up every few years; manure and soil were often taken up in baskets, 38235-6.

Question of Congestion.

According to amended definition of "congested" given to Commission, this parish might be called congested, 38248.—That definition was not meant to take the valuation of the holding, 38251.—In an average holding of thirty English acres in this parish arable land would be ten to fifteen acres and the rest

AGNEW, Rev. THOMAS J.—*continued.*

rock and mountain, 38253-4, 38267-8.—Practically all the tilled ground would be reclaimed land, 38269.—The average rent would be under £7, 38270.—These holdings could not be made economic without subsidising, 38255.—By subsidising witness meant starting home industries; other industries, such as the woollen industry and brick-making, could be developed, 38272-3.

Housing and Out-offices.

Housing for men and cattle was poor, 38236.—Manure heaps were too near the houses, 38237.—The absence from the buildings of lime, which was necessary from a sanitary standpoint, was noticeable; lime quarries in this parish were not worked, and lime had to be fetched from Cookstown; it took two nights and a day to fetch it; the horses could not bring a full load on these roads, 38236-7, 38279.

Agricultural Needs of Districts.

Emigration was naturally attractive to so poverty-stricken a population; but they were industrious, or they would not have attempted to reclaim the mountains; they thought themselves entitled to State aid, and hoped for the scheduling of the district; planting of shelter plots of trees on parts of the mountain not worth tilling would improve climate and shelter cattle; if trees were supplied the farmers themselves could plant them, 38237-8.—Assistance was needed to construct surface drainage and closed drains, in some places main drainage was required, 38238-9.—This would improve cultivation of the soil, 38276.—Little could be done to improve the river; funds for roads were wanted; at present the small quantity of turf sold in Rooskey had to be carried half or three-quarters of a mile, 38240-1.—Introduction of fresh seed was desirable, and farmers could not afford it, 38241-3.—Enlargement of holdings would be prevented by lack of land, but improvement of land now occupied was possible, 38244-6.—For this lime was an essential, 38232, 38276-8.—The people would prefer emigration to migration, 38247, 38271.

Agricultural Department's Work.

Agricultural Committee had made no provision of good seed for Lower Badony; they had sent shorthorn bulls, which the farmers thought unsuitable to the soil; the local committee were not consulted about these animals; the owner had now sold them; a polled Angus had been recently placed in the district, and not yet tested, 38256-62.—Department of Agriculture had made an experiment regarding fowls, which was a failure after four or five years' experience; witness saw no beneficial results from Department's work, 38263-6.

LYNCH, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 112-3.

Ballymullins and Banagher.

Ballymullins and Banagher, in County Londonderry, formed the subject of witness's evidence, 38282-3.—He was a County Councillor for Londonderry, and these were portions of his county district, and were contiguous to those poor districts of County Tyrone to which Commissioners' attention had been drawn, 38284-5, 38313-4.—Ballymullins and Banagher lay between Londonderry and village of Park, fourteen miles from Gortin, and on Derry side of Sawell Mountains, which divided Tyrone and Derry, 38288-91.—Conditions on either side Sawell Mountains were similar, 38292.—The Union was the Londonderry Union, 38310.

Area, Population, Valuation.

Of the townlands in Banagher Division: Altimire Lower comprised 149 acres 0 roods 3 perches, population was 82, valuation £79; Altamire Upper comprised 322 acres 0 roods 8 perches, population 93, valuation £144; Carnanbane had 300 acres 3 roods 0 perches, population 75, valuation £104 5*s.*; Carnanreagh had 890 acres 0 roods 3 perches, population 272, valuation £263 19*s.*; Dreen had 2,131 acres 2 roods 20 perches, population 238, valuation £215 15*s.*; Gortscreeghan had 316 acres 0 roods 11 perches, population 110, valuation £126 15*s.*; Kilcreen had

LYNCH, Mr. PATRICK.—*continued.*

378 acres 0 roods 31 perches; neither Kilcreen's population nor valuation was given, because a demesne connected with it would make a reduction on the figures; Kilgort had 1,020 acres 1 rood 27 perches, population 173, valuation £236 4*s.*; Lear had 2,022 acres 2 roods 7 perches, population 106, valuation £298 5*s.*; Tamnagh had 2,592 acres 3 roods 22 perches, population 122, valuation, £191 5*s.*; Tireighter had 613 acres 2 roods 16 perches, population 274, valuation £277 15*s.*, 38285-7.—Griffith's valuation was about 25 per cent. higher in witness's district, and Ulster generally, than elsewhere in Ireland, because the valuation in the North was made later than that in the South, and at a time when the North was more prosperous than the South, 38314-6.

Railway Communication.

The railway communication nearest to witness's district was at Derry, fifteen miles away; a scheme to connect Draperstown and Derry by rail had passed through Parliament, but was afterwards abandoned, 38293-5.—A line between Derry and Park, passing through Claudy, would pay, and open up an important district, and enable Park to furnish supplies to Glenelly, as it did formerly till about ten years ago, when a railway connected Glenelly with another source of supplies, 38295-8.—There was already much traffic between Derry and Park, 38297.—Witness's district would not be served by a line between Donemana and Cookstown, 38299.—Witness did not give evidence before present Viceregal Commission on Irish railways, but Dr. Todd had put before it this question of a Derry to Park railway, 38300-2.

Employment for Boys.

Girls in this district were employed sewing underclothing; boys had to seek work in Scotland; a cottage industry for boys was desirable; weaving had formerly employed men in Ulster, 38303-7.—The comparative poverty of the district was proved by this seeking of work in Scotland; the practice was demoralising, 38311-2.

M'CULLAGH, Mr. PETER (of Plumbridge).

See pp. 113-7.

Mount Hamilton, Glenchiel, and Glenroan—Valuation.

Witness came from Plumbridge county district and electoral divisions of Glenchiel, Mount Hamilton, and Glenroan; Mount Hamilton was his electoral division, and Strabane the Union, 38318, 38393-4.—Glenchiel had 93 per cent. of its inhabitants under £10 valuation, Glenroan had 72 per cent., Mount Hamilton had 82, 38322.—A £10 holding represented about 120 acres, of which fifteen might be arable, or partly arable, 38334-5.

Conditions of Life in Mount Hamilton.

Mount Hamilton was 1,100 feet above sea level, 38394.—The land was so hilly no carts could be used on farms; manure and crops had to be carried up the hill in baskets tied on horses' backs; in going down hill slide cars were used, 38322.—Twenty-five of the seventy-nine landholders in Mount Hamilton could not keep a horse owing to their own poverty and the nature of the soil, so had to carry up manure themselves, 38323-5.—Horses could generally be worked on hillsides; ploughing had usually to be done downhill, it was not possible uphill; ploughing across threw the soil down; downward ploughing assisted the drainage, 38326-30, 38332.—Ploughing across was difficult, 38331.—Most of the people spoke Irish, 38323.—Most of the land was not arable, and had been reclaimed within sixty years, 38340.

Witness's Farm.

Witness had 130 acres, ten were arable and not very good; the crops were oats and potatoes, 38336-7, 38352-4.—The rest of the land was sheep grazing, 38356.—Witness did not keep a horse; it would not be economic to do so, 38367.—His land was bog, with no alluvial and many rocks, 38368.—He had drained

M'CULLAGH, Mr. PETER (of Plumbridge)—*continued.*

it, 38378.—His valuation was £8 10*s.*, and was on the arable portion, 38338-40.

Sheep and Wool.

Grazing on the Scawell Mountains in this district was mostly common grazing, and not so good as private gazing would be; most of the sheep had to be sent away in winter, 38340-5.—The district the other side of Scawell Mountains was very poor, 38346-7.—Sheep had not paid for fifteen years till two years ago, when prices rose, 38357-61.—There was plenty of wool; the people had knowledge of spinning and weaving, and, if supplied with machinery and taught use of modern looms, might be engaged in an industry. 38361-4.

Roads.

Roads, right of way to roads, and foot-bridges were entirely lacking in fourteen townlands; produce for market had to be carried by the people on their backs, 38349, 38351.—Fourteen families were thus situated, 38350.—In witness's locality there was only one road, not a good one, 38366.

Crops.

Potatoes were mostly Irish Whites, and not good; they could not be planted soon enough, 38369, 38373, 38375.—Champion potato had been introduced, but was now extinct, 38374.—Spraying was of little use, 38370-3, 38376-7.—Crops raised were used to feed the people, but did not last three months; flour, Indian meal, potatoes, tea and bacon were purchased, 38381-3.—Thirty or forty years ago more spade labour was done, and oatmeal enough for the year was produced, 38386-7.—Flax would not grow in Mount Hamilton, 38355, 38395.—Department of Agriculture did nothing for this district, though rates were paid, 38397-400.

Lime.

Lime was not obtainable within ten miles; this was a great drawback to reclamation, 38379-10, 38392.—Lime quarries should be opened, 38391.

M'CULLAGH, Mr. PETER (of Artaghorta).

See pp. 115-6.

State of Holdings in Lower Badoney.

Lower Badoney Parish was represented by witness; holdings there were generally narrow strips of land running up the mountain side, much of which was tillage; soil was difficult to labour; rocky, wet, shallow; in great part of the district corn did not ripen; it was often bought by farmers at auction for 10 per cent. over market price, as they had no money in that season; farms averaged about thirty acres, one-third of which was, or had been, tillage, and one-third had lapsed into a state worse than that before it was reclaimed; the elevation of Lower Badoney was 400 to 900 feet, 38401-2.—Holdings along the rivers were liable to floods; it was useless to attempt to confine the rivers; embankments made had all been torn down by fresh floods, 38402-3.—Lime was greatly needed, and could be got no nearer than Cookstown, eighteen miles away; many of the farmers had no horse, 38403-4.—One horse only was kept by most farmers, so two farmers had to join for ploughing, which could not begin till middle of March, consequently crops were sown very late, 38404.—Few of the farms were economic, and farmers were greatly dependent on assistance from relatives in America, 38404, 38408.—In witness's own townland oats would not ripen, and it was difficult to sell them and difficult to get them to market, 38408-9. Field drains of stone were the class of drains needed, 38434.

Emigration and Industries.

Many boys and girls went to America, some boys to England, 38404-7.—A little sewing was done in Gortin village; if knitting, lace-making and crochet industries were started they might keep the girls at home; these industries had never existed in the county, 38406, 38444-6.—Wool was abundant, and

M'CULLAGH, Mr. PETER (of Artaghorta)—*continued.*

was sold to middlemen; a woollen industry would be more profitable, 38444.—The county formerly had tuck mills, where wool and cloth prepared at home were dressed up, 38446.

Diet.

Diet in Lower Badoney was: for breakfast, tea and bread without butter; for dinner, stirabout and milk with bread, and sometimes an egg or American bacon; for tea, tea and bread; for supper, stirabout and milk, 38410-2.—Diet had deteriorated in recent years; formerly it included the produce of farm; cost of living had been raised by use of tea; labourers had now to be fed better than their employers or they would leave, 38414, 38421-6.—It was doubtful whether tea was wholesome, 38427.

Cost of Labour.

Boys bound as labourers for six months were now paid £10 10*s.*, besides receiving the four meals described; twenty years ago the wage was £4 and £5, 38415-20.—Holdings described by witness could not pay with hired labour, 38420, 38428.—With hired labour oats cost £3 8*s.* per acre to produce, and sold for less than £3, 38427-8, 38432-3.—There was plenty of demand for labourers on large farms, so that wages had risen; labourers were engaged for six months, 38429-31.

Fences.

Fencing was bad, and mostly of stone; quick fences were placed along the river a few miles from Gortin, but about Gortin wire fences were most used, and gave no shelter, 38434-6.

Potatoes.

Spraying would be beneficial if done properly; supply of sprayers was insufficient; all those in Lower Badoney were knapsack sprayers; last year was wet, and spraying wholly failed, 38437-9, 38442-3.—Irish Whites, the chief potato grown, would not hold the spray if rain came; Champions did well for a time, and then failed entirely; Up-to-dates and Suttons would give fair results and hold the spray, 38440-1.—There was much blight in 1906, 38441.

DALLINGER, Mr. P. G.

See pp. 116-22 *and* 129-30.

Tyrone County Committee's Work.

Witness was Secretary of the County Council of Tyrone, and represented County Committee of Agriculture, 38447.—Tyrone County Committee's work throughout the county was subject of witness's evidence, 38448-50.—A previous witness had stated that County schemes were no good, but that he believed in demonstration plots; the same witness represented a district in which one of the Committee's most important and expensive demonstration plots was worked in neighbourhood of Sion Mills, 38451-2.

Flax.

The plot in question was intended to make special tests regarding flax cultivation, 38455-6.—Many small farmers grew a little flax; it was desirable that more should be grown, 38456-7.

Rating for Technical Instruction.

Rate raised by County Council for agriculture and technical instruction was administered by County Committee of Agriculture under guidance of Agricultural Department; unit of rating was a rural district which might contain much good and much bad land; sometimes 10,000 acres produced so little that even, with the addition of Department's grant, the sum raised was too small to give a premium to a bull, 38458.—Department's grant was five-ninths of the total sum from rate and grant, the rate being four-ninths; the rate was a penny in the pound, and had to be spread over the whole district from which it was raised; funds were thus very limited, 38458-60.

DALLINGER, Mr. P. G.—*continued.*

Treatment of Needy Areas—Outside Aid needed to Supplement Funds.

County Committees desired to give special attention to needy areas, but lacked funds; to supplement the rates from these needy areas outside aid was wanted, 38461-3, 38465.—Additional or "intensive" organisation was needed to interest very poor districts in any scheme; they would probably at once respond to organisation; they were handicapped by difficulties of transit, 38464-5, 38543, 38545.—So far poorer districts had derived from County schemes more benefit than their rate-producing power entitled them to, 38466.—The rich men's larger contribution to the rate resulted in the whole fund for the district being larger than it would be if only poor men contributed, and as the poor man got his full share of the general provision for lectures, etc., he benefited by the rich man's contribution, 38543, 38545-6, 38550-5. —A premium bull might be located in a townland whose valuation did not pay for the bull, 38547.—Lectures had not yet been held in all districts of Tyrone, 38555.—There were well-to-do farmers scattered among the poor ones in all districts of Tyrone, 38556.

Fairness of Distribution of Funds.

Rates raised from Tyrone County under Agricultural and Technical Instruction scheme amounted to £1,308, which represented four-ninths of the joint fund, Department's grant supplying the other five-ninths, 38713.—In Strabane Union rates were £220, Department's grant £275, making total of £495, 38716.—The scheme worked in Strabane Union was a County scheme, drawn up on the basis of the rural valuation of the district; if Strabane's valuation was one-tenth that of the county, one-tenth of the joint fund available was the share due to Strabane, 38718-9.—Live stock scheme in Strabane received £27 for horses (nominations); £120 to £150 for bulls, Strabane's share of the premiums depending on the total number given, which varied from year to year; swine scheme in Strabane received £10; turkey and geese scheme £8 and £10; under cottage farm prize scheme £40 was allocated for prizes, 38719.—The amount of money raised in any rural district, plus the equivalent grant from Department, was expended in the same rural district; taking the valuation of the county at £100,000, and that of Strabane at £5,000, the £5,000 represented Strabane's share of the joint fund, which share was expended in Strabane, 38723-4.—It was impossible that there were districts in County Tyrone in which money was expended far in excess of the sum resulting from the penny in the pound rate for agricultural instruction, because the basis of County Committee's expenditure was the rate, 38725-6.—Witness did not think money had been expended in certain rural districts on schemes for those particular rural districts in excess of the sums for those particular districts, the excess coming from the other rural districts; but an exact answer would require much figuring, which he was prepared to undertake; in special cases Department had made grants for special purposes; to say money had been diverted from one district to another that schemes might work in that district was absolutely untrue, 38727-8.

Question of Competency of Witnesses before the Commission to Judge of Work of County Committee.

A question put to a witness during the afternoon as to whether he had seen any benefit from agricultural schemes was not a fair question; these people had referred to the cattle, but the district under discussion was not a cattle-breeding district, but a sheep district; many eggs from County Committee's distributing station had been sent to this district; it had been stated that Committee would not allow Galloway bulls in the district, but only Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorns; as a fact, Committee also recommended Ayrshires, and had recommended the Galloway bull, but Department refused to admit Galloways to premiums in Tyrone as they might do harm; a witness who stated that one bullock produced under the premium scheme had been a failure was not representing the total amount of the work done in the district, 38742.—Present witness was not an expert on bulls; he thought the Galloway would be useful

DALLINGER, Mr. P. G.—*continued.*

in some limited districts of the county, but if generally used it would injure export trade, and many bulls from the county were sold to Argentine at high prices, 38743.—Nothing had been done for sheep in these poor districts, 38744.—Witness did not doubt Commission's competency to question witnesses on County Committee's work, but doubted the competence of certain witnesses to answer such questions, since they could not completely know what was done for any rural district, 38745-6, 38750.—Present witness had records of eggs distributed and bulls serving cows in the county, 38748-9.—Present witness's desire was merely to arrive at the truth, 38749, 38755.—He did not say men of local knowledge were not telling the truth, 38754.—He thought it was not usual in beginning an educational scheme to consult the people who were going to submit to it, 38755.—The four years during which these schemes had been in operation was a negligible quantity in a nation's life, 38756.

Itinerant Instruction.

Itinerant instruction in agriculture was supplied in courses of four lectures given generally at a National school; lectures were well attended; lecturers visited farms, gave advice, and selected plots on various farms for demonstration and experiment; for these plots County Committee supplied manure and seed, and supplied farmers with potato-sprouting boxes to demonstrate value of sprouting seed; instructors afterwards paid periodic visits to plots; experiments roused interest among farmers; lectures on veterinary hygiene were given by a lecturer sent by Department, and were well attended, 38469.

Demonstration Plots.

In a demonstration plot near Greencastle a variety of potatoes were sown in heavy clay soil; sprouted seed produced 10 tons 16 cwt., 6 cwt. being small and none diseased; unsprouted produced 8 tons 13 cwt., 6 cwt. being small and none diseased; the plot was on a rather poor farm belonging to one of the agricultural teachers, 38471-3.—Experimental plots were a quarter or an eighth of an acre, 38476.—Varieties of soil in Tyrone were many; plots selected represented most classes of soil there, 38474, 38477.

Horticulture and Bee-keeping.

Horticulture and bee-keeping instruction was intended to benefit occupiers of small holdings; land in Tyrone was high; had a large rainfall and low average temperature, and soil was not favourable to cottage gardens; cultivation of vegetables and fruit, especially bush fruit for market and home consumption, required encouragement, 38479.—A scheme for that purpose had been at work three years; there was a large market for apples and for black currants; the latter grew well in boggy soil, and were sold for preserves and medicine, 38480-5.—Six horticultural demonstration plots had been established, chiefly near National schools, and a certain supply of seed, manure, and fruit-trees was given to owner on condition he supplied labour; scheme had resulted in planting of many fruit trees and increase in culture of vegetables; the people now consumed vegetables formerly unknown to them, 38485, 38488.—Ground suitable for fruit growing was difficult to find; hilly places had been tried; apple trees were successful about Stewartstown and Clogher Valley; pears would not grow in Tyrone generally, 38486-7.—Apple trees in blossom might be seen at demonstration plot near Gortin, but the trees were young, 38488-90.—Late frosts interfered with apple crop, 38491.—Sir Horace Plunkett had carried out near Dromore an experiment for improving standard of living among Irish peasantry, and had assisted forty small occupiers to establish fruit and vegetable gardens; Committee had allowed county instructor to assist with advice; the general results were satisfactory, 38419.—This experiment had been two years at work; it illustrated the value of concentrating attention on a small area, 38491A.—Remnants of old orchards were found on many farms in Tyrone, 38492.

Poultry Keeping.

The sale of poultry products was the main source from which the very poor obtained many of the necessities and all the luxuries of their lives; Tyrone

DALLINGER, Mr. P. G.—*continued.*

Committee was one of the first to attempt improvement of poultry keeping industry on Department's lines; lectures at first evoked criticism but awakened interest; instructresses paid one visit to each district in eighteen months under lecture system and one in visiting season; lecture period was October to March, visiting season April to September, 38492-3.—Stations for distributing eggs of pure-bred birds at 1*s.* a dozen had been in operation since 1902; up to 1906 10,000 sittings of pure-bred eggs of fowls, geese, and ducks had been distributed; new blood has thus been introduced, size of eggs increased, prevalence of disease checked, and a prospect afforded of having more suitable birds for fattening; eight stations for providing eggs of geese had been established; in poor districts demand for them outstripped supply; instructresses spent much time visiting individual poultry keepers in more remote districts; instruction was given in trussing, and in grading and packing eggs, 38494.—A portable poultry farm was used; it could be set up at a centre for six weeks and then moved on; it had two pens of fowls, one of ducks; means for artificial incubation and rearing of chickens, a small fattening plant, diagrams and drawings illustrating the structure and different breeds of fowls, means for preparing food; the farm had been itinerant eleven months; girls had attended regularly even in depth of winter, 38494-5.

Agricultural Classes.

Instruction in technical agriculture had been given in winter classes held in remote places in October of 1906 to March of 1907 to reach those who could not travel far; this scheme tended to impress on the agricultural workers the dignity and necessity of honest and intelligent work, and to elevate the standard of living and of agricultural methods, 38495-6.—Standard of living could be improved by increase of domestic thrift without increase of cost, 38510-1.—Any young fellow in the county could attend classes on passing examination, showing he could work first four rules of arithmetic, and write a simple composition on some farming subject; students received free dinners and £1 per mile for travelling expenses if they showed satisfactory progress; funds were supplied from joint fund of County and Department; classes lasted from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.; they were held two days a week; teachers gave theoretical teaching and also practical instruction on farms, 38496, 38516-7.—Average attendance at classes was about twelve, attendance was most difficult to obtain in poorer districts; the examination was intended to be mainly a test of intelligence, but a knowledge of simple arithmetic was essential for calculating the value of manure; in poorer districts young men were ignorant even of those rules, 38496A, 38499, 38502.—It would be useless to ask Department for funds for such preliminary training as arithmetical teaching as Department's money was only for technical instruction, 38497-8.—These classes were specially required by poorer districts, 38505-8.—Any man or boy above age of sixteen was eligible for classes, 38512-5.—Students who passed through the classes with credit served as examples to others; a final examination was held at close of course and book prizes given; students passing final examination with special credit might receive scholarships, 38517-8.

Live Stock Schemes.

Live stock schemes adopted by County Committee of Tyrone were those for improving breed of horses, cattle, and swine; Committee offered seventy nominations to farmers' mares each year, two-thirds of the nominations were for mares of farmers with a valuation under £60, one-third to those with valuation above £60, 38518, 38520-2.—In Trillick district twenty-one nominations were offered in the previous year, six went to men whose valuation was under £20, two to men with valuation under £10; few men with valuation under £10 kept a horse, 38521.—Nominations were not graduated in regard to the fact that four-ninths of funds came from rates and five-ninths from Department, 38523.—Premium bulls could not easily find purchasers in needy districts; two years ago a premium bull had been located at Greencastle, having been sold to purchaser at loss to Department, the object being to improve milk supply; the stock seemed to have been good, but the first results were perhaps not satisfactory; it was impossible to guarantee any particular production from an animal, 38518-9.—Farmers desiring young stock for sale objected to introduction of "milk" bulls; a shorthorn would answer both for stock and milk production, 38547-8.—There were many creameries in Tyrone, 38459.—Farmers desiring premium bulls visited a show named by Department and selected animals approved for premiums, 38526.—The fact that the bull had been approved for premium raised its price, 38524-5, 38527.—Fifteen premiums for boars were given in Tyrone, needy districts getting a large share, 38529.

Prizes.

Names of prize-winners were set forth in report; class one was limited to persons who did not hold twenty-five statute acres of land and who earned their living by agricultural labour or labour connected with agriculture; prizes were won in several poor districts, one prize went in direction of Mountfield, 38530-1, 38535.—For cottage and small farm scheme the county was divided into arbitrary divisions, each to receive £40 worth of prizes, many of which had been won by small occupiers in poorer districts; holdings competing were examined by a qualified judge, who gave advice on manuring, sanitation, etc., 38535, 38719.—There were six classes for prizes, only one being for men of £25 valuation and over, 38720-2.

Shows.

In making grants in aid for shows Committee endeavoured to provide for smallest farmers, and insisted on a class for those under £20 valuation; practically a free entry was allowed farmers in Plumbridge and surrounding districts in competitions for cattle and poultry, and in some cases horses and swine, £30 being set aside for prizes in these competitions, 38535-6, 38540-1, 37730-1.—A witness had stated it was not worth while to compete for prizes of £2, £1 10*s.*, and £1; present witness would think it worth while to walk to Omagh from Gortin for £2, 38730-1.—This scheme had failed though advertised by County Committee at expense of joint fund; it was tried for three years, 38540, 38732-4.—There were never more than three or four entries for these competitions, they were for the poorest districts, 38735-9.—Committee always insisted on one competition for holders between £20 and £25 valuation; in Dungannon show, which was about to take place, the valuation had been lowered, 38740.—A small local exhibition in a district outside Gortin had been a success and a society had since been formed there which held annual shows, 38540.—It had not been found that in poorest districts extensive occupiers could outdistance small men in competing for prizes, 38538.

O'DOHERTY, Rev. PHILIP.

See pp. 122-3.

Agricultural School Needed in Claudy Parish.

Witness was Parish Priest of Claudy, County Derry; part of the Parish was in Tyrone, 38557.—Parish greatly needed agricultural schools, such as existed a couple of generations ago at Lough Ash and Eglington; Lough Ash School was partly National, and was supported by some private contributions; men educated at these schools were afterwards leaders in their own districts, 38557.—Department's lectures had been few, and not practical, 38562-3.—County schemes had done nothing to benefit Claudy, 38570.

Shirt and Underclothing Industries.

Shirt industry and making underclothing employed girls of Claudy, and had been introduced by late Mr. Tilly, of Derry; it was precarious; machinery had caused a lowering of wages, and girls worked long hours, to injury of their health, though the work of the parish had a good name among leading houses; work was less plentiful than formerly; a day was lost in taking work to centres, 38557-9.

O'DOHERTY, Rev. PHILIP—*continued.*

Carting the Only Industry for Men.

Many farms were mortgaged; men worked at carting, the only work available, which was wretchedly paid; the journey to Derry occupied the whole day, and rendered the carter unfit for work next day, 38559-61.—Carting had demoralised almost all the men, and the temptation to drink was great on wet days, 38561-2.—Payment to carters was sometimes in kind, 38560, 38562.

Question of Railway Communication.

The construction of a railway to Derry might destroy the carting industry, but make others possible; large part of North Derry was a rich district without railway accommodation, so that a railway there should pay; the poverty of the district near Park might prevent the railway there from being remunerative, 38560, 38562.—Weaving was formerly common in Claudy, 38560.

Scheduling of District Desirable.

Scheduling of the district under Congested Districts Board was very desirable; surface and main drainage were needed; portions of the country would lend themselves to re-afforesting, 38562.—The presence of large farms in this part should not militate against scheduling; generally these large farms were composed of smaller ones whose owners had disappeared, 38563-5.—Claudy Parish was smaller than the Carndonagh district of Inishowen; Claudy was completely out of the world, 38566-8.—Witness adopted the evidence given during the day as to other places as applying to his case, 38569.

M'CULLAGH, Mr. HUGH.

See pp. 123-4.

Witness's Farm at Garavagh.

Garavagh was witness's residence, 38571.—He had a farm two and a half miles north of Gortin; it consisted of forty acres of mountain land and fourteen acres of arable, and was divided, generally speaking, into five acres of oats, three or four of lea, grazing for cattle, and four acres of meadow, 38574-5, 38577-8.

Value of an Acre of Oats.

In witness's district an acre of oats needed hard work to raise and yield about sixty stone, 38572, 38579.—The oats fetched about 7½*d.* per stone, or £3 10*s.* per acre; an Irish acre last year produced about 105 stone of oats, which sold at 7½*d.*, 38580-1.—Out of witness's four-acre meadow four or five tons might be eaten or used, 38582.—A ton of hay might be sold in winter at an auction for 1*s.* 8*d.* or 2*s.* per cwt., 38583.—Witness had five milk cows, and reared three or four calves a year; he sold milk to the creamery, 38584-6.

CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES E.

See pp. 124-5.

Farm at Glenmaco, Gortin.

Witness resided at Glenmaco, Gortin, where he began to farm in 1883; he purchased the tenant right of three farms; one contained 21 acres, valuation £3 15*s.*; one 23 acres, valuation £4; one 19 acres-2 roods, valuation £5 10*s.*; the three together yielded only a poor living, 38587-8.—Two of the farms were bought from occupiers who had gone to the wall through poverty, the third was bought by private negotiation; these farms, and those in the district generally began at a burn, and ran to top of the mountain; each of the three farms had a few acres along the river which were liable to floods, causing loss of crops; witness did not know whether to graze or meadow these acres; he had made embankments; one-third of the farm was too steep to work; one-third was better and level in places; this he tried to farm; most of the other third was dry heath, no good for cattle, and too small in area for sheep; about fifteen acres of the three farms was arable; witness

CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES E.—*continued.*

had tried every improvement to labour this land; he enlarged fields by removing stone ditches; he bought a reaping machine, but the wheel stuck in the ridges and the knives became clogged, and when the ridges were removed the land became too damp; witness understood farming, but, with sufficient capital and using all the skilled labour procurable, he could not live on his three farms, which were a fair specimen of holdings between Plumbridge and Doons; consequently farmers with no capital could obviously not live on smaller holdings, 38588-90, 38608-9, 38615.

Size of an Economic Holding.

To enable farmers to live the district should be scheduled, 38591.—The district was a series of mountain ranges, the chief being the Sperrin, 2,240 feet, the Glenlark and the Mullaghcarn, each about 1,800 feet, 38592.—An economic farm on medium soil in this part of Tyrone should comprise fifty acres, which would employ two horses; with one horse tilling could not be done nor machinery worked; on better soil forty acres might be just enough, 38593-8, 38601-4.—Valuation of forty acres of best land in this district would be about £12, 38605-8.—Fifty acres for each holder in Tyrone were not obtainable, 38599.—The present holdings could not be made economic, but could be greatly improved by drainage, thorn hedges, and planting, 38600, 38611-6.

Desirability of a Woollen Industry.

Black-faced sheep to number of 30,000 or 35,000 were kept in this district; a woollen industry might be started and machines worked by the water-power of the rivers to produce rough cloth, tweeds, frieze, blankets, etc., 38617.

Lime.

Lime had to be fetched from Cookstown, involving great expense; lime was absolutely necessary for this poor soil; there was a splendid limestone quarry near Plumbridge which should be worked.

Necessity for a Railway.

A railway from Dunamanagh to Cookstown, on a broad, not narrow, gauge would be of greatest value, 38617.

Agricultural Department's Schemes.

Agricultural Department's schemes had been useless in poor districts of Tyrone, though rates were paid, 38618-9.—Witness had had great difficulty in disposing of a beast bred off a Government bull, 38620-2.—Information given through lectures on fowl could as well be got from newspapers; prizes offered in Gortin and Greencastle were too small to be worth the expense of competing, 38622-3.

M'BRIDE, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 125-6.

Glebe Farmers.

Witness resided in Gloughroughglebe, and represented Glenkeele Electoral Division and Killaroan east of Mount Hamilton, 38624.—He had a farm of sixteen acres, and was paying to Irish Land Commission; he was one of the Glebe farmers who bought under Act of 1869, at 20 years' purchase of the old rack rents; the full purchase money was not advanced, and one-fourth was paid down, 38625-6, 38635.

Purchase of Estates.

In Glenkeel Electoral Division no holdings had been sold under Act of 1903; in Glenroan Mr. Humphreys' estate was sold at an exorbitant price, equivalent to 24½ years' purchase, to which tenants were practically forced to agree, as they were in arrears; in Mount Hamilton Division tenants were offered 17 years' purchase, under Ashbourne Act of 1888, but under Act of 1903 the demand was 27½ years, a price which would swamp any tenant, at least while annuities ran; in Glenkeel Division the only estate purchased was Clogherney Glebe, in 1868, under Irish Church Temporalities Act; it was sold at twenty

M'BRIDE, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

years' purchase, a price so high that many tenants had to borrow the fourth of the purchase money to pay Irish Land Commission; annuities and interest on money borrowed had obliged many to sell their farms, and others had to go away to earn money to redeem their farms, one of the largest of which was now vacant in consequence, and returning to its original un-reclaimed state, 38628, 38635-6.

Condition of Farms—Various Holdings Available for Enlargement of Farms.

Farms in this district were very small and uneconomic; tenants were greatly dependent on remittances from relatives in America or England and Scotland; portions of Electoral Divisions of Glenlark consisted of a large grazing ranch belonging to Colonel Lowry of Pomeroy; Robert M'Kelvey, Esq., J.P. of Gortin, had a grazing ranch containing 637 acres, in townlands of Aughtboy and Legcloughfin, in Glenchiel Division; adjoining these ranches was a small rundale estate, with very small fields and no fences, 38626.—Grazing land would be very valuable to tenants in these districts, 38627.—Tenants had not bought the rundale estate; they were far from markets and railroads; Derry was twenty-five miles, Cookstown twenty-one or twenty-two; enlargement of holdings was desirable, and several holdings were available for the purpose; a new road and a bridge were urgently needed from Legcloughfin to Corramore road; one-eighth of Mount Hamilton Division was very poor arable land reclaimed within the last sixty years, and now returning to its original state owing to emigration; the number of families in this division had decreased by forty-five in thirty years; in last twenty years scarcity of labour had necessitated substitution of horse for spade labour; as a result corn crops had deteriorated by one-half, 38628.

Lime.

Drawing and burning of lime had ceased, as young men went to Great Britain to work in summer; an engine to crush limestone for the land was now much needed, 38628.

Department of Agriculture.

Witness agreed with previous witnesses regarding utility of agricultural schemes; the local Agricultural Committee had given nothing but four lectures in the winter for small occupiers in Glenkeel; the schemes had been in operation four years, 38629-34.—Valuation of Glenkeel was £1,000, 38632.

DONNELL, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 126-7.

Witness's Farm.

Witness was a farmer residing at Ballinaght, Strabane; he had about seventy-five acres of arable land, and a share of an undivided mountain, about 400 or 500 acres; his rent was £18, his valuation £47, 38637-8.

Perpetual Tenure.

His lease was for ever; it had been given 120 years ago to John Stewart, who owned the property for three miles below Dunamanagh and three above Plumbridge; he sold it to his tenants; each tenant, to qualify him to be a freeholder, had a lease of three lives; Sir John Stewart Hamilton was in difficulties, and would give a lease of lives renewable for ever for £2 or £3 if attorney's expenses were paid; much of the district thus became freehold, 38638-9.

Need for Scheduling.

It would be a great advantage if the seven electoral divisions of Lislea, Plumbridge, Glenroan, Glenchiel, Mount Hamilton, Stranagalwilly and Loughash were scheduled under Congested Districts Board, as they received practically no help from Committee of Agriculture, 38640, 38648.—Witness was personally acquainted with the need of scheduling in neighbourhood of Draperstown, 38655-6.

DONNELL, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Work of County Committees Unfavourably Contrasted with Work of Congested Districts Board.

Witness objected to the system of election of County Committees; the poor districts were not represented on them, 38640-6.—Witness had seen good results of Board's work in Donegal; it contrasted favourably with the poor results of work of County Committee of Tyrone regarding live stock schemes, 38648-50.—Premiums were given in Tyrone to Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus bulls, which were suitable for the richer districts, whereas for the poorest mountain districts Galloway, West Highland, and Kerry bulls were wanted, 38651-4.—Congested Districts Board sent Galloway bulls to mountainous places, 38656.—Witness thought County Committee's members were all drawn from the richer districts, 38655.

Railway.

A railway from Cookstown to Dunamanagh would improve produce markets in Plumbridge, etc., 38656.

HARKIN, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 127.

Bellamult, Strabane.

Witness resided at Bellamult, Strabane, and represented Loughash division, 38657.—He did a little farming, but worked at butter and eggs and attended markets; Loughash division was very mountainous; soil poor, chiefly of light top, and the bottom wet; both arterial and field drains were needed; open drains in low land and stone drains in high land, 38658-60, 38662-3.—Tenants were too poor to make drains, tenants were greatly dependent on relatives in America and Scotland, 38661.

Access to Markets.

Distance to markets was—Strabane 12 miles; Derry 15 miles; the journey took from 2 a.m. till late in the morning, 38663.—A railway from Dunamanagh to Cookstown, 30 miles, was desirable, 38664, 38667-9.

Lime and Railway Communication.

There were limestone quarries ten or fifteen miles away where at present there was no kiln, but which the railway would make available, 38664, 38670.—There should be a station near the quarries; the line should touch Plumbridge and Greencastle, and pass by Gortin; from Dunamanagh, it could run up a nearly level valley; little cutting would be necessary, 38671-4.

M'CAUGHEY, Mr. WILLIAM.

See p. 128.

Witness's Farm.

Witness was a small farmer near Dunamanagh, in Loughash division of Strabane Union; he held about ten acres, six being arable; rent was £1 17*s.* 6*d.*, valuation, 35*s.*; the arable was poor, and had been reclaimed from the heather; on part the plough could be used; the rest was worked by the spade, 38675-7.—Witness had two cows; he sold some of the butter, 38684-5.—Calves he sold as year-olds, 38686-7.—He kept pigs and a horse; the farm alone would not support a horse, so he took contracts on the roads, 38688-90.

Need of Enlargement of Loughash Holdings.

Holdings were too small; there were no grazing farms near, but farms in the district were being sold by auction at low prices, and if bought by a public body might be used for enlarging holdings, 38678-83, 38691, 38696, 38699-700.—Thirty-six acres was the average holding in Loughash, but some of the farms were large, and land was very poor, chiefly reclaimed from the mountain, 38692-4, 38697.—No improvements would make the present holdings pay; they were fairly well cultivated; there had been an agricultural farm with a teacher in the neighbourhood, 38695.

M'CAUGHEY, Mr. WILLIAM—*continued.*

Mines, Railway, Lime, Bog.

Witness agreed with Mr. Moore about mines, railway, and limestone; a great deal of bog could be utilised, 38700.

O'NEILL, Mr. ARTHUR.

See pp. 128-9.

Farm of Witness.

Witness was a farmer at Carrickeen, in Strangalwilley division of Strabane Union; he had 130 acres purchased under Act of 1903, yearly payment being £5 8*s.*, paid in half-yearly instalments; valuation was £9 10*s.*; forty acres of the holding was a shaking bog worth nothing, but peat could be obtained from it; about sixteen acres were arable, but much of this was waste, 38701-3.

Need of a Railway.

An expedition to Strabane or Derry market took twenty-four hours; cartage made all goods from shops very expensive; a light railway was desirable, 38704-5.—It would come within two miles of witness's holding, and run from Dunamanagh past Plumbridge and Gortin, 38706.—The present line to Dunamanagh was a narrow gauge, 38707.—A railway would greatly benefit the shirt and underclothing industry; at present girls had to walk seven miles with the finished work, 38710-1.

Lime.

Witness obtained lime from a neighbouring quarry; there was another three miles away on the Derry side, 38709-10.

Sheep.

Sheep were numerous, and planting to make shelters for them very desirable; at present expense was caused by the necessity of sending sheep to lower grazing grounds for winter, as the mountain grass could not support them, 38711.—The mountain side was at present nothing but bog, 38712.

O'REILLY, Rev. PATRICK.

See pp. 131-2.

Kinawley Parish.

One-third of witness's parish of Kinawley was in County Cavan, the rest in Fermanagh; neighbourhood was mountainous, land cold and boggy, much reclaimed bog, 38758.—Climate cold; oats seldom ripened, they were used as fodder; potato crop sometimes fair, inferior to other parts of county; Government had to start relief works in Swanlinbar two or three years ago to help the poor after failure of potato crop, 38759-60.—Wet the principal factor of a bad year; good crop in dry season, 38761.

Suggestions for Improving Condition of People.

People's condition could be improved in many ways; improved communication would enable people in mountain to take milk to creameries; money could be advanced for improvements in the same way as by Parish Committees; only way that witness had known Government money do good, 38761-7.

Transit Facilities.

Hardly any roads to mountain districts, 38768.—Short railway wanted from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge, round Brackley Lake to Swanlinbar; was surveyed by Government, but the scheme fell through; it would give employment and develop neighbourhood; would pass close to the three creameries and better price would be obtained for butter, 38769.—The route either from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge or to Florence Court would suit, 38770, 38796.—People would get better price for produce and be encouraged to improve holdings, 38795.—Mr. Wyndham had supported scheme in Parliament; Mr. T. M'Govern took an interest in it, 38797.—Opposition arose from selfishness, it would divert traffic from Sligo to Newry, 38798, 38800.—And it would have developed mines of

O'REILLY, Rev. PATRICK—*continued.*

Arigna, 38799.—Recommendation to carry out small section of railway would not arouse such opposition, 38801.—Sulphur and magnesia spas in neighbourhood were famous in 18th century, but had lost ground for want of railway, 38770-1.—Steel spa near Swanlinbar; few people came to partake of water, 38771-2.

Lace Class.

Lace class was the only industry besides creameries, 38773A.—Class for girls only, sixty on the roll, thirty attended; no room for more, but no more came, 38774-6.—Wages 5*s.* to 7*s.* a week, 38777.

Emigration.

Great deal of emigration from district; bulk of it was to America, but many went to Glasgow, where they often remained permanently, 38779-80.

Size and Valuation of Holdings.

Lord Erne was the biggest landowner in vicinity; property in Fermanagh; had no residence in the place; agent lived in Lisnaskea or Dublin, 38781-3.—Kinawley parish in Swanlinbar division, 38784.—5,770 holdings in parish, 1,052 not exceeding £4 valuation, 1,247 not exceeding £10, 839 between £10 and £15, 2,356 between £20 and £30, 96 not exceeding £100, 38773.—Size varied, 38785.—Holdings under £10 were uneconomic, 38786.

Question of Land for Enlargement of Holdings.

Little unoccupied land in neighbourhood; a few holdings belonging to Mr. Johnston of Bawnboy might be divided, 38787.—Witness knew Bawnboy well, 38788.—No hope for improvement of the 63 per cent. uneconomic holdings in union unless there were farms in the vicinity to be divided; there were none in witness's parish, 38790-1.—Two farms of 29 and 30 Irish acres; a few large farms in Fermanagh part of parish, 38792.—Landlord held them and stocked them, 38793.—One large holding near Bawnboy recently divided and given to evicted tenants through Estates Commissioners, 38794.

M'MANUS, Mr. BERNARD.

See pp. 132-4.

Nature of Land.

Swanlinbar dispensary district was mainly mountainous; witness knew it well, also whole of Bawnboy Rural District; land was inferior, 38802.

Land Purchase Sales.

Land purchase sales under Ashbourne Acts had taken place in district; price was 15 years' purchase, 24 to 25 years' asked now, 38802, 38804, 38838.—Lord C. Beresford was asking 24 years' purchase on second term rents, 38803, 38805-7.—Tenants would not pay so much; they thought the taxes would be heavier and that they would have to pay for drainage as well, 38808, 38812-15.—Mr. Tyrrell would sell now for reduction of 4*s.* in the £ on judicial rents and 6*s.* on non-judicial rents, that would cover arrears, 38809, 38811-2.—A great many estates in upper part of Bawnboy Rural District were sold under Ashbourne Act, 38839.—A good many were sold under 1903 Act in County Cavan, 38841.—Price under latter Act varied, 21 years' purchase on second term rents in some cases, 38842-3.—Under Ashbourne Act some tenants bought before rents were fixed, 38845.—No justification for asking 21 years' purchase under Act of 1903 when price under Ashbourne Act was 15 or 16 years' purchase, 38847.—Markets had not improved, 38848.—Price of produce was reduced, 38849.—Crops not so good, if conditions had changed at all it was in wrong direction, 38850.—County Council should have a voice in sale and purchase under Act of 1903, as ratepayers were ultimate security for annuities, 38852.—Better if it were more often left to Estates Commissioners to decide, 38853.

Question of Arrears being used as an Instrument to induce Tenants to agree to High Prices.

Tenants in arrears gave a price the Estates Commissioners would not give, 38854.—Arrears always brought into fixation of price; landlord offered to

M'MANUS, Mr. BERNARD—*continued.*

throw off so much arrears in order to get price, 38855.—Cause of increase in price partly arrears, 38856.—Partly so many men wanted land that they gave more for it than it was worth, 38857.—With ownership they could make improvements; in one mountain district a landlord refused to allow reclamation or sale of a crate of turf to pay the rent, 38858-61.—Property with large arrears would fetch higher price than where rent was well paid if arrears were thrown off; it happened constantly, though witness knew of no actual case, 38862-6.—Arrears more general on some estates than on others, but it depended greatly on individuals, so might be used against individuals, 38867-9.

Relief Works.

Relief works had been established in electoral divisions of Benbrack, Pedravohers, Templeport, Kinawley, Swanlinbar, and Tiercahan, where people were on uneconomic holdings, 38815.—It had been going on for twenty years; two years ago witness applied to have 13th section of Local Government Act put into operation, County Council did so; last year inspector from Local Government Board came down and found such want that he got grant of £250 from Government for seed potatoes; men were hired by a committee appointed and paid in seed potatoes at rate of eighteen pence a day, 38816-8.—They made roads; Father O'Reilly wanted something similar done in mountainous parts; people willing to work at anything if they were paid, 38819.

Artificial Manure.

Artificial manure brought by Department to plots to show what it could do; that did for a year or two; not so good for the future as drainage and planting, 38819.

Plantations.

Timber would soon be a thing of the past if there were no planting; it was nearly all cut away and there was no shelter, 38819.—Landlords owned wood, tenants could not cut it, 38820.—Woods sold before estates; had been done on Lord C. Beresford's property, 38821-2.—Extensive woods on property an element in price paid by tenants, 38823.—Wood belonged to landlord and was retained by him, 38824-5.—Witness thought he had heard of such a case at Garadice, 38826-7.—Plantation of shelter belts in each farmer's place wanted, 38829-30.—Department should supply plants; land not good; acre or two would not be missed, 38830-1.—It would have to be enclosed for some years; would be of value in twenty years, 38832.—Useful if Agricultural Board supplied trees at nominal price for farmers to plant; much land not fit for crops would grow timber, 38834.—Larch and spruce the best trees, 38835.—Always a market for larch, it was getting scarce in the country, 38836-7.

Drains and Roads.

Big drains and roads would be very beneficial, 38828-9.

Railway.

Railway from Bawnboy to Florencecourt would be useful, and route would be shorter than to Maguiresbridge; the latter was a light railway; there would be no trans-shipment there, 38837.

M'GAURAN, Rev. THOMAS.

See pp. 134-5.

Morley Estate.

Morley Estate was in above district; it comprised 12,000 acres; valuation £3,201; was purchased over heads of tenants by former agent in 1901 for £23,000, conveyed on same day to a syndicate for consideration of 10*s.*; at time of transaction there were £17,000 arrears on estate; soil yellow "daub" with mixture of sand ruinous to cattle and crops, 38870.

Condition of Land and People.

Best of the land was at present under the bullock, the people having been banished at time of famine to mountains and foreign countries; remaining people

M'GAURAN, Rev. THOMAS—*continued.*

were half-fed, half-clad, country a barren wilderness, children degenerate; youth of the country went to America as soon as old enough, leaving aged and children to look after homes, result was land not enough tilled, children could not go to school, everyone dependent on credit waiting for "American dollar," if shopkeeper refused credit nothing was left but emigrant ship or workhouse; scheduling district necessary, not done before on account of action of Lord Belmore, population small because so-called good lands were in hands of graziers, to remedy that Board should have compulsory powers and increased revenue, 38870.

Compulsory Powers and Increased Revenue for Congested Districts Board Advocated.

Impossible to put an end to congestion without compulsion, 38899.—Many owners would not give up lands without compulsion no matter what price was offered, 38900, 38907.—Representative of County Cavan should be on Board, with increased powers the latter could then form Parish Committees. enlarge uneconomic holdings, migrate people to good lands, assist to drain, make roads, and plant useless land, 38870.

Killinagh Townlands.

Enniskillen Rural District No. 2 comprised area of 40,507 acres; valuation £8,383; population 6,397, in 1903; townlands in parish of Killinagh and their average valuation were: Moneenteriff, £3 6*s.* 3*d.*; Dernaseer, £3 0*s.* 6*d.*; Stranamort, £2 17*s.*, 38870.—Ninety-two per cent. of holdings under £10 valuation, 38874.

Grass Farms.

Witness also gave a list of the grass farms, giving owners, valuation, and names of places—Mrs. Fawcett—Tuam, £262 15*s.*, Loughan, £90 10*s.*, Roo, £90, Carrickabrennan, £40; John Nixon—Kinnabo, £65 10*s.*, Mullaghoey, £43 17*s.*, Duckfield, £31 10*s.*, Killyglasson, £24; Wm. Carson—Carracashel, £66, Tullagharorey, £40, Corredressough, £32 10*s.*, Corradverd, £9 5*s.*, Shruffenagh, £17 10*s.*, Tullinamoile, £10, Garvesque, £15 5*s.*; Hugh Maguire—Port, £86 5*s.*, Killycarney, £38 15*s.*; Anthony Cassidy—Corralea, £10 5*s.*; T. Corscadden—Barran, £48 10*s.*; Miss Nixon—Ugiel, £32 10*s.*; H. Cullen—Tents, £30; J. O. Dolan—Temore, £30; Tom Patterson—Unsheragh, £16; J. Bracken—Burren, £42; C. Bracken—Ture, £53 10*s.*; J. Tubman—Barran, £9 15*s.*; all these lands were under bullocks, none were tilled, 38870-1.—All in Killinagh parish and Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District, 38873.—Ranches stocked by owners, 38875.—Average size of ranch fifty to 100 acres, 38876—They were not home farms of occupiers, people had been gradually evicted and their holdings added, patch by patch, to make ranches, ranches held by yearly rent, 38877.—Few judicial tenancies, 38878.—Owners had residential farms and took ranches in addition, 38879-80.—Only two or three of above occupiers lived on farms mentioned, 38881.—Distance between residential and non-residential farms from a quarter of a mile to nine miles, 38882.—Essential to get these non-residential farms if holdings were to be made economic, 38883.

Morley Estate—Purchase Negotiations.

In purchasing Morley Estate Commissioners must take all or none, 38884.—Greater part of farms mentioned were on Morley Estate, 38885.—Estate had been inspected at suggestion of Estates Commissioners, negotiations had been entered into between syndicate and tenants, report had gone in, 38886-9.—Case came into superior courts when tenants were wanted to acknowledge sale to syndicate; Mr. Healy represented the tenants, Mr. Henry, the syndicate; Chief Justice O'Brien, before whom it came, suggested that counsel on the two sides should be appointed arbitrators, so Mr. Healy and Mr. Henry went to estate and drew up award for people to buy at certain number of years' purchase, grass farms excluded from award, great number of people accepted agreement for purchase; when these were examined by Estates Commissioners they refused to declare property an estate so negotiations ended, 38890.—Morley Estate ought to be scheduled, 38891.—Enlargement by adding grass lands the only way of making holdings economic, 38892.—Grass lands excluded from settlement because

M'GAURAN, Rev. THOMAS—*continued.*

owners wished to retain them, 38893.—It would have been wise to include them, 38894.—There were other grass farms besides those on Morley Estate; impossible to acquire them without compulsion, 38895-9.

Opinion against Direct Sale.

Sale of property such as Morley Estate should not be direct to tenants but through Estates Commissioners, who could utilise grass lands to enlarge small holdings; small holdings should not be conveyed to occupiers until such land as was available had been added to them to enlarge them, 38901-6.—Syndicate's object in selling estate was purely to make money, 38908-9.

Electoral Divisions.

The electoral divisions, with their valuations per head, were: Derrylahan, £1 2*s.* 9*d.*; Derrynant £1 4*s.* 7*d.*; Dunmakiver, £1 1*s.* 8*d.*; Killinagh, £1 7*s.* 10*d.*; Easky was higher as it contained some of the grass lands, some of the latter were also in Dowra, there were none in the first four divisions, which showed that they raised the valuation; Derrylahan, Derrynant, Dunmakiver, and Killinagh would be scheduled were it not that 20 per cent. of population of Cavan did not reside in districts of that class, 38910-14.

DOLAN, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 135-6.

Condition of Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District.

Poverty of Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District was due to sterility of soil and excessive rents imposed in days gone by; thirty years ago numbers of landlords became bankrupt, their lands were sold in court and purchased by graziers who competed with each other knowing they could extort high interest for their money from tenants; one purchaser doubled rents; in 1901 tenants paid two years' exorbitant rent before they could come under Government, nearly all had to draw it out of Bank on a friend's security, and this burden weighed on them to the present time; people could not live without money from friends in America; land rendered unproductive by barrenness of soil consisting of moor, swamps, and morasses, coldness of climate and wetness of land; inhabitants industrious; witness had seen them delve twelve or fifteen feet for gravel and carry it on their backs to spread over moor along with lime to improve land; rents raised in many cases when land was reclaimed; valuation of one townland reaching to brow of Cuilcagh Mountain, £22 5*s.*, it consisted of six holdings, all reaching to summit, 38915.

Drainage Required.

Drainage required in district, 38915.—Field drainage would do, 38916.—Main drainage insufficient; if it were put in order farmers would drain fields themselves, 38917-8.—Loans on easy terms would be available for that, 38919.—Little field drainage had been done; some farmers might have drain in fields, it was not done in any broad way; no arterial drainage done at all, 38920-2.

Mineral Resources—Tree Planting.

Mountains abounded in valuable minerals; no industrial works carried on; money to aid re-afforestation would be a benefit, trees would afford shelter and improve land and climate, 38915.

O'REILLY, Mr. THOMAS.

See p. 136.

Congested Districts in County Cavan.

Whole County of Cavan could hardly be scheduled; desirable that district from Ballyconnell to Bawnboy in baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco should be, 38924.

Industries.

There were two pipe-clay mines within two miles of Ballyconnell, also a first-class limestone quarry to make calcium carbide, and there was peat moss; plenty of water power, a corn mill, and a saw mill, 38924.—500 or 600 men could be employed with these resources, 38937.—Agricultural and technical instruction almost useless, except as regards woodwork, 38924.

O'REILLY, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

Drainage.

People in district between Bawnboy and the Erne almost ruined by flooding of lands; thousands of acres round Brackley Lake flooded when the rain came; lake should be lowered by opening it into Lough Erne either by Woodford or Swanlinbar River; by lowering Woodford River half a mile below Bawnboy fifteen or twenty feet would be taken off lake, no obstacle in river, £150 would do it; Drainage Boards could not lower river beds, 38924-30.

Railway.

Baronial guarantee paid by County Cavan for Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway from Belturbet to Dromod, 6*d.* in the £ paid by Cavan people; railway from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge or Ballyshannon would divert traffic and therefore increase taxation in Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco, 38930, 38935-6.—Baronial guarantee should be bought off before deflecting trade from existing line, 38931.—No objection to new system if it assumed responsibility for existing guarantee, 38932.—Guarantee not limited to any particular figure, 6*d.* in the £ paid in Cavan, 1*s.* in Leitrim; 5 per cent. had to be paid to shareholders no matter what the cost to the ratepayers, 38935.—New line would not leave old one derelict, only deflect a large amount of trade, 38936.

Roads.

Roads needed, district too poor to make them, if it were scheduled Board could make grants for the purpose; hundred of farmers without roads and with no means of conveying produce to markets, 38936-7.

Slieve Rushen.

There were 6,000 acres of Slieve Rushen mountain; if portion were planted with timber remainder could be broken up and made into good land, 38936, 38937.—Mountain was in landlords' hands at present, and let for shooting at £30 a year, 38938.—Grazing rights on mountain were of little use, 38939-40.—Witness thought there would be no difficulty about the tenants giving up grazing rights for planting if they saw they would get an improvement, 38941.

FINEGAN, Rev. PATRICK.

See pp. 136-8.

Question of Scheduling of Mountain Districts of County Cavan.

Barony of Tullyhaw and part of barony of Tullyhunco should be scheduled; Tullyhaw partly in Bawnboy, partly in Enniskillen; No. 2 Rural District should be scheduled; much of north-west of County Cavan would come under definition of congested were it not that divisions that ran up to the mountains also went down to plains, thus raising valuation; if Cuilcagh and Slieve Rushen ranges were scheduled they would include congested portions of Tullyhaw, 38943.—Four divisions on western slope of mountains where the valuation was under 30*s.* per head; some divisions on eastern slope required scheduling, 38944.

Burren Townland.—Bridge Needed.

Bridge needed in townland of Burren across Shannon and Erne Canal; people cut off by canal from church and school; estimated cost £800; too expensive for District Council; if district were scheduled Board could contribute towards expense, local authority finding balance, 38944-5.

Valuation.

Townland of Burren large; there were 26 holdings, valuation £297 11*s.*; one holding valued at £35 5*s.*, average valuation £11 9*s.*, exclusive of large one, £9 14*s.*, or £1 19*s.* per head, 38945.

Compulsory Purchase.

Compulsory power needed to settle land question; price of land should be fixed by tribunal consisting of representatives of tenants, landlords, and ratepayers, 38953.

FINEGAN, Rev. PATRICK—*continued.*

Agricultural and Technical Instruction.

A great deal of good had been done by agricultural instruction given by County Committee, but not so much in north-west of county, where people did not avail themselves of it, schemes unsuitable; land too poor for shorthorns; anything that gave profit, such as poultry scheme, was taken up, especially that part of it that gave assistance towards a better quality of egg, 38945.—Committee had to have one scheme for whole county; breed of bulls could be varied to suit different parts, witness believed that had been done, 38946-7.—County too large an area of administration; local committees would be better and would understand needs of people, 38947, 38949, 38952, 38959.—Difficult for representative of north-west district to attend meetings of County Committee, 38948. —Not more expensive to have local committees; voluntary aid would be given, county instructors could be employed and no increase of officers would be needed, 38950-1, 38974.—Agricultural instruction would never be availed of till land question was settled, 38952.—Members of County Committee did not attend regularly, and got out of touch with the work, 38954.—Technical Education Committee should also be small local body, 38955.—Rate should be struck over whole county, but amount raised in north-west should be spent locally, together with Department's contribution, within lines laid down by County Committee or Department; if judiciously spent it would be better than at present, 38955-8.—Good thing if special grant were made to poor localities; five-ninths contributed by Department at present; a great deal of good done by instruction schemes, but not as much as was commensurate with expenditure, 38960, 38969. —£13,493 spent on agricultural and technical education since 1901, 38960.—£3,989 19*s.* 8*d.* on technical education, of which Department contributed £2,400, and £5,270 13*s.* 10*d.* on agricultural instruction; live stock cost £3,767, administration £465 19*s.* 8*d.*, 38968.

Practical Instruction.

Expenditure would be more profitable if area of administration were small, committees small, and instruction practical on lines leading to profit, 38970, 38982.—Agricultural and technical instruction should not be aimless, but lead up to some industry; people would not take up aimless instruction, 38961-3.

Lace.

Lace-making where started had been profitable, 38964.—It had not been transmitted from mother to daughter because it did not exist in county till instructors came, 38967.—Manual instruction successful for boys because they turned it to account in their own homes by making gates, etc., 38965-6.—Instruction should be applied to industry people were carrying on, such as cultivating land, 38971-2.—Expenditure would be moderate at first, increasing as necessity arose, 38972.—Cavan County Committee hampered by want of funds for technical instruction, 38975.—Annual income of Committee £600, county contributed £200, Department £400; for some years a credit balance remained; balance allowed to be diverted and instructors in domestic economy and manual instruction were appointed and equipped; when surplus was exhausted no more money was obtainable from Department, and instructors were dismissed and equipment rendered useless, which was a pity, 38976-7.—Committee worked under Acts of 1889, 1891, 1899, for technical instruction, 38980.—Penny in the pound rate in Cavan produced £1,161, 38979.—County Council would not increase rate, 38981.

CORR, Rev. THOMAS.

See pp. 138-9.

Mineral Resources.

There were iron ore and naphtha in bogs in parish, 38984-5.—Iron mines could be worked; there were probably coal mines in parish, too, as turf was of the same kind as at Drumkeeran, where there was coal, 38996.—There were also a sulphur spa, a magnesia spa, and iron spas, 38996.

CORR, Rev. THOMAS—*continued.*

Roads.

Roads required; District Council would not make them; witness had appealed to County Council, who had appealed to Local Government Board, and an inquiry was to be held, 38983, 38986-7, 38992.

Parish of Glengevlin.

Witness came from Glengevlin Parish in Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District; it was situated in valley of Cuilcagh mountains and bordering on Leitrim, 38983-4.—People were all peasant proprietors except on one little property, 38984, 38988.—District was mountainous; purchase instalments were moderate, and punctually paid; rents had been raised to help landlord, Captain Hassard, who was in financial difficulties; he was, however, obliged to sell, and the new landlord, Judge Bewley, kept tenants to their promise of higher rents; witness assisted tenants to buy holdings, which they got for the reasonable terms of 14 years' purchase of valuation, 38989-90.—That was before 1903; lands subject to flooding from mountain torrents; had been under water a few days before inspector's visit; good surface clay on property, had been burned away in 1846 and 1848; herbage was poor, cattle grazing on it got rheumatism and had to be fed on bran; crops were very small; people had been wretchedly poor, but were improving now, 38991. —One townland in parish not purchased; two tenants went into court to get rents fixed; agent dealt harshly with the people, and when witness wrote *re* purchase agent replied landlord had no intention of selling; witness applied to landlord himself, who said he would be willing to sell; witness got agent dismissed, 38997-8.

Wool.

Woollen factory wanted; there were 3,000 sheep on the mountains, wool fine and made superior cloth; free site for a mill on the banks of Shannon; good building material on the spot; unfailing supply of water, fall on to wheel would be 40 feet; witness wrote to Agricultural Board about it, but could get no satisfaction, 38992.—No chance to erect factory, some local aid could be got; site within four miles of Belcoo railway station; factory would keep people at home; children were intelligent, a pity they should go to America, 38993.—Thirty tons of wool exported every year, 38994.—Sheep small, good cheviots; people took good care of them, 38995.

Game.

Peasants had fee simple of mountains, everything under surface; game portions were preserved; late Mr. S. Ronan spent a lot on the game; Glengevlin game-walks better than Scotch ones, 38997.

ANDERSON, Mr. ANDREW.

See pp. 139-40.

Poverty of the People in Kinawley.

Witness's farm was at Drumlish, Kinawley, in Enniskillen Union, 38999.—It consisted of 24 acres, rent, £10, valuation, £14 5*s.*, 39000.—In the year after the famine of 1879 there were 400 families in Kinawley parish on relief list, 200 of those in Fermanagh part of parish; in 1883 people had to get benefit of Arrears of Rent Act; present rent, etc., paid by money from America, Scotland, Australia; the strong boys and girls emigrated and sent home money; there were 113 small farmers with valuation under £5; 134 between £5 and £7 10*s.*; 708 between £7 10*s.* and £10; 139 over £10, non-resident tenants who lived outside parish not included, 39001-2.

Untenanted Land.

There were almost 1,000 acres of untenanted land; one farm of 500 acres and another of 468 acres, both grazing farms; could be purchased for enlargement of small holdings; one man desired to sell some time ago, but found no purchaser, 39001-2.—There was little money in the country to buy land; it was formerly bought by people returned from America, 39003, 39019.—Only demand came from them or from pensioners, 39020-2.—If some of the lands were bought up it would help the people, 39016.

ANDERSON, Mr. ANDREW—*continued.*

Railway.

Railway suggested would benefit Valley of Kinawley and give access to creameries, 39003.—It would take butter and cream away more conveniently; central creamery was five miles from Florence Court station, eight miles from Ballyconnell; it would benefit to extent of £200 by railway; proposed line would go close to Kinawley and past Swanlinbar auxiliary, 39004.

Roads.

The roads were bad; twelve or thirteen miles of road needed to give people access to church, or their work, or to creameries; three days spent taking produce to market; people would give local aid to roads knowing they would improve future prospects, 39003, 39005, 39014.—Roads had been brought before District Council; a few made, others still unmade; difficult to get anything done; if recommended by District Council County Council often rejected them on advice of County Surveyor; if a grant were made the people could do a good deal themselves, 39005-9.—Some of the roads rejected were new, some were only repairs to old roads; County Surveyor said they were not needed although seventy to one hundred families wanted them, 39010-4.—If some of the more necessary roads were started County Council might keep them in repair; they could not in all cases; it would saddle the rates too much, 39015.

Floods.

Rivers flooded district for 600 acres; 175 families affected; bridges required, 39016.—Drainage the main thing; necessity for widening and deepening rivers and keeping them clean; there was sufficient outfall, 39017-8.

CARNEY, Mr. JAMES.

See pp. 140-1.

Poverty of Witness's District.

Witness resided at Drumeela, Killegar, Killeshandra; Ballinamore Rural District was congested; it comprised eleven divisions, some were scheduled, 39023.—Witness's district was congested, but not scheduled, 39054.—No untenanted land in district; one ranch at Lisanover, within five miles, was being purchased by Estates Commissioners, 39023.

Drainage.

Drainage would improve condition of people, 39023.—Small grant for field drainage would be useful, 39053.—Killegar River destroyed the country for miles; cattle died from disease due to dirt in flooded hay, 39056.—River should be deepened and widened; raising banks useless, 39057-8.

Turbary.

Tenantry should have right of turbary where it existed; no tenant should be allowed to absorb bogs into their areas, 39023.

Valuation.

Government valuation should not be the standard when scheduling, as three-fourths of tenants of the division might have a very low valuation and remainder a very high valuation, thus preventing majority being scheduled, 39023.

Manure.

Lime-burning industry would benefit farmers; there was an unlimited supply of lime which could serve as manure when land was drained; farmers got manure on credit frocreamery or shopkeeper, 39023.—Creamery had agricultural store and gave manure on credit, 39024.

Land Purchase.

Sir R. Cusack's estate offered to tenants under Ashbourne Act at 14½ years' purchase and had now been purchased at 21 years' purchase, 39025, 39028, 39035.—14½ on first term rents meant 17½ on second term rents, 39027.—21 years' purchase, plus bonus, and a year's purchase for expenses of clearing title, etc., equalled 25 years' purchase, 39029.—Godley Estate sold under Ashbourne Act at 15 years' purchase with arrears wiped out and free transfer; even at that price inspector refused to sanction advance in many cases and purchase money was reduced; Countess of Leitrim now wanted 26 years' purchase for similar estate and tenants were anxious to buy; the people were unfit to make their own bargains, and would be unable to pay instalments if allowed to purchase, 39026.—Tenantry wanted to get away from landlord, they did not look into the future, and thought by purchasing they would get redress, 39031-4.—Offer of 14½ years' purchase of Sir R. Cusack considered too high; 21 years paid later because arrears were wiped out; three-quarters of tenants were in arrears, 39035-40.—Purchase price more than covered arrears, 39041.—Ratepayers being security for annuities should have voice in purchase agreements, 39042, 39047.—Tenants on Cusack Estate had paid annuities so far, 39043.—Tenants made improvident bargains to escape from their embarrassments, but they should not make bargains they could not keep, 39045-6.—There would be no objection if it were proposed that County Council should have voice in negotiations, 39048.—Witness came from County Leitrim, 39049.—Sum representing 5*d.* in the £ stopped from grants to which Leitrim was entitled because of losses in connection with flotation of stock, etc., 39050-1.

CARNEY, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

Remittances from America.

Money from America depended on for rent and necessaries; more money had come from America during last thirty years than was paid for fee-simple of some estates, or than would buy estate witness lived on at 20 years' purchase; estates were small and the smaller the estate the poorer the tenantry; estate witness lived on purchased by an Irishman in 1870; rent raised to double and sometimes treble what it was before, 39051-2.—Some of the houses not very habitable, 39055.

CLARKE, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 141-2.

Lace.

Lace industry had been started for two years in Swanlinbar, fifty-four girls in class, average attendance thirty-eight or forty, 39059-60.—The lace made was Irish crochet lace; £179 12*s.* 7*d.* paid to workers from October 1905-1906; four best workers earned £12 12*s.* 1*d.*, £15 1*s.* 5*d.*, £12 12*s.*, £8 15*s.*, respectively, 39061.—Average earnings a little over £4.

Teacher's Salary.

Teacher was qualified for thirty-two pupils and payment was by capitation grant of £2, which meant £64, but she was paid only £32; salary should be fixed, 39062.—Inspector decided who passed examination; pupils not qualified unless they put in a certain number of hours in cookery class; payment of teacher fixed on number of pupils certified, 39064, 39067, 39091.—Teacher only received a fee per head provided funds could be found for it; witness thought the understanding was she would get the full amount she was qualified for, 39068-70, 39092.—Witness thought others were docked in same way, 39072.—Teacher supposed to be paid out of grant, 39088.—Workers not supposed to pay for instruction at first, 39090.—Money for teachers was cut down because there was miscalculation, 39093.—Lace sold by teacher for workers, 39603, 39086.—Class was under county scheme, 39065.—Industry paying as far as workers were concerned, 39066, 39076.—Not really a paying concern, 39077.—No credit balance at end of year, 39075.—Merely an employment to keep people at home, 39078.—Lace-makers worked at it pretty well, 39081.—Had been at it two years and had every inducement to continue, 39082-3.—It was understood it was a slow process requiring a great attention, 39084.—They continued after leaving school, 39085.—More orders received than could be completed, 39087.—All remuneration supposed to go to workers, 39089.

CLARKE, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

Light Railway.

Railway from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge would be a benefit, as there was no market in Swanlinbar; it cost 8*s.* or 9*s.* to take pigs to Enniskillen or Ballinamore, 39080.

HOWE, Mr. RICHARD.

See pp. 142-3.

Occupation of Witness.

Witness, a shopkeeper in Swanlinbar, with farm of sixty-five acres, for which he paid £25, he had bought out, payment would be less when vesting order was made, 39094.

Railway.

Railway needed; Government should give grant for line from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge, 39095.—Guarantee of 6*d.* in the £ on railway from Belturbet to Ballinamore debarred people from offering a further guarantee, 39095, 39100.—Not much benefit from existing line, ratepayers had objected to guarantee, trade of Swanlinbar mostly eastward, 39101-4.—Proposed railway would reduce price of meal by 1*s.*, and flour by 6*d.*, a bag; it would not divert traffic of other line as it would be connecting line; Government had made an offer which was somewhat blocked, 39095.

Shelter Belts.

Government might give free to farmers of £10 valuation and under a quantity of quicks or larches for planting shelter belts on holdings or worst part of mountain, 39095-6.—Great deal of land was in landlord's hands though not so much as formerly, 39097-8.—Farmers would do it themselves if they got the quicks, 39099

Untenanted Land.

Swanlinbar was witness's electoral division, 39105.—Farmers needed relief; some of them were careless about their holdings, 39106.—Holdings might be enlarged in some instances, 39107.—Not much land available, 39108.

Dr. Brady's Farm.

Witness was the postmaster, 39110.—He managed Dr. Brady's farm of sixty-six acres in County Fermanagh, it was offered for sale this year, but price formerly offered could not be got, 39111.—Lands usually offered by public auction, 39112.—Dr. Brady lived in Australia, he would be glad to sell to Estates Commissioners or Board for fair price, but had had no communication from them, 39113, 39115, 39118.—£430 the lowest price that would be accepted, only £400 offered; Dr. Brady bought place twenty years ago suject to an annuity, he paid one-fourth of purchase price down, amounting to £185, that left instalments very low; they were about £18 now; farm formerly let at £50; Dr. Brady bought at 18 years' purchase, and now possessed both landlord's and tenant's interest, £430 paid for the sixty-six acres, annuity would not soon be extinguished, second decadal reduction was coming on, 39119-24.—Land not let out used for grazing accommodation for people without enough land, 39125-8.—Price for grazing eighteen to twenty shillings for year-olds, twenty to twenty-five shillings for two-year-olds, 39129.—£20 received for grazing in summer; £20 worth of hay sold; no winter stock except nine or ten head of the owner's on which there was profit, 39130.

KEENAN, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 143-4.

Condition of People in Benbrack, Kinawley.

Witness's farm at Rockfield, Bawnboy, consisted of thirty-two acres, rent £15 10*s.*, valuation £16 10*s.*—Valuation of Benbrack electoral division was £601 on land, £79 on buildings; there were 140 houses in division, population was 746, valuation 19*s* per head; twenty-nine applications last February from farmers for relief, but law debarred out-door relief to farmers, except in urgent cases; Local Government Board sent inspector down who recommended Board to give £250 to be earned repairing roads so that farmers might crop ground with seed; this was done, 100 workers were put on three roads, one in Benbrack, one in Templeport, one in Pedravoghis; the money was almost exhausted, and the same people would be destitute till new crop were reaped, 39131-2.—People unable to build good houses, loan might be given for improvement of out-offices and dwellings, people sometimes fined and made to limewash houses but could not do more, 39132-4.—Parish Committees did much good in other districts, a pity the districts mentioned were not scheduled, 39135-6.—One townland in Kinawley division, with valuation of £5 15*s.*, had five large families who could not live without children's wages, 39136.

KEENAN, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

Untenanted Land.

Plenty of grazing land in neighbourhood without people living on it which could be used to enlarge holdings without migration; there was one farm of forty acres, valuation £12, belonging to Mr. Johnston, and let for grazing, that and another grass farm were within quarter of a mile of the townland with five families and £5 15*s.* valuation, 39136-40.

Railway.

New railway would benefit district, baronial guarantee now paid for railway ten miles distant from some of the people; people had to leave home in the middle of the night to take pigs to Enniskillen market, 39140.—Tax paid by whole barony of Tullyhaw, 39141.—If that were transferred to new railway the people would continue it, 39142.—New line would bring more traffic to old railway, 39143-5.

MAGUIRE, Rev. J. R.

See pp. 144-5.

Parish of Witness.

Evidence confined to electoral units of Lattone, Roogagh Garrison, Inismacsaint; district cut off from rest of County Fermanagh, by ridge of mountains on east and south, and by River Erne on north, western side bordered Leitrim; debarred from sharing good things of its own county and not entitled to consideration from adjoining counties, should be declared congested, 39146.

Valuation and Population.

Population of Lattone, 492; Valuation on land, £797 15*s.* or £1 12*s.* per head; 144 holdings, average valuation £5 10*s.*; population of Roogagh, 386, valuation on land, £690 10*s.*, or £1 15*s.* per head; 96 holdings, average valuation, £7 3*s.*; 39146.—Valuation of houses excluded because they did not contribute to support of people, 39147-8.—Population of Garrison, 769, valuation, £1,713 15*s.*, or £2 11*s.* per head; 200 holdings, average valuation, £8 11*s.*, omitting townlands of Frevagh Garrison and Slattinagh, valuation would be £1 18*s.* per head, £7 13*s.* per holding; population of Inismacsaint, 1,303, valuation, £2,326 5*s.*, or £1 15*s.* per head; 300 holdings average valuation £7 15*s.*; average valuation on the four divisions, £7 per holding; holdings uneconomic, some valued at less than £5, 39148.

Character of Land.

The land was the worst in Fermanagh; it consisted of mountain covered with heather, furze, or short wiry willow; there was little tillage, what there was was done by reclaiming bog; there was only a few inches of soil on hills, sub-soil was barren white sand, one acre of tillage to ten of grazing, and the crops were only good in a favourable year; damp bogs yielded half a crop in a wet season; farms only yielded provision for family for three months, 39148.

Means of Livelihood.

Store cattle-raising and milk were the other means of livelihood; animals never put on flesh but grew hard and stunted, only profitable if calves were sold young; grazing also bad for milch cows, rendered

MAGUIRE, Rev. J. R.—*continued*

cattle liable to cruppan, a disease like rheumatism, from which they could be saved only by repeated doses of bran, little was raised on the farms for hand-feeding except cabbages, 39148.

Emigration.

There was much emigration; whole family went to America or Scotland except one girl and boy; sons of higher-class farmers might go to a grocery or into the Police, a few went into domestic service, 39148-50.—Money to pay rent came largely from sons and daughters who had emigrated, 39151.

Attempt to hold Classes.

Cookery class started by Department four years ago; there had been none since, 39151.—Sprigging the only industry, teacher paid by Committee of Technical Education; two classes held in 1906, seventy-five pupils enrolled; average earnings in one school 6*s.* to 9*s.* a week, in the other 6*s.* to 8*s.*; £350 the total earned by both classes; a little sprigging given out by shopkeepers, not paid so well, 39151.

Six Months Credit System.

Want of money at cheap interest a drawback, six-month's credit system was ruining the country; farmers bought cows at auction with six months time to pay; they paid more than the market value for them and had the auctioneer's fees as well, also renewal of interest on bill; two or three auctioneers had the parish in their hands, 39151.—People who worked by this system were those with no money, 39156.—At end of six months auctioneer put cattle up for sale or renewed bill at 7 or 10 per cent. interest, 39157.—If the man could not pay in the end he was sold out by auctioneer, 39158.—Easy to get credit, auctioneers obliging, 39162.—Fifty per cent. of the people got credit, individual virtue came in in resisting it, 39163-5.

Need for Agricultural Bank.

Agricultural bank needed to do away with credit system, desirable that Board should make a grant to start it, 39151.—People would supplement Board's grant when they understood security was good, 39152.—People in this district had not heard of the system; witness started one where he was before, which was not a congested district, nor were the people as poor, 39153-5.—If bank paid people would invest their money in it at 4 per cent. rather than in Post Office at 2½, 39159.—After some time people might be able to do without credit, 39161.—It was a pressing need now, 39166.

Roads.

Transit accommodation altogether neglected by Grand Jury, one road in Lattone division skirting district; for seven miles up mountain there were no roads, two miles made by District Council some years ago, but it was not continued, and was now practically useless; no fund from District Council for roads because Belleek was overtaxed, more highly taxed than other parts of Fermanagh, 39166-8.—No hope of getting roads without outside aid, 39169.—Taxation was so high because attempt was being made to make roads, 39172.—Difference between local and Imperial taxation was that local taxation was spent for benefit of the people who paid it, 39172.

Necessity for Scheduling District.

If County Fermanagh were scheduled Congested Districts Board would have undertaken several drainage and other works as adjoining county was a congested district, grant had been given by Board for road which could not be completed because part lay in Fermanagh; a river that flooded 200 or 300 acres every autumn would have been drained had there been any Board in Fermanagh to take up scheme, as it was it fell through, 39172.

CASSIDY, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 146.

Condition of People.

Witness's farm at Derryalt, Swanlinbar, comprised twenty-four acres, rent, £6, valuation, £7 5*s.*; it was in Kinawley electoral division, 39173.—Employment necessary to keep people in Swanlinbar county division from starvation or emigration, draining and fencing lands recommended in order to improve their condition; holdings small and inferior, three-quarters of the people in divisions of Templeport, Benbrack, Pedrovoghis, Kinawley, portions of Swanlinbar and Terraher were starving on account of failure of potato crop, and could not exist without help from America and Scotland; relief works were started in 1905, one in each family being allowed to work for 1*s.* a day, 39173.—In 1906 portions of mountain districts had no potato crop, it failed owing to wet season; people sprayed but it was difficult to find dry enough weather, 39174-5.—Better to start permanent employment than temporary relief works; there should be a woollen mill or a tannery, there had been a tan yard, hides easily obtainable, because so many cattle died in bad season, 39177.—Some grazing ranches in Meath or Roscommon should be taken over and 50 per cent. of farmers in witness's division migrated there, which would give remaining farmers opportunity of living, 39173.

Railway.

No railway in Swanlinbar; people paid 6*d.* in the £ guarantee for Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway, this should be stopped as they derived no benefit from line, 39173.

M'ALOON, Mr. TERENCE.

See p. 146.

Condition of People.

Witness's farm at Gortin, Swanlinbar, consisted of twenty-three acres, rent, £7 15*s.* 2*d.*, valuation, £8 39179.—The land was poor, and the cold so intense crops were kept back; unless Government provided employment no one could live on land if climate did not change; people were in debt to shopkeepers and banks, 39180.—District thickly inhabited, farms small and poor, 39183.

Railway.

A railway was necessary; buyers would not go to fairs without accommodation, fairs had gone down, existing railway no benefit; communication with Enniskillen and road was hilly; District Council had passed resolution in favour of proposed line, Board of Guardians carried it without a dissentient voice, 39180.—Opposition came from a small point, Ballyconnell to Belturbet, 39181.—People would give the same guarantee as now given, 39182.—Line had been surveyed and occupiers asked for their consent to it passing through their property, but nothing more took place, 39182-3.

Minerals.

Mines could be worked if there were a railway; mountains rich in minerals and coal, mines worked 100 years ago, 39184.—Coal from mountains had been used in forges of the town, 39185.

Emigration.

Rent paid chiefly by money from America; £177 and £206 of American money cashed in Swanlinbar Post Office in December, 1906, and January, 1907; within last thirty years people able to work had emigrated and the incapable were left at home, 39185.

MAGUIRE, Mr. HUGH.

See pp. 146-7.

Condition of People and Failure of Potato Crop.

Poato crop a failure in nine or ten townlands last year, in others the crop was bad, average crop of potatoes in places at back of mountains was two tons

MAGUIRE, Mr. HUGH—*continued.*

an acre, three times that in other places; oats yielded 12 to 14 cwt. an acre, people badly off, would work if they could get it, no fairs and markets, thirty years ago there was a weekly market at Swanlinbar, better attended than monthly fair was now, lack of railway facilities and accommodation the reason, twelve or fourteen miles to Enniskillen, in four or five townlands produce had to be taken on donkeys' backs, 39187.—Railway would improve condition of people, 39188.—Land gone down in value, 39189.—Price of produce reduced, 39190-1.—Summer of 1907 the worst since 1879 or 1880.—Some little works would tide the poor over the difficulty, 39191.

Road.

Road of two miles was about to be made, partly in County Cavan, partly in Fermanagh; Earl of Erne's father, who was chairman of Fermanagh Grand Jury, gave a sort of promise that when Cavan portion was to be made, Fermanagh part should also be made, in 1880 Cavan portion was made, but Fermanagh portion was still undone, 39191-2.—Finishing road would give employment and much-needed accommodation, 39192.

BRADY, Rev. OWEN.

See p. 147.

Condition of Land and People.

Parish of Curlough was mountainous, it contained electoral divisions of Bembrack, Templeport, and Pedravohers, parish so poor that relief works had been promoted five times in last twenty years, 39193, 32903.—£2,300 given on one occasion, relief works objectionable when applied too often, better to lift condition of people to make them independent, 39203-5.—Potato crop failed in wet season, 39193.—Grass had no butter-making power, as soil was only six inches deep, farmers gained little from produce of cattle, 39193, 39195, 39197.—No herbage for sheep, soil covered with rushes and moss, sheep rarely kept, 39198.—Drainage would improve soil, 39199.—Pigs kept, food for them often got on credit from shops, 39194.

Valuation, &c.

Valuation of Benbrack 19*s.* per head, of Templeport £1 5*s.*, Pedravohers equally low, districts should be scheduled, and powers and revenue of Board increased, 39195.

Planting.

Scheme for planting mountains and fields, and increasing horticulture should be adopted, best way would be to establish local nurseries at convenient places where trees could be obtained at easy prices, and with a man to show how to plant them; useless to send instructor without possibility of carrying out instruction, soil good for apple trees, 39195-6.—Planting of large belt of mountain would improve climate and give shelter, and after a time would supply wood, which was getting scarce, 39199.

Bogs.

Good bogs at present, but turf getting used up as it was sold in the town, and was often principal means of keeping family, 29200-1.—Good thing to introduce proper breed of cattle, shorthorn unsuitable, Kerry breed more suited to climate and soil, old Irish breed the best, 39205.—Roads needed, 39199.

CLEARY, Mr. JAMES.

See pp. 147-8.

Description of Mullaghbreen, Castlecaldwell, and Belleek.

Witness's farm was close to Belleek, rent £16 10*s.*, valuation £23, 39206.—Population of Mullaghbreen was 177, valuation £169, or 19*s.* per unit, nearly the poorest district in Ireland, no persons of large valuation, in Castlecaldwell the population was 487, valuation 29*s.* per unit, three persons with valuation of £636, 39207.—There

CLEARY, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

were 600 acres of grazing land, 39209.—Owned by mortgagees who were willing to sell, 39210, 39211.—Also 296 acres of waste land, 39210.—Population of Belleek was 782, valuation 30*s.* per head, four persons with valuation of £636 15*s.*, 340 acres of grazing without population, 929 acres of waste land, it was hilly, with heather and bog, 39207.—Waste land was in landlord's hands, there were some tenants on it, 39208, total valuation of the 929 acres was £12, 39209.

Enlargement of Holdings, Planting, &c.

The large holdings in the district should be obtained and divided among small tenants little expense involved, as houses would not be required, owners would sell at reasonable price; hilly portions of waste land should be planted, and valleys drained, that would give shelter and pasturage, two lakes having bad outlet into Lough Erne could be drained and valleys drained into lakes, if district were put under Congested Districts Board bad land could be purchased with good, and tenants allowed trees for planting, 39211.—Thirty-three years ago coal and iron mines were worked by an English company, but latter differed with landlord as to terms of lease and took away their engines.—Nothing had been heard of them since, 39211.

MALLON, Rev. P. E.

See pp. 148-9.

Morley Estate.

Morley Estate, Doobally, comprised 12,730 acres, valuation of holding was below that which qualified for scheduling, all were uneconomic and non-agricultural except about a dozen, soil poor and unsuited for crop raising, only portions available for tillage were the low-lying strips of valley, crops raised were inferior, and rarely came to maturity on account of the climate, river Shannon ran through district, annual floods rendered land below high water level useless for anything but grazing, dredging at entrance of river to Lough Allen would be a partial remedy, lowering level of Lough necessary for permanent improvement, main damage caused by backwater in tributaries when Shannon was in flood, 1,000 acres of best part of property under grazing farms, owners willing to part with them, 39212.

Condition of People.

People were in chronic state of poverty, and struggle against adverse circumstances, foremost amongst the latter was landlordism, which had been a curse instead of a blessing, there was, however, a prospect of an end to this state of things, as the Estates Commissioners were inspecting property with a view to purchase from syndicate who owned it, lack of methods of working holdings profitably were other adverse circumstances, houses and out-offices wretched, 39212.

Spinning and Weaving.

Spinning and weaving formerly engaged in, durable material turned out cheaply, number of spinning wheels becoming fewer as old ones wore out, and people could not afford to get new ones, or did not know where to get them, 39212, 39214-6.—Good thing to give loans for spinning wheels and looms in the same way as for boats, 39226.—People's interest dying out, because they could not get wheels, and young people did not remain at home to learn, 39215-7.—Better for people to make their own cloth instead of spending money on cheap useless material, 39213.—Two or three hand looms in district constantly at work turned out fine tweeds and flannels, which were used by the people for their own clothing, 39217-8.—Board would do good if it resuscitated industry, 39217.

Evil of Creamery System.

Butter-making at home done to a certain extent, could be improved; creameries a calamity in such a poor district, all the milk sent to creamery to get the money, and not enough kept at home, result was seen in the children, who looked badly nourished, and

MALLON, Rev. P. E.—*continued.*

not as well as where milk was churned at home, 39218-9, 39222, 39224.—In a poor district cottage dairies would be better, or butter factories, where butter could be sent and prepared for market, no dairy accommodation in district, 39220.—Creamery system better if parents could be made to reserve milk for children, but there was the temptation to send too much away, 39221, 39223.—General poverty of the country responsible, 39224.—Children fed with stirabout, 39225.

Emigration and Education.

Consequence of emigration was that children could not get enough education, as they had to work the farm; a pity, as they were intelligent, 39225.—District a model district for working of Board, people keen and industrious, Board should be careful not to give impression that people were receiving charity, 39225-6.

DERMODY, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 149.

Flooding—Drainage.

Floods in neighbourhood were ruinous, river overflowed after two nights rain, in 1903 witness lost thirty cocks of hay; from Ballindeen Bridge to Augnacreeva, a distance of seven miles, Rag river had no shape, had never been sunk, 39227.—Some effort should be made to deepen it, to take away surface water, 39228-9.—Landlords took no interest in it, 39230.—Witness had not yet bought out, 39231.—Half of his land was flooded for eight months in the year, that is to say, subject to flooding after twenty-four hours' rain, 39232-3.—Cattle could not be left on it, they ate nothing because it was covered with dirt, 39234.—Several Commissions had been appointed to inquire into Irish grievances, and nothing had been done, witness wanted a strong case put this time, 39235-41.—The last inquiry had been at Enniskillen in the August of 1906, 39237-8.

M'CAFFREY, Mr. PETER.

See pp. 149-50.

Necessity for Drainage.

Witness's farm was at Clincurta, Bawnboy, size seventy-five acres, rent £28 9*s.* 2*d.*, valuation £35 11*s.*, 39242.—Arterial drainage wanted, witness's farm was flooded half the year, thirty cocks of hay lost in two years, in 1879 every cock of hay lost except one, three years ago meadow could not be cut owing to flood, witness made bank along edge of river, but water came back on the other side, whole country from Ballymagovern, two miles long, and including hundreds of acres, was subject to flooding; Ballymagovern lake choked, no outlet for river, district not the same as mentioned by last witness, 39243-5.—Lake should be opened, 39245.—Country difficult to drain, one night's rain would leave six feet of water, 39246.

O'BRIEN, Mr. MICHAEL.

See p. 150.

Road Required.

Road required connecting Slieve Russell with Caldra Mill, three miles across top of mountain; object of road was to get turbary, which was growing scarce, to connect roads made 50 or 60 years ago, 39247.—Turbary could then be supplied to townlands; grant also needed to improve old hilly roads, 39248.—Turf on wild commonage belonged to landlord, 39249.—Landlord would give little towards road, but it would give employment to people, as well as be a means of communication, 39252-4.—Mountain valuable for reafforestation if road were made; greater part had no turbary, 39256-7.—Position not too exposed for timber, 39258.—Mountains from Swanlinbar to Ballyconnell and from Ballyconnell to Derrylahan should be scheduled; one townland of 207 acres with six families had only £22 10*s.* valuation, 39247.—No one living on mountain where the road was suggested, 39255.—It belonged to land around, 39256.—Bawnboy Union likely to be absorbed into some other union, in which case woollen factory might be started in disused workhouse, as the industry would be valuable, 39256.

O'BRIEN, Mr. MICHAEL—*continued.*

MEEHAN, Mr. P. A.

See pp. 151-4, 160, *and* 165.

Small Holdings in Queen's County.

2,105 small holdings on one acre in Queen's County, including labourers' plots, 39263-4.—All agricultural holdings; a few gate-houses, etc., might be included, 39266-7.—Occupants looked to land for living, but had to get casual employment as well, 39268.—In fact, they depended for the greater part on the outside labour, 39269.—These holdings were nearly always cut-away bogs; they should be enlarged to three or five acres, 39270-1, 39289.—The county statistics, which gave 2,508 agricultural holdings up to £4 valuation, might include some not amounting to an acre, 39272-3.—1,681 similar holdings in County Mayo; 1,483 in County Donegal, 39264.—Queen's County one-third in area and population of Mayo or Donegal; yet small holdings in Queen's County exceeded Donegal by two to one, and Mayo by five to three; something should be done to relieve the congestion, 39275.—Schedule handed in gave return of holdings not exceeding ten statute acres, excluding those acquired under Labourers Acts, and holdings occupied by persons having additional land elsewhere; 138 such holdings in Ballyfin division, 39275.—£5 the approximate average valuation of ten acres, 39276.

Enlargement of Holdings and Land Available.

There was a large holding in Ballyfin division belonging to Mr. Rafter, a business man; it consisted of 240 acres, 139 of which was recently bought; owner was non-resident; the 139 acres was grazing for many years; residence was unoccupied; this might be available for enlargement of small holdings, 39276-82, 39287.—Another grazing farm of 80 acres in same neighbourhood, but in next townland belonged to Mr. J. Clear, who would be willing to sell; these two farms were good land, and if acquired would go a long way to relieve congestion, 39282-4.—Witness did not object to 20 acres or more in one man's hands if used as mixed farm, but where farm was used only for grazing, and there were uneconomic holdings in district; it should be acquired and divided amongst uneconomic holders; witness did not fix any number of acres as necessary; it depended on quality of land, etc.; must be enough to give occupier a decent living, 39285-6, 39288, 39290, 39304.—Mr. Rafter's farm belonged to a man who had 100 acres elsewhere, and was therefore a suitable one to be acquired, 39287.—People in Queen's County would be glad to get ten acres of land similar to that acquired in County Meath, 39289.—Valuation not always a true indication of value of land, 39291.—There were 76 holdings under ten acres in Castlecuffe division, 48 in Cappalough, and there was a large grazing ranch of 480 acres in latter division held by owner of business establishment in midlands, 39291.—Only a herd's house on ranch; land should be acquired (owner receiving just compensation), and divided amongst people; it would be adequate for needs of Cappalough and Castlecuffe, 39292-3.—It was all in one union, 39294.—Residence in one union would not prevent a man getting portion of land in the next union, 39295.—There were 50 holdings in Clonaslee division, 49 in Dangans, 38 in Garrymore, 21 in Graigue, 51 in Meelik, 64 in O'Moore's Forest, 57 in Rearymore, 37 in Rosenalis, 54 in Tinnahinch; no lands available for purchase for enlargement of holdings in the divisions except 1,000 acres in Rearymore, in Mountmellick Union, occupied by two gentlemen, 39295-7.—There was an estate of good land of 350 acres belonging to Mrs. Adair at Ballybrittas; owner willing to sell; estate partly

MEEHAN, Mr. P. A.—*continued.*

grazing and partly tillage; Mrs. Adair in occupation; residence had been burned down, so she did not reside there; if some of the people of Mountmellick Union could be moved on to these lands and the small holdings added together congestion would be greatly relieved, 39297-301.

Abbeyleix Union.

In Abbeyleix Union there were 38 holdings under ten statute acres in Blandsfort townland, and the lands outside Blandsfort demesne, where tenants were evicted forty years ago, were suitable to be acquired for re-instatement of evicted tenants or enlargement of holdings; witness thought they were under grazing, 39301-2.—In Clash there were 62 holdings under ten acres, and one of 860 acres in occupation by Major Marsh, which was residential, 39302-3.—There were 74 holdings under ten acres in Clonkeen townland and thirteen in Cullenagh, 39304.

Cullenagh.

Sixty years ago whole population of Cullenagh were evicted from what was now a grazing ranch of 400 acres; over 100 families evicted; ranch should be acquired by Estates Commissioners, and be divided into suitable holdings for people; occupier non-resident, 39304-5.—228 acres of ranch at Ballyknockan from which families were evicted should also be acquired, 39314.—Small farm in neighbourhood belonging to Mrs. Adair, suitable for allotments, should be acquired, 39305.—There were 73 small holdings in Raheen, 18 in Timahoe, 6 in Garryglass, under 10 acres, 39305.

Garryglass.

In Garryglass the estate was sold to tenants, and there were 300 acres of untenanted land; on eve of sale these 300 acres were divided amongst four people who had other land; protest was made, and one surrendered his allotment to Estates Commissioners; another had since done so, and it was hoped the others would follow; transaction carried on by local branch of United Irish League, who were negotiating sale through Estates Commissioners, 39305-9.—There was a farm of 180 acres in Timahoe which the owner was willing to sell, and the Foster Estate in Ballyroan townland was about to be sold; there were eight small holdings on estate, and owner was willing to sell to Estates Commissioners; if purchased small holder's rights to economic holdings should be recognised; there were 75 holdings under 10 acres in townlands of Stradbally and Timogue; 210 acres available for relief of congestion, 39314.—Thirty uneconomic holdings in Abbeyleix Union and 600 acres untenanted land in landlord's hands let on eleven months' system; efforts to purchase lands had failed, now being urged on behalf of sixty labourers that a recommendation be made to Estates Commissioners to buy land for distribution; a number of tenants had been evicted 25 years ago and should be restored, 39461.—Districts mentioned should be scheduled, 39461.—Witness in favour of purchase of grass lands where required to raise uneconomic holdings to economic limit, 39310.—In some unions there were enough grass lands for requirements without going outside, in others not, 39312-3.

Compulsory Powers.

Compulsory powers needed to acquire land on just terms would go a long way towards bettering condition of people; County Councils should have compulsory powers to acquire waste and mountain land for re-afforestation, that is, mountain where no grazing rights existed; 63,662 acres waste bog and mountain in Queen's County, 39314.

Re-afforestation.

Would give continuous employment to certain number, improve health, and add to National wealth; it must be carried out as a National work with free gift of three-fourths of outlay, one-fourth to be left as charge met by royalty on timber, 39314-6.

MEEHAN, Mr. P. A.—*continued.*

Drainage.

Arterial drainage necessary; neglected for a century; local effort could not cope with it; Commission on Arterial Drainage recommended that it should be a National question, especially drainage of River Barrow; that local effort could not compete with it, and Parliament must advance money; Mr. Balfour estimated cost of draining Barrow at £360,000; he offered £215,000 free gift, balance of £145,000 to be charged on land benefited, but his Bill did not pass, 39316, 39324.—Valley of Barrow a hot-bed of disease; draining would relieve lands from flooding, and improve people's health, 39316.—First work was to remove obstructions from river; occupiers could not drain their own farms; whole scheme should be carried out first by State, and charge put on land benefited, 39317-18.—Land should be taxed in proportion to advantage derived; people ten miles away should be taxed lighter, 39319.—Rate thus raised applicable to drainage, 39320.—State of Barrow worse than twenty years ago; what was then good grazing not worth 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre now, 39321.—It was flooded annually, and sand carried on to meadow, so that no beast would eat the grass; people got relief in an exceptionally dry year, 39322.—Witness gave evidence before Commission on Arterial Drainage, 39323.

Wood-Carving.

Wood-carving class attended by carpenters' apprentices and farmers' sons; the latter obtained knowledge of use of tools, and were enabled to make carts and many useful farm implements; wood-carving also taught with view of reviving it as cottage industry, 39461.

Agricultural Shows.

At Agricultural Society's shows certain classes not asked to pay subscription; poor man got every encouragement; special section for clean cottages and best managed farm largely availed of; competition active; principal prize for cow at show taken by man from neighbourhood of Abbeyleix with only two acres, 39461.

Documents put in by Mr. P. A. Meehan.

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KELLY, Rev. J. J.

See pp. 154-6.

Coote Estate.

Coote Estate was in the parish of Ballyfin, in Mountmellick Union, area 9,742 acres, valuation £2,739 4*s.*, large portion very poor, thirteen districts with valuation under £5, five out of eight holdings in Ballycormac under £5 valuation, 39326-7.—Thirty-three holdings in Ballyfin Upper, 22 of these under £5, fourteen holdings in Ballylusk, eight of them under £5, forty-seven in Bockra, twenty-nine under £5 valuation, nine in Ballyfin Lower, six under £5, seventeen in Cavan's Heath, eleven under £5, in Deerpark out of thirty-four there were eighteen under £5, thirty-three in Trey, twenty-one under £5, twenty-four in Knocks, twenty under £5, eighteen in Rossmore, thirteen under £5, twenty-one in second Deerpark, thirteen under £5, twenty-one in Sconce Upper, eighteen under £5, twenty-one in Sconce Lower, sixteen under £5, 7,072 acres in all with a valuation of £1,758, 50 per cent. of the holdings were under £5, and therefore congested, people in a very poor way, storm of a few years ago that blew down all the timber on the demesnes saved people from starvation by giving them employment and fuel, 39327-8.—Property in question was in north-west of Ballyfin on southern slope of Slieve Bloom Mountains, 39329.—Formerly owned by Mr. Wellesley Pole, Lord Maryborough, tenants better off under him than under Coote family, they had free turbary and grazing on mountain, and were not called on so exactly for rent, widows rent free in some holdings, on transfer

KELLY, Rev. J. J.—*continued.*

of estate Lord Maryborough arranged that tenants should not be worse off, in point of fact there was little free turbary, and not much mountain grazing, rents now exacted with great severity, 39328.—Great amount of turf bog, but when tenant cut out his turf bank he had to provide for himself and pay for turf, there were 113 acres bog in Bockra, 332 in Trey, twenty-six in Knocknakeiran; in spite of that some tenants had to go to other properties for bog, 39330-1.—366 acres at Deerpark, thirty-four acres at Cappinrush, 360 acres at Redcastle in landlord's hands, principally under grass, Deerpark was demesne land, the others outside farms, one at Cappinrush let on eleven months' system to tradesman and might be used to increase neighbours' holdings, 39332-6, 39350.—When property first came into Coote family a reduction of 4*s.* was given, then 2*s.* 6*d.*, then 2*s.*; nothing given now off rent, it was voluntary, not permanent, arrangement, 39339-42.—Some tenants had been into court and got large reduction, others did not go into court because they were afraid of landlord, as they worked for him, 39343-3A.

Credit.

Raising money on accommodation bills much in vogue, many banks in neighbourhood, witness had tried to start agricultural bank, but it did not succeed, too many banks round about, 39337-8.

Price of Land.

A year before Land Conference Sir A. Coote informed witness he had got his son's consent to sell estate which he wished to do, witness told him tenants were anxious to buy, Sir A. Coote asked twenty years' purchase, though land was only worth fourteen to sixteen years' purchase, and nothing was done at that time, 39344-6.—After Land Bill witness wrote to Sir Algernon asking if he were willing to sell, twenty-four and a half and twenty-six and a quarter years' purchase was then asked, 39346-8.—Passing of Act of 1903 created the difference in price, 39349.—Re-afforestation advisable, there was suitable land in neighbourhood on mountain slope, 39350-2, 39354.—Not much pasture on it, only bog, 39353.—Tenants had grazing rights on it which were their only support besides money from America, 39355, 39357.—They might give up their rights if they got compensation or good land in exchange, 39358.—The grazing would never be made into good land, 39359-60.—Lower down at Trey there was a little turbary, but not on mountain, 39356.

O'NEILL, Mr. JOHN J.

See pp. 156-7.

Longford Union.

Witness's farm was at Drumlish, County Longford, size thirty-two acres, rent £8, valuation £10, 39361-6.—Longford Union consisted of eighteen electoral divisions, seven of which should be scheduled. 39367, 39388.

Aghaboy.

Number of ratings in Aghaboy division was 360, 224 of £5 valuation and under, ninety-eight between £5 and £10, twenty-four between £10 and £15, fourteen over £15; 3,693 acres, of which thirty-nine were bog in Aghaboy, 39367.

Ballinamuck.

Ballinamuck East electoral division had 219 ratings of which 101 valued at £5 and under, seventy-seven between £5 and £10, twenty-three between £10 and £15, eighteen over £15, total area 5,005 acres, 402 acres of bog; Ballinamuck West electoral division had 412 ratings, 277 of £5 and under, 102 between £5 and £10, eight over £10, total area, 5,792 acres, 734 of which were bog, 39367.—Mistake that there were thirteen holdings valued up to £100, 39375.

Breanrisk.

Breanrisk electoral division had 444 ratings, 284 at £5, 132 between £5 and £10, twenty-two between £10 and £15, six over £15, 39367.—Mistake that there were thirteen between £100 and £200, 39376.—Total area, 4,984 acres, 606 of those bog, 39367.

O'NEILL, Mr. JOHN J.—*continued.*

Drumgort.

Drumgort electoral division had 254 ratings, 129 of £5 and under, seventy-five between £5 and £10, twenty-five between £10 and £15, twenty-five over £15, total area, 4,827 acres, 462 being bog in landlord's possession.

Drumlish.

Drumlish electoral division had 610 ratings, 455 of £5 and under, 123 between £5 and £10, twenty-three between £10 and £15, nine over £15, total area, 4,965 acres, three acres bog.

Killoe.

Killoe electoral division had 198 ratings, 121 of £5 and under, fifty-seven between £5 and £10, fourteen between £10 and £15, six over £15, total area, 3,799 acres, 500 acres bog.—33,068 acres total area of these seven divisions, of that 2,749 were bog, total valuation of divisions £12,038 13*s.*, and of the bog in landlord's hands £67 8*s.*

Character of Soil.

The land was worst in Longford, or in Ireland, badly situated as to roads and passes, needed reclamation and improvement, soil light and mountainy, needed to be limed, no limestone quarry within nine miles, lime had to be drawn across mountain from Granard, 39367.—Portion of bogs mentioned was cut-away, all in landlord's possession; plenty of turbary on estate except in Drumlish division, 39368-9.

Draining and Liming needed.

Land needed draining and then liming, if district were scheduled tenants would get facilities for this, farmers would do labour themselves with their families, no employment at present, and young men emigrated, 39370-2.—Killashee not included in districts mentioned, it was one of the richest districts in County Longford, 39373-4.

Scheduling.

The seven divisions mentioned as requiring scheduling were in north-west of the county adjoining Leitrim, land was worse than in Leitrim, 39377-81.

Sub-division.

Holdings formerly larger, had been much subdivided by predecessors of present holders, little subdivision now, good provision against it in Land Act, 39382-5.—Roads neglected, a number were not on county books, so could not be repaired unless they were put up as new works, to which County Council objected, as rates were going up so rapidly, 39386.

Re-afforestation.

No woods in district, witness suggested that when landlords were purchased out tenants should be encouraged to drain and plant bogs, as there were more than enough for turbary, 39387.

Land Available for Relief of Congestion.

There were 400 acres in Colonel Douglas's hands, let out on eleven months' system, Estates Commissioners should not sanction sale of his estate unless he sold out those grazing ranches, 39389.—Five or six grazing ranches in Longford Union belonging to Mr. Bond, easy to find places for surplus population, 39390-1.—There should be compulsory sale of untenanted land for allotments and provision of economic holdings, 39391.

FRANKS, Mr. HARRY.

See pp. 157-8.

Turbary on Coote Estate.

Witness's father became agent for Coote Estate in 1905, when Rev. Sir A. Coote succeeded his brother, 39394.—Bogs at that time wanted draining; landlord offered to drain them if tenants would pay 1*s.* a perch for turf, instead of having it free, as heretofore; they agreed, and bogs were now kept drained; money paid for turf did not cover annual expense, 39394-5. —Men employed to carry out drainage at so much a perch; more turbary got now, and in an easier manner, 39395A.

Rent and Valuation.

Rent becoming due on 1st May was called for on 1st November; very often not paid, 39396.—Gale days, 1st May and 1st November, except in Ballyfin, where they were 25th March and 29th September; rent then collected was due six months before, 39397-8.—Sir A. Coote employed fifty tenants on Ballyfin Demesne, sixty-four at Deerpark; wages bill for twelve months was £2,300, 39398.—Tenants never prevented from going into court to settle rents; they were urged to when they complained of rents; it was more satisfactory for agent than settling out of court; going into court did not affect their employment by landlord; some had gone, and witness expressed his approval; rents on estate were not high; in one case Land Commission fixed higher rent than had been paid before, 39399-408.—Poor Law valuation all over Ireland was generally above rent; on Ballyfin section of Coote Estate rent was £1,659 19*s.* 7*d.*, valuation £2,011 4*s.*, or £351 4*s.* 5*d.* above rent, which represented 21 per cent.; on Maryborough portion valuation was £3,097 19*s.*, rent £2,676 18*s.* 3*d.*, valuation £421, or 16 per cent. above rent; in Graigue portion valuation was £1,890, rent £1,370 8*s.* 4*d.*, valuation £519 11*s.* above rent, or 38 per cent.; whole Coote Estate rents were 24 3·5 per cent. less than Poor Law valuation; on Matthew M'Loughlin's holding of 28 acres 3 roods 36 perches rent was £7 19*s.*, valuation £9 15*s.*; rent was fixed by consent at £8 7*s.* 11*d.*, but on appeal on question of improvements was settled at £7 10*s.*, 39405-7.—Holding of Finton Moore, Cavan's Heath, area was 10 acres 18 perches, rent £2 16*s.*, valuation £3, rent fixed at £2 7*s.* 6*d.*, 39409.—Cases not selected, simply taken from ledger, very few tenants went into court, 39410.—John Rafter's holding at Ballylusk, area 139 acres, rent £48, valuation £57 15*s.*, rent fixed at £50 17*s.* 1*d.*, notice of appeal served, and rent fixed by consent at £48, 39411.

Farms on Coote Estate.

Sir A. Coote had farm at Deerpark, nearly all demesne, laid out in artificial lakes; Redcastle Farm was worked in conjunction with it, being a grass farm, of which a large portion was tilled; if main farms were taken away opportunities for giving employment would be restricted; great amount of the Deerpark under tillage, large portion under woods and lakes; a third available for farming; large number of stall cattle raised required root crops, 39412-15.—Figures given by Father Kelly *re* purchase negotiations were correct; Ballyfin tenants, in conjunction with Maryborough West tenants, subsequently offered to buy on following terms:—reduction of existing rents by 15 per cent.; they would then purchase at eighteen years', which represented 11*s.* in the £ reduction, and was refused by Sir A. Coote; no further negotiations with that section since; on Reary portion of estate purchase agreements signed at twenty-three years' purchase of first term rents, twenty-six of second term; in Derryguile, 23½ years' purchase of first term rents, twenty-five of second term rents, 39416.

Improvements of Sir A. Coote.

Sir A. Coote, a good landlord, resided in country nearly all the year, and spent his money there, 39416-7.—Did not treat tenants with severity, 39395A. —His father had provided town of Mountrath with water supply at his own expense; it cost £1,000, 39416.

AIRD, Mr. JAMES J.

See pp. 158-60.

Technical Instruction.

Witness resided at Maryborough, and was a member of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committee, 39418-9.—Technical schemes administered by Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committee cost £950 a year for whole county, 39419-21.—£460 came from rates, £460 from Department's funds, £30 from class fees, etc.; expenditure—salary of itinerant instructor in manual work £150, of itinerant instructress in domestic economy and of instructress attached to Stradbally Residential School of Domestic Economy, £185; expenses of instructors and their classes £125; boys' scholarships, £150; girls' scholarships, £225; Stradbally Woodcarving Class, £25; general administration, £90, 39422-3.—Inspector went round and took classes; great interest taken in all classes; keen competition where prizes were offered, 39424.—Instructor gave courses of four or six weeks, then went to next district that had applied; five rural districts in county, each got *pro rata* share of services of manual instructors, as they desired them, according to their liability, 39425-6.—Attendance at manual classes fair; very good in some districts, 39427.—Classes had been going on for four years, 39428.—Not much result seen at present; lads often broke away from school, 39429. —Boys trained to make models, draw, and use tools; drawing taught in schools less practical, 39431-4.— Useful to learn to use tools, even if boys were not going to be carpenters, 39435.—Most vital subjects slowest in results; for instance the scholarships for higher education; boys whose parents could not afford to send them to secondary schools were assisted; no secondary school at Maryborough; they either lodged at the centre or went by train; some technical instruction given in secondary schools, 39436-40. —Agricultural schemes cost £1,751; £689 payable from rates, £1,062 from Department; details of expenditure were—£325 for itinerant instructor in agriculture, £270 of which was paid by Department (in remaining schemes five-ninths paid by Department), on poultry £162 was expended; on butter-making, £112; on horticulture, £149; cottage and farm prizes, £121; in live stock schemes there were eighty nominations to mares at £2 each; eighteen premiums to bulls at £15 each; subsidies to county and two local shows, £150; administrative expenses, £212; annual contribution from rates £1,000, from Department, £1,522, 39423.

Poultry.

Poultry scheme well taken up; dropped temporarily by County Committee, but there were so many applications that it was put on again, 39429.—Some had thought instruction not practical enough, others that they knew more than instructor, 39430.—Scheme dropped on account of insufficient money; when it was re-established money was not taken from that allotted to agriculture, but from a balance; instruction created interest, showed people breeds not kept before, and made markets, 39441.

Bulls.

Premiums for bulls had always been taken up, 39442.—Committee selected bulls at Spring Show with Department official, 39443.

Agricultural Shows.

Smaller farmers did not benefit much by schemes; they did not always have cattle or horses; they could, however, use educational and poultry schemes; latter advocated as the poor man's scheme, 39444.—Classes at county shows that poorest could show in; show committee anxious for them to compete, but they had no cattle, only small things like poultry to compete with, 39446-7A, 39449.—Hard to devise scheme for everyone; man with £10 valuation so poor he might not have beast for his own use; no benefit to have special class for such a man; prizes given for farms and neat cottages, with result that there had been great improvements, 39448.—Increase of tillage expected under system of agricultural education, 39450.—Scheme had not caused increase in witness's county; it was a tillage county—land

AIRD, Mr. JAMES J.—*continued.*

not fit for grazing, 39451-2.—Difficult to get instructors; more interest would be taken in schemes if there were local men who could act as instructors, 39453-4.—Ploughing match got up last year by Agricultural Society a great success, 39455.—Some of the mountain holdings were ploughed, others were done with spade, 39456.—Could not be done otherwise; people too poor to get implements, 39457.

Compulsory Purchase.

Compulsory purchase of untenanted land one solution of problem of congestion; price paid by tenants for land too high; someone should be appointed to safeguard ratepayers; county council the natural authority, 39458-9.—Tenants should be put on land in position to live; at present men purchased at high price to get temporary relief; they could not continue to pay exorbitant annuities; the land purchase was leading to taxation of general public; taxpayers the ultimate security, and should have some safeguard, 39460-1.

GUILFOYLE, Mr. JOHN J.

See p. 161.

Monamondra and Errill.

Monamondra and Errill townlands were in Roscrea No. 3 Rural District; Monamondra contained 429 acres 1 rood 34 perches; valuation £192; population, 85 in 1889, 56 in 1901; there were eight uneconomic holdings, valuation varying from 10*s.* to £10; Errill contained 377 acres 3 roods 23 perches; many small holders under £10 valuation; population, exclusive of village, 60 in 1881, 50 in 1901, 39464-6.—Population of village 118 in 1901, 39467.—There was a rural part of Errill and a village, 39468.—Many small holders in Garryduff, Clonmore, Rossmore, and Borohaun townlands in similar need of additional land to enlarge holdings; steps should be taken to provide land, and parcel it out amongst holders, 39469.

Untenanted Land.

There were about 400 acres of untenanted grass lands in neighbourhood, on estates of Mr. Hamilton Stubber, 39470-2.—Negotiations going on at present between Mr. H. Stubber and Estates Commissioners, 39472.—There were also 600 acres belonging to Lord Castletown, and some already divided belonging to Mr. Hopkins, 39474.—Some land was let in conacre by Lord Castletown to tenants in Tipperary, and some to tenants with economic holdings, 39475-6.—Land should be acquired by Estates Commissioners or other authority, and parcelled out to raise uneconomic holdings to economic standard, 39477.—Enough land in neighbourhood to do this, 39473.—No room for importation of persons from other parts of the country; existing holders would object to that until their own wants were supplied, 39472.

KIRWAN, Mr. PATRICK.

See p. 161.

Borris-in-Ossory.

There were 2,227 Irish acres untenanted land in and around Borris-in-Ossory, 39479.—It was good land, let on eleven months system, and consisted of fourteen farms—Rathmore, 280 acres; Kilcoke, 300 acres; Kilpurcell, 100 acres; Doon, 180 acres; Curraghmore, 150 acres; Monea, 100 acres, Lismore, 140 acres, Walsh's farm, Stubber's estate, 182 acres; Stewart Mitchell's, 25 acres; Castlefleming, 50 acres; Rossmore, 172 acres; Akip, 100 acres, Kyledellig, 350 acres, 39482-3.—Farms were let privately by landlord, 39484.—There were sixty holdings under £10 valuation, which could be made economic by addition of some of the untenanted land; many holders had large families, and could only provide for one at home, the rest went on railways or into police; many farmers' sons were in same position; some over £10 valuation in worse position than those under, 39479.—Fifty or sixty labourers in district who found employment cutting turf, saving hay, etc.; they found it hard to make a living; they did not go to England or Scotland; sufficient land in district to give all a portion on which to make living, 39479-81, 39484.

KIRWAN, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

State Purchase of Land.

Where there were a number of uneconomic holdings and number of grazing lands in a district, State should purchase the grazing lands to raise holdings to economic standard, 39485.

BREEN, Mr. THOMAS.

See pp. 161-2.

Uneconomic Holdings in Aghaboe Parish.

In Aghaboe Parish there were 204 uneconomic holdings under 15 acres; in districts of Kilbreedy, Bordwell, and Brockagh there were thirty-two families on 75 acres, in Aghaboe and Kilderrig seventeen families living on 72 acres; in Ballycuddy Wood and Springfield forty-two families living 205 acres; in Boherard, Garryduff, and Clough twenty families on 109 acres; in Carrickdrock, Knockfin and Boston, 12 families on 63 acres; in Whitepark and Granstown eleven families on 77 acres; in Ballacolla, Coolderry, and Ballygarvan, 70 families on 84 acres, 39488.

Untenanted Land.

Amount of untenanted land available in Aghaboe Parish for enlargement of holdings to economic standard was 1,361 acres, set on eleven months system; also 415 acres non-residential land, set on eleven months system; also 195 acres in Kilbreedy and Bordwell; 500 acres in Aghaboe and Kildellig; 200 acres in Ballycuddy Wood and Springfield; 25 acres in Boherard, Garryduff, and Clough; 200 acres in Carrickrock, Knockfin and Boston; 241 acres in Ballacoola and Coolderry District, 39488.

Emigration.

In some families there were four or five boys who had nothing to do but emigrate; it often ended in the whole family going away, and houses were allowed to fall, 39488.—Enlargement of holdings would prevent emigration, 39490.

State Purchase of Land.

State should purchase grazing farms and allot them to small holders to raise holdings to economic standard, 39489.—People would till the extra land if they got it, 39491-2.

Drainage of Waste Land.

There was a large tract of waste land a mile eastward of Rathdowney and Errill, 39493.—It was flooded all the year, 39494.—No grazing rights on it, 39495.—Had never been cultivated, was boggy and marshy, 39497.—Could be reclaimed if water were carried away, 39498.—Place should be drained, and so give employment, which was much needed in locality, 39496.—In 1884 people tried to form drainage board, and spent £200 in maps and surveys; two landlords opposed it; so it fell through, 39495.

Report on District Proposed for Drainage, with Estimate of Cost.

Inspector of Board of Public Works reported on district as follows:—District situated partly in Counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County, in Baronies of Slieveardagh, Galmoy, and Clarmallagh; extended from south-east of Urlingford, along River Goul, by west of Johnstown, till it joined Erkina a mile eastward of Rathdowney, to Durrow Bridge, near its junction with the Nore; included low-lying lands along these rivers, covered with water in winter, forming at lower end immense lake for greater part of year; rain basin measured at outfall of district 90,709 acres; twenty-seven miles of main channels proposed to be improved; nine miles of branch streams and drains; estimated cost, £32,596; extent of land to be improved, 4,783 acres 2 roods 25 perches; present value of land, £1.073 15*s.* 3*d.*; estimated increase in value, £1.956 2*s.* 3*d.*; average increase in annual value, 8*s.* 2*d.* an acre; yielding return of six per cent. on cost of works; deepening and widening of channels and rivers proposed, and removal of bed of

BREEN, Mr. THOMAS—*continued.*

rock at outfall in demesne at Durrow, also removal of mill at Urlingford, lowering mill at Newtown, rebuilding and underpinning bridges; alterations suggested would cost £29,917, 39495.

DELANEY, Mr. WILLIAM.

See pp. 162-3 *and* 165.

Land Available for Enlargement of Holdings.

Witness agreed with Mr. Meehan's evidence in regard to condition of Queen's County, and means of remedying congestion; if so small an area as electoral division were taken, there were sufficient untenanted or grazing lands to remedy congestion in those divisions; not sufficient land if county were taken as a whole, 39499.—Land on Stubber and Castletown property the best in Queen's County, though not in all Ireland; enough untenanted land there, let on eleven months system, to remedy congestion in whole of county, 39504.—County as a whole should be scheduled, 39520.

Migration.

Migration from one part of the county to another would have to be resorted to, but not out of county; migrants would not be objected to—there were thousands of acres, 39499, 39501-4.—Number of evicted tenants who would be glad of equivalent holdings in other districts, 39504.

Size of Economic Holding.

Farm of less than twenty acres not economic in Queen's County, excluding waste and flooded lands, which were extensive, 39499.—Holdings were rented at 18*s.* to 20*s.* an Irish acre, 39500.

Arterial Drainage.

Necessity for arterial drainage well proved by reports of Commissioners; no county suffered more from flooding; case of Rivers Barrow, Erkina, and Goul a special grievance; agricultural condition could not be remedied till arterial drainage was improved; reafforestation also important, but arterial drainage came first, 39504.

Coote Estate.

Coote property very poor, though there had not been many evictions or hardships; tenants of Kyle Estate had got 30 to 35 per cent. reductions; Mr. Franks had avoided quoting this portion of the property, 39504.

STANLEY, Mr. JAMES.

See p. 163.

Witness's Farm.

Witness's holding at Garrison Errill consisted of 100 acres; rent £95, valuation £129; rent likely to be reduced, 39506-12.

Untenanted Land.

Witness agreed with Mr. Delaney, Mr. Kirwan, and Mr. Guilfoyle, that there was enough land within Roscrea No. 3 Rural District to remedy the congestion; a large amount of land round Errill, on Mr. Stuber's and Lord Castletown's properties, enough to remedy congestion round Errill, 39512.—Lord Castletown's property was at Errill and Lisduff, 39513.

Stubber Estate.

On Stubber Estate there was not so much land after evicted tenants had been reinstated; high purchase price agreed to on this estate on account of promise to restore evicted tenants and sell untenanted land to Estates Commissioners for division amongst uneconomic holders, 39513, 39518.—Agreement not yet signed, but Estates Commissioners had been on estate; bargain would be broken if outsiders were brought in, because there were thirty-six holders on property—none over £10 valuation, 39514.—Estate not extensive 39516

STANLEY, Mr. JAMES—*continued.*

Enlargement of Holdings.

Two hundred acres of untenanted land should be taken up and divided amongst the small holders 39519.—Witness did not mean a farm should be broken up; untenanted land should be divided to make economic holdings; one man could not even rear a calf on his holding, 39520.

Size of Economic Holding.

A man could live on ten good acres; thirty acres no use if valuation were only £8, 39519.

M'ATEER, Rev. J.

See pp. 163-4.

Kilmeague North.

Witness came in reference to some townlands in parish of Allen, County Kildare, 39522-3.—Kilmeague North Electoral Division contained 115 holdings under £5 valuation; there was practically no untenanted land, but there were large tracts of bog; difficulty just now in negotiation for sale was principally in reference to turbary; sixty or seventy families with only an acre of land depended on sale of turf; owner (Miss Aylmer) wished to sell bog; Estates Commissioners could not advance money on it because bog was not security; it was thought she might sell to someone else who would put prohibitive price on turf banks; trustees asked for to take up bog; Commissioners would advance money if they could get trustees to be responsible; trustees could only be got if price were very small, 39523-4.

Feighcullen.

Feighcullen Electoral Division contained twenty-four holdings under £5 valuation, 250 acres untenanted land, 39523.—Land was now being handed over to Estates Commissioners; witness understood a large portion had been obtained by a man from Mayo; people would object to that while there were so many small holdings in division, 39524.

Poverty of Districts.

Rathernan had forty-four holdings under £5, and 200 or 300 acres untenanted land, 39524.—Robertstown had ninety-six holdings under £5, and no untenanted land, 39524.—These townlands were as poor as possible, and as much congested as any place; no congestion elsewhere in county, and therefore authorities did not take it up, 39525-9.—Tenants had no means of livelihood except turf, 39529.—Districts were being inspected by Estates Commissioners, 39530.

CULLETON, Mr. LOUIS.

See p. 164.

Scheduling of Mountmellick.

Witness agreed with evidence of Mr. Meehan and Mr. Delaney that portions of Mountmellick district should be scheduled, 39532.

Draining of River Barrow.

Bed of River Barrow silted up near Drummond; for six or seven miles it was practically no river, and flooded country when floods came; plenty of land now useless could be made good by cleaning river, 39532-3.

Sale of Land.

Sale of land difficult through complication of law; difficult to simplify title; tenants anxious to buy and landlords anxious to sell, but could do nothing because of complications; large price of twenty-three years' purchase offered in Mountmellick district; some were first and some second term tenants; first term tenants would have to give more; landlady offered reduction, but seven or eight were concerned in it, and it could not be sold unless some State body took it up; Congested Districts Board could buy it if two-thirds signed for it, 39533-5.—Compulsory sale would be necessary in many cases, 39537.—Tenants industrious, but unable to make anything out of their time, 39533.—Landlords good but poor, 39536.

CAMPION, Mr. RODY J.

See pp. 164-5.

Untenanted Land Available for Division.

Much untenanted land in Donoughmore Electoral Division, in Aghaboe, Kildellig, Rossmore, Kilbreedy, Granstown, Bordwell, Donneycleggan; also many small farmers; sons and daughters of holders of thirty or forty acres preferred emigration to going into service on other little holdings; if grazing ranches were divided holdings could be given, not only to tenants, but to their children; congestion would not be increased, the tracts of land were so large; in one tract there were only three herds on 300 acres of land, 39538-40.

Crops.

Small holders had to crop land, but were obliged to put same crop in too often, and did not get as good results as from rotation, 39540.

Road Required.

If road were made through Akip, Kilpurcel, and Kilcoke a tract of 800 acres could be divided into economic holdings; without a public road lands could not be divided, 39540.

Drainage of Goul and Erkina.

Witness was member of committee for improving and draining Rivers Goul and Erkina, and knew land well; had been there as valuer; land closed by floods for eight months in the year; would be closed altogether if river went on as at present; upper part of land worth £1 an acre if reclaimed; Lord Castletown the principal objector to drainage; other landowners pleased to have it done if occupiers were responsible for outlay, 39540.—Lord Castletown wished to keep land as duckpond, and was buying estates to enlarge it; had recently purchased Pilkington Estate over tenants' heads; districts would be much damaged if he were allowed to go on; tenants had no power over him; witness put nominal value of 1*s.* an acre on lands adjoining rivers, and landlord's valuer concurred; some lands near Cullohill would be worth no rent if rivers were not improved; if drainage were carried out they would average 15*s.* an acre, 39541-2.

CONSIDINE, Mr. MICHAEL.

See pp. 166-8, *and* 173-4.

Ennistymon Rural District.

Witness represented Ennistymon Rural District Council, 39542.—His evidence was confined to Ennistymon Rural District, 39544.

Congestion.—Valuation of Holdings.

In Annagh there were twenty-seven holdings under £4 valuation and 132 between £4 and £10; in Ballyvaskin there were forty-three under £4 and eighty-eight between £4 and £10, 39544.—In Clonnanaha there were fifty holdings under £4 and eighty-one between £4 and £10; in Fermoyle twenty-two under £4 and forty between £4 and £10; in Millown 128 under £4 and 119 between £4 and £10; in Moy 123 under £4 and 126 between £4 and £10; in Ballysteen 173 under £4 and 108 between £4 and £10; in Cloghaun sixty under £4 and fifty-eight between £4 and £10; in Killespuglinane fifty-nine under £4 and fifty-three between £4 and £10; in Killilagh twenty under £4 and thirteen between £4 and £10; in Kilshanny twenty under £4 and thirteen between £4 and £10; in Liscannor sixty-seven under £4 and forty-seven between £4 and £10; in Lurrige thirteen under £4 and twenty-seven between £4 and £10; in Smithstown twenty-nine under £4 and twenty-nine between £4 and £10; in Ballyea fifty-seven under £4 and eighty between £4 and £10; in Ballagh forty-seven under £4 and seventy-one between £4 and £10; in Closnay thirty-one under £4 and fifty between £4 and £10; in Ennistymon 185 under £4 and 111 between £4 and £10; in Kilfenora fifty-six under £4 and fifty-two between £4 and £10; in Maugherarugh thirty under £4 and sixty between £4 and £10, 39548.—Witness's figures were obtained from Clerk of the Union; difference between them and the figures in hands of Commissioners might be explained by certain individuals having two holdings each, 39545-8.—In all there were 1,289 holdings under £4 valuation and 1,416 between £4 and £10, 39550.—Sixty per cent. of the holdings were under £10; regarding holdings under £10 as uneconomic, 60 per cent. were congested.

Lands Available for Relief of Congestion.

In certain districts congestion could be easily relieved; in Lurriga there were 1,535 acres in farms of over 100 acres; in Kilfenora there were 1,507 acres, and in Ennistymon 1,062 acres in farms over 100 acres; in Killilagh there were 2,151 acres in such farms, including some of the best lands in Clare, 39551-2.—These lands were in the hands of the landlord, and mostly let on the eleven months' system; Mr. MacNamara was landlord in Killilagh, 39554, 39556.—All these lands were in grass, 39555.—Population of Killilagh was 1,074, with 125 uneconomic holdings under £4 valuation, 39551.—All holdings under £4 valuation were of the farming class, 39557.—Killilagh, Cloonanaha and Ballysteen ought to be scheduled congested, 39593, 39610.—Small holdings in Cloonanaha were in mountainous land, 39596.—No farm in Ballysteen had more than 100 acres, 39611.—Moy should be scheduled; in Fermoyle there did not seem to be many holdings under £4, yet a lot of these lands were available, 39610.—Colonel Tottenham owned 2,000 acres of untenanted land in Fermoyle, which he grazed, witness thought, himself, 39597-600.—Landlords in this Union would probably be unwilling to part with land, 39602-5.—Estates Commissioners should have power to compel sales, that the land might be added to the small holdings, 39601, 39606.—It was immaterial who had the compulsory powers, 39507-8.—The rural district could supply a good deal of land to relieve congestion; the acreage of farms over 100 acres in each electoral division was: Armagh, 772 acres; Ballyvaskin, 776; Cloonanaha, 773; Fermoyle, 2,909; Miltown, 381; Moy none; Ballysteen none; Cloughaun, 431; Killespuglinane, 221; Killilagh, 2,151; Kilshanny, 257; Liscannor, 130; Lurrage, 1,535; Smithstown, 240; Ballyea, 1,116; Bullagh, 127; Clonney, 801; Ennistymon, 1,062; Kilfenora, 1,507; Maugherarugh, 854; 39612-3.—In Killilagh additions to holdings could be provided within reasonable distance of present holdings, but in that district individuals would be content to resign their present holdings for sub-division among their neighbours if other economic holdings were provided for themselves, 39614-5.

Migrants.

Such migrants would not ask for the tenant-right of holdings they were leaving if they received a superior holding with a house, 39616-9.—Value of the new house would probably not equal the tenant-right resigned, as the latter was high, 39620-1.

Scarcity of Tillage in County Clare.

In the grass country there were few houses; the poor people who tilled lived in uneconomic holdings on the mountains; the addition of good land would benefit them, 39558, 39628-9.—People of County Clare had lost the tillage habit; they were not ignorant of tillage, but labour was lacking, as the young men had to emigrate, 39561, 39630-2.—It was no use putting bad land under grass, as it would not fatten cattle; tillage in witness's district was seen only on bad land, because the poor men could not afford to get the good land, which was all in large farms, 39634-5.—The reason the best land was under grass was probably an historical one, 39633, 39636.

Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture did little in this neighbourhood; itinerant lecturers gave instruction, which was little use without demonstration plots, of which there were none, 39622-7.—Experimental plots would be of little interest where there was little tillage, 39628.—People in this district were helped by relatives in America, 39559.

CONSIDINE, Mr. MICHAEL.—*continued.*

Ballyghaline Bay; Proposed Boat-slip.

Ballyghaline Bay was without any harbour or artificial landing-place; thirty families lived there, and were dependent on the fishing; there was great difficulty and danger in launching and landing boats on the beach, 39561, 39574-6.—The fishermen used canoes, which they had to carry up on their backs through the rocks, 39577.—Nine years ago the Rural Council engaged to contribute £50 towards a boat-slip, and Board of Agriculture promised a contribution; however, the Local Government Board said the Rural Council had no power to contribute towards a slip, but if the County Council contributed £150 the Local Government Board would give a grant of £1,200; the £150 having been granted by County Council, the Local Government Board required the sum to be £300, to which they would add £1,500, but when the £300 was produced the Local Government Board said a County Council had no power to make such a grant, 39561-4, 39571.—The scheme was first initiated about ten years ago; these incidents had occurred within the last twelve months, 39565-6.—Mr. Birrell had promised a Parliamentary Bill to make the grant legal, 39567-70.—It was hoped the harbour would admit larger boats than canoes; the men desired larger boats; at present the difficulty of launching obliged the men to be often idle while Arran men were fishing, 39579-80.—Congested Districts Board kept a boat in readiness to take Arran men's fish, 39581.—If a pier were erected at Ballyghaline it might be used by Arran men as convenient for markets, especially for Lisdoonvarna, but they might still give the fish to Congested Districts Board's boat, 39583-5.—Excellent mackerel was obtained at Ballyghaline; there had been several agents curing mackerel there, 39578.—Mackerel was not a local market, 39586-7.—Larger fish, such as cod and ling, were obtained by Arran men and sent fresh in ice to Galway, 39588-90.—Ballyghaline people had no transit facilities, they had to sell fish locally or cure them, 39590-1.

Quarries.

Work was obtained on quarries in this district; quarries were not doing well, 39559.—Since the Shamrock Stone Quarries were opened Englishmen had been employed in the best positions; Irishmen dressing curb received 4*d.* and 6*d.* an hour; Englishmen, for the same work and time, got 10*d.* or 1*s.*; Irishmen were equally expert, 39791-2, 39796-8.—Stone was too hard for Englishmen to work, their wrists became swollen; only Yorkshiremen could work it successfully; the majority of these Yorkshiremen were originally Irishmen who migrated to Yorkshire, 39792-4.—One hundred and twenty men had been employed on the quarry; there were now about forty, mostly Irishmen; the English had left owing to a slump in the work; they had refused to take up a challenge to turn out as much work as the Irish, 39796.—Business at the quarries was decreasing; one quarry had been closed for years, and another partially worked for two years; cost of carrying stone to England was too great, 39799-803.

MacNAMARA, Mr. HENRY V.

See pp. 168-73.

Description of Witness's Estate.

Witness had resided at Ennistymon for the last twenty-five years on an average nine months in the year; he owned about 12,000 acres in Ennistymon and Ballyvaughan Rural Districts, and owned practically the whole town of Ennistymon; he had about 500 tenants, occupying large grazing farms, small farms, mixed farms, winterage farms, town parks, conacre holdings, farms in rundale; there were about 550 lettings; he had been a member of Board of Guardians for twenty-two years; for last seven years he had been his own agent; in most cases he employed his own tenants as rent receivers, etc.; management of his estate cost about 3½ per cent., 39637-8.—A winterage farm was a craggy farm of limestone formation, which could carry cattle from 1st November to 1st May, without the necessity of giving them hay, except when snow was lying, 39639.

MacNAMARA, Mr. HENRY, V.—*continued.*

—Witness was on good terms with his tenants; he found them honest; he occasionally accommodated them with bills; they generally met their obligations, 39639.

Quarries.

Stone quarries on witness's estate paid about £150 a year in rents; the most valuable were the Doonagore Quarries of white sandstone; it was very hard stone; some was said to have been used in new War Office in Whitehall; wages at Doonagore were £12,000 or £13,000 a year; Caherlearnagh Quarry paid £1,000 a year in wages, and some smaller quarries about £1,000 or £1,500, 39639-43.—The quarries were not all on witness's estate, 39644.—He let his; Doonagore and Caherlearnagh quarries were worked by English companies; smaller quarries were let to witness's small farmers, sometimes at £5 a perch for eleven months, 39645.—The stone was shipped from Liscannor Harbour, which was in a bad state; the County Council was the harbour authority, 39645-7.—The £12,000 was chiefly spent on local labour, but perhaps included wages to officials introduced to superintend the work; these officials spent their money in the district; at first expert workers had been introduced to instruct local people in dressing stone, 39648-9.—Local men were now skilled at dressing stone, and earned 20*s.* to 30*s.* a week, at 8*d.* an hour; most of them were small farmers and their sons, 39647, 39650.

Employment.

Fishing was carried on along the coast; the question of a boat slip at Ballaghaline had been long simmering; a slip would create no great wealth, 39561.—A really good harbour, costing £20,000 or £30,000, would be of value; Board of Works had wasted money on boat slips and small harbours everywhere; the money should have been concentrated on one county each year; that spent round Clare coast should have been concentrated on Liscannor, where a regular trade could have been created and fisheries benefited, 39651-3.—Kelp was burned, and seaweed and manure carted to Gort and sold; demand for Kelp was less than formerly, 39653-4.—A golf links at Lahinch employed men and boys as caddies, 39654.—Ennistymon town had improved within the last twenty years, and had good fairs and markets; population had remained stationary, 39654, 39656-9.

Congestion and the Economic Holding.

The district generally was comparatively prosperous, though population had diminished; decline in population synchronised with Land Acts, 39654-5, 39659-61.—Clare was not a congested county; Ennistymon Rural District, with population of 18,064, extended from Miltown-Malbay to Lisdoonvarna, and from Fisher-street to five miles beyond Ennistymon, 39707.—There might be very small areas of congestion in this part of Clare, 39717.—There was no congestion, if the definition of a congested district was the present one, defining a congested district as one where the valuation per head was under 30*s.*, and a fifth of the population resided in the district, 39722-3.—Witness would test congestion by the population rather than by valuation; the question whether a farm was economic should be tested by the size of the family, 39718-9.—Witness did not think there was much congestion in Killilagh; about twenty-five of the fifty-seven holdings under £4 valuation were half-acre holdings let by witness to fishermen for potato plots, at £4 per acre; this land was remarkably fine sandy land, 39706, 39710.—The thirty-two remaining holdings under £4 valuation were farms each having two or three cows and an acre of tillage, on which a farmer could live comfortably; one farmer might have more than one holding, 39711-2.—Holders of these farms could pay their rents from the proceeds of the farm, without other assistance, 39716.—An economic rent was the amount of rent the land could produce after paying the worker of it a certain percentage, and after paying for certain expenditure on the farms, 39714.—Congested Districts Boards work should not be extended, as spoon-feeding was enervating to the people; Clare was better without the Board, 39727-30.—If the country were let alone political economy would settle for itself the question of uneconomic holdings, either through emigration improvement of farming, or the coming of more land on to the market, 39732-4.

MacNAMARA, Mr. HENRY, V.—*continued.*

Fiscal Policy and Tillage.

Free trade had done much harm to Ireland; its abandonment would cause produce to fetch better prices, and the farmer would profit, 39731, 39734-6, 39741-4.—Extension of tillage would be a great benefit, but was useless under England's present fiscal policy, which had killed tillage in Ireland, 39661—Tillage was decreasing in England also, 39665.—Under protection mills not now working would be started, and employ farmers' sons; quarrying also was a resource, 39737-40.—Protection was the only real remedy for congestion, 39745.—Protection should be extended to England as well as Ireland; both countries were under protection till repeal of Corn Laws, 39763, 39770.—Under protection Ireland's population increased enormously between 1800 and 1845, and what evil protection caused in Great Britain Ireland escaped, 39764-7.—The tariff should be an elastic one, 39768-9.—Agricultural industries would result from a modified form of protection, and capital would be attracted; England and Ireland would benefit equally, 39772-4.—The state of Ireland between 1849 and 1881, after the big famine, when great emigrations took place, was the state to which the creation of small uneconomic holdings would bring her back, 39666-7.—Ireland was pre-eminently a pasturage and dairying country, 39670.

Mistake to Break up Best Grazing Lands.

It was a mistake to break up the best grazing lands; most of the grass lands in Killilagh were first-class fattening lands, 39672-6.—Quality of Killilagh lands varied; witness still had some farms in his hands, and divided some of them; one of 100 acres he let in portions—one portion to herdsmen, another to fishermen, another to small farmers, and he kept a portion in his own hands; the tenants all grazed their portions, and derived great benefit, 39676-7.—Government should try experimental farming in each county, pay fair rents and rates, and publish a balance sheet; witness would give the land at a fair rent; without a fair rent or instalment it would not be an experiment, 39677-80.—Congested Districts Board should make the experiment rather than the Agricultural Department; the latter did little in this district, which was dairying and grazing rather than agricultural; in the matter of judging stock the people here needed no teaching, 39681-4.—Mixed tillage such as Department recommended would not suit this neighbourhood, as the people had lost the habit of tillage, and labour was lacking; before the famine the neighbourhood was tilled; hills about Ennistymon were then tilled; witness had tilled some of them himself, but they were too steep for ploughing, 39685-6.

Colonel Tottenham's Lands.

The 2,000 acres of Colonel Tottenham's lands at Clunanaha, which Mr. Considine said were in Colonel Tottenham's hands, were all grouseland, 39702, 39706; most of them would be unsuitable for enlarging holdings; Colonel Tottenham had made great improvements; he fed cattle in houses in winter, and put manure on the land; he spent much money, and was kind and charitable; he did not get a great deal of money, and had, witness thought, only two tenants; the land was in Colonel Tottenham's own hands; a part was a mountain 1,400 feet high, much of it might be used for conacre, 39703-6.—Reclaimed land was excellent tillage land, was easily worked, and grew good root crops, 39706.—Witness might be said to have 2,000 acres in Ennistymon Union unlet to tenants, if snipe-bog were reckoned in, 39778-9.—He would part with anything for an adequate price, 39780-1, 39784-5.—If he sold he would sell the whole estate and go, 39787.

Scheme for Dealing with Land Question.

Over-taxation of Ireland amounted to about 3¼ millions, which, if returned, would be useful for public purposes in Ireland, 39747-9.—A scheme for dealing with land question had been suggested to members of English Government by witness in 1895, 39749-52.—The scheme applied both to residential holdings and to tenants in *bona-fide* occupation of grazing farms; under it purchase of holdings by tenants was to be compulsory, 39753.—On certain conditions compulsion was to be on the landlord as well; but the scheme was now changed, the landlord being confirmed in his title to his estates when he could show title to the property for thirty-three years preceding the transfer to the tenant, and having the right to all royalties, so that the landlord would get a *quid pro quo* for the low basis, 39754.—This scheme was the basis of the Act of 1903; it contained a suggestion of zones, 39755.

Landlordism.

Landlords would probably voluntarily give grasslands for relief of congestion, if approached reasonably and offered reasonable rents, 39756.—Holders with increased holdings should still remain tenants, 39757-8.—So far land purchased for small holdings and actually paid for, amounted to no more than a tenth of the land in Ireland, 39759.—The purchase process was unpleasant for landlords, who got interest for money, but had five per cent. to pay on charges, 39760-1.—Witness did not see that landlords must necessarily part with their land eventually, 39762.—Resident landlords were valuable; witness himself spent in Ennistymon as much rent as he got from it, 39775.—Abolition of existing landlords would mean the rise of other landlords, 39776.—Many Irish landlords would probably soon leave the country, 39790.

Re-afforestation.

Re-afforesting would afford needed shelter against Atlantic gales, 39686.—It was difficult, but not impossible to grow trees in this district; witness had made experiments; one plot seventeen years old, in an exposed place, was satisfactory for shelter and small game covers, 39687-9.—It was on good loamy soil, rather low-lying, 39692-3.—Mixed wood was planted; elder was the best to nurse, 39694.—One side was wind-blown; a screen should always be put up, and planting done within it, 39690-1.—There was a good deal of moisture, but the land got very dry, 39695.—It would be a great benefit if Government planted trees along public roads, renting the land for a number of years, paying occupiers a bonus for maintaining trees, and giving landlords a percentage on timber sold; there should not be a new board for forestry, but some existing Department should superintend the work; re-afforesting would eventually pay; one county should be taken at a time; land along road-side should be taken indiscriminately that no one might complain, 39695-8, 39700.—Roads would thus have agreeable shelter for cycling and motoring, but they would remain wet longer, 39699.—Re-afforesting should not be on a large scale, but planting along the roadside would accustom people to trees, to which at present they objected, 39702.

O'LOUGHLIN, Mr. DANIEL.

See pp. 174-7.

Nature of Witness's Evidence.

Witness resided at Lisdoonvarna, and was representative of the Ballyvaughan district and the Clare County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, 39804-6.—His evidence dealt with the coast line from Moy to a point separating Ballyvaughan from Galway, and also with decrease of population in County Clare generally, 39808.

Decline in Population in Clare.

In 1830 or 1831 population was 282,000; in 1907 it was 109,000; if the decrease continued at this rate want of labour would make high-class agriculture or agriculture in any remunerative form impossible, 39808.—Emigration was principally to America, to some extent to Canada and Australia, 39809-10.

Congestion and Land Available for its Relief.

In Moy Electoral Division there were 311 ratings, 123 being under £4 and 126 between £4 and £10; in Liscannor 226 ratings, sixty-seven being under £4 and forty-seven between £4 and £10; in Killilagh 275 ratings, 125 at and under £4 and seventy-one between £4 and £10; 118 of these holdings in Killilagh were valued at or under £2 10*s.* each; in Ballyvaughan Union over 200 holdings were rated

O'LOUGHLIN, Mr. DANIEL.—*continued.*

at and under £4 and 200 ratings between £4 and £10; the largest number of these holdings were on the sea coast: in Abbey, fifty-one; in Drumquin, eighty; in Killilagh, sixty-one; in Derreen, eleven, were rated rated under £4; in Abbey four were valued between £5 and £10. in Drumquin forty-five, in Killilagh forty-four, in Derreen fourteen; congestion in these cases was real, but could be dealt with by enlarging small holdings; in Killilagh Parish there was a large tract of untenanted land, some of it held on the eleven months' system and some being residential entirely; this could be distributed, first to persons having no land, or only a small portion of land appurtenant to their houses, and afterwards to small holders, 39810-1.—All could not be provided for out of untenanted land, but many could, 39825-7. —The land available for redistribution was not all fit for tillage, 39828-9.—The small occupiers, who ranked as labourers, had the first claim to land, as they and their sons did most of the work of the county, 39811-4.—There was no distinct labouring class, but men without land had to labour, 39815-7.—Demand for labourers was less than the supply, because labour was expensive, 39818.—If land were given to small holders the supply of labour would not cease; where there was congestion the small holder was always the chief source of labour, 39820.—The grass lands that should be divided were mostly near the homes of small farmers, so that in most cases the holdings could be conveniently enlarged, 39821-2.—The land should be used for enlargement of present holdings, not for migration, 39823.—Landlords should be compensated for the grass lands, 39824.—This increase of holdings would arrest emigration, 39830-1.—The holdings would be a source of employment, 39832.—Others besides farmers had a difficulty in getting hands at present, 39833.—All the coast line of Clare should be scheduled as congested; if their present holdings could not be enlarged many farmers would be willing to migrate inland, 39900-2. —There was much untenanted land in Ballyvaughan Union let partly on the eleven months' system; owners would probably be willing to sell for a fair price, 39902-4.—Farms were let on eleven months' system because their value varied from year to year; payment was sometimes made in advance, 39906-7.—If farms were purchased payment would have to be made in advance, 39908.—Eleven months' system was introduced by landlords because under Land Acts they would otherwise have to serve twelve or six months' notice if they wanted to get up lands, 39909.

Fisheries.

Fisheries needed development which would relieve congestion; Clare County Council and Ennistymon Council each voted £150 towards erection of a pier at Ballaghaline, and Department offered £1,200, but it was found that under a Grand Jury law of 1836 the county could not contribute to a pier costing more than £450, 39833-5.—Ballyvaughan oyster fishery might be made very valuable; only two banks were worked at present, one being Burren bank, worked by a limited company, principally from Dublin, which last year raised £640 worth of oysters for sale in Dublin, 39835-9, 39844-6.—The company bought seedling oysters from Connemara and put them down to fatten; experiments with spat had been made, 39840-3.—Mr. MacNamara owned about 200 acres of oyster beds, which were not worked at all now, but were very profitable thirty years ago, 39847-52.—Fish were known to abound off Clare coast, but Clare fishermen fished between Clare and Arran Island, a few going as far as the island; Clare had little accommodation for boats, and the men's methods were primitive, 39853-8.—Small harbours existed at Miltown and Carrigaholt; fish was difficult to procure in summer, and Lisdoonvarna hotels obtained it from Grimsby, 39859.—There was a harbour on Arran Island, but the fishing population had disappeared, 39860-2.—Apparently there was a shelter harbour at Ballyvaughan; in Ballaghlena about 100 people lived chiefly by fishing, but unless better facilities were provided fishing would cease, 39863.—Fishing would pay if men could get to sea and return in safety, 39864, 39871. The fishing population was formerly large, and must have had boats, 39865-6.—Fishing had declined gradually; people now had better land, and tilled it, going occasionally to fish, 39869.—With better facilities the fishing population would return, 39870.

Quarries.

Quarries had for fifteen years given employment, which alone prevented the population of Lisdoonvarna and Ennistymon from disappearing almost altogether, 39872.—About 200 persons were employed in two quarries throughout the year, the district benefiting to amount of £350 per week, 39873.—Quarries were confined to one district, 39874. —The quarries had financial difficulties; if these were overcome the district would derive a large income from this source, 39875-6.

Cottage Industries.

Cottage industries were chiefly needed in Ballyvaughan district and electoral divisions of Drumquin, and also in Killanin, where the large farms of untenanted land available could not profitably be divided, as the soil was not arable and the holdings were large and sparsely watered, 39877.—Hand loom weaving for men, and embroidery for girls, might be introduced, and produce good profits, 39878, 39882-3. —No such industry had previously existed in Clare, except knitting, which had been successful at Ennis, 39879, 39884, 39886.—It was carried on by private capitalists; County Committee's contribution to training of girls was to be withdrawn, as the work was on a profitable basis; it employed forty hands, 39887-90.—There were plenty of sheep for a woollen industry, 39880-1.

Department of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture had done little in this neighbourhood except regarding cattle; witness disapproved of the method of marking certain bulls as premium bulls before purchase, as the value of the premium was always added to the price of the bull, so that the seller, not the buyer, really pocketed the premium, 39885, 39891-8.—Farmers might get more than one premium, 39899.—The indiscriminate service of cows did not improve the breed of cattle, 39899.

CASEY, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 177-8.

Ruan and Kilkeedy Parishes.

Ruan and Kilkeedy Parishes contained 270 families, at total valuation of £836 2*s.*, an average of £3 2*s.* per family; only 159 of these occupiers were over £10 valuation; there were nineteen grass farms held by outsiders from Limerick, etc., and eleven farms held on the eleven months' system; three farms were partly derelict, the local people having taken measures to prevent outsiders from occupying them, 39911-2, 39917, 39920.—Ruan and Kilkeedy were within eight miles of Ennis, between Ennis and Ennistymon, 39914-5.—In the rest of Corofin Union, outside these parishes, the farms were nearly all held by outsiders on eleven months' system; they had a total valuation of £2,174 10*s.*, 39915.—The lands held on eleven months' system could be easily acquired; they were among the best in the county, 39916.—They were near the small occupiers' holdings, and sufficient to enlarge all holdings needing enlargement, 39918-9, 39935.—Only herds and dogs resided on them; the tenants were graziers living at a distance, 39921-2, 39932-4.—These farms were used for grazing sheep and cattle, but would be suitable for agriculture, 39923-4.—Owners would probably be willing to sell at a fair price, 39927.—The land should be acquired for enlarging small holdings, 39928.—None of this land was evicted land, 39930.—If small occupiers had their holdings enlarged they would probably till a great deal of their land, 39931.

Drainage.

Drains were needed, as 400 acres of land were drowned for about ten months in the year; Colonel Synge, a former owner, took steps to drain it, but his successor stopped the work, probably from lack

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of funds, 39935-42, 39944-5.—The flooded portion extended over two miles, 39952.—The river flooding it had no name; it flowed from Ballycalligan Lake into the Fergus River, 39937, 39953-6.—Some of the land was cut for meadow and some held in commonage, 39957.—This drainage question had been placed before the County Council, 39946, 39950.—The case had not been placed before Drainage Commission, though Drainage Commission's report would apply to it, 39958-9.

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See pp. 178-82.

Experience of Witness.

Division of land into small economic holdings in order to retain labour in the country, and how to obtain the land was subject of witness's evidence, 39961.—Witness had an estate in Clare, and was agent for several estates, 39962.—He had farmed about 2,000 acres for twnty-three years in five counties, 39963.—He had about fifty Irish acres under tillage; three Irish acres equalled five English acres, 39964-5.—Witness's experience was all in Munster, 39968.

Land insufficiently worked.

Congestion was a source of great discontent in Ireland; it could be removed, 40085-6.—Land should be taken away from owners who did not work it properly and sufficient labour employed to bring it up to its full carrying power; such owners were robbing the country of its taxable capacity; they should be compensated; if such forfeiture were possible owners would probably employ more labour; at present they employed labourers as little as possible, 40014-5, 40037, 40088-90.—Large tracts of land not at present yielding all they might were by nature best fitted for tillage, which should be done in rotation, and could be done efficiently only by the small man; a man with 100 acres who kept four labourers and three horses, could till twelve to fifteen acres well; if a 400-acre man kept three men, or a herdsman and two dogs, most of the land must return to moss if it were like tillage land; tillage and sub-soiling could only be done by the small man and his family, who should be given a fair inducement to stay in the country, 40016-8.—Enlargement of small uneconomic holdings would give an outlet in Ireland for labour of holders' families, 40027, 40035-6.

Objection to Breaking up Fattening Lands.

Economic holdings should be created, especially where large holdings were surrounded by small uneconomic holdings and where those large holdings were suitable for mixed farming; more tillage was needed on tillage land; fattening land should not be divided into small holdings, as it was too heavy for tillage, and was needed to finish cattle by grazing; there was plenty of land suitable for tillage, 39966-7, 39977-9, 40012.

Lands specially fitted for Fattening or Tillage.

There was heavy land in Limerick and Meath; there was more limestone and a heavier soil in Limerick; tilling could succeed only on the fringes of these lands, not on the fattening portion; dairying land was a rich land which required more subsoil but less heavy clay than fattening land, 39969-70.—Geologically, certain lands were fattening lands, namely, heavy deep soil with limestone, 39971-3.—Cattle could be fattened on produce of poor land if it were tilled, 39974-6.—If the surface of essentially fattening land were turned down with the spade it would take twelve to twenty years to recover, 39979.—Essentially fattening lands might be used otherwise than for fattening, but not so usefully, 39981.—Witness had tillage land in Clare worth 25*s.* the Irish acre, which produced better crops than other land worth 50*s.* the Irish acre, 39981.—Witness did not justify the present system of Irish farming; tillage farmers did not go through the rotation; twenty-five Irish acres, that is forty-two statute acres, would constitute an economic holding in Munster, 39984-5.—Fattening farms should

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be fifty or one hundred Irish acres; 500 Irish acres would be best; witness himself would give £3 an acre for fattening land, 39986-7.—There was fattening land in the Golden Vein, County Limerick, and in Meath, and Kildare, and a little also in Clare, 39988-9.—None of the Golden Vein land was suitable for tilling except here and there on the fringes, 39990-1, 39993.—For the last twenty-five years only a hundreth part of the Golden Vein land had been tilled; it might have been tilled by the spade before then when Irish people lived on potatoes and milk, 39992, 39994.—At that time wheat was grown and ran out the land; wheat land was stiff clay, barley land more friable; wheat land would not grow grass well, and eighty years ago was burned for lack of manure, a system whose injurious effects were still apparent, 39995-6.

Proportion of Holding that should be Tilled.

A man with twenty-five Irish acres could support himself and his family decently with ten cows, winter and summer; he should feed the cows in winter and keep six acres under tillage, that is, sown with roots and oats, 39998-9, 40001-2, 40013.—He should have a root crop of 2½ acres and turnips and mangels, 2½ acres in potatoes, and the balance in oats, which would be a meadow the following year; if all the land were tillage land it should all submit to this rotation every ten or twelve years, 40003-5.—A good deal of the land would always be under grass; if all the land were not tillage ten cows would provide sufficient manure to top-dress the meadow land, 40006.—The cows would be dairy cows; in winter they would be in stalls at night and out in the day; from 10th May to 20th November they would be always out, 40007-9.—Hay would be given them in winter; tillage provided better food for cattle in winter, but many men owned forty or fifty cows without half an acre of tillage, 40010.—Small farmers tilled a suitable quantity of land in proper rotation in parts of County Limerick, Pallaskenry, and up to New Tipperary, where the land was tillage land, and in King's County, where it was barley land, and in Kilkenny and Queen's County, 40019.—This was not the case in Clare, though tillage was better in Clare than in some parts of Limerick, 40020.—Twenty-five-acre holders always treated the land better than other holders, 40021.—Most of Clare and Limerick Counties were under grass, 40024.—The farms averaged fifty acres, but much was rocky, much bog; acreage was no guide to the farm's value, 40025-6.

Agricultural Instruction.

When holdings had been enlarged a system of general instruction in agriculture would be an advantage; the rising generation would probably see this, 40028.—A technical knowledge of farming should be taught to boys, 40030-1.—With proper instruction the tendency to till properly would increase, 40032.

Bonus for well-kept Farm.

Public premiums, or a prize system for well-kept farms would arouse interest in work, but Government bonus would be better, 40029.—Witness had evicted tenants who did not treat their farm properly; nearly all of these were now back.

Slowness of Estates Commissioners in dealing with cases of Evicted Tenants.

Some had returned before Estates Commissioners began to look after evicted farms; in other cases witness and evicted tenants wrote to Estates Commissioners on the subject, but the Commissioners were slow in correspondence and unsatisfactory to deal with; witness had, therefore, reinstated the tenants himself, but they could not get their grants for stock, 40037.—Before the 1903 Act rents of these reinstated tenants had been scaled down to the second term rents of their enighbours; they were eleven 'months' tenants living on their holdings, 40038-42.—If the estates were sold these reinstated tenants would be in same position as others and would buy at the same price, 40043-4.—Witness had had much difficulty with Estates Commissioners over a tenant who had been evicted and whom witness wished to reinstate; this tenant was to pay

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a reduced rent of £24 a year and buy at 25 years' purchase as a second term tenant; Estates Commissioners were applied to for a grant, and sent an inspector, who required the rent to be further lowered; when everything was arranged the Commissioners said they would give only 23 years' purchase, to which witness agreed; finally when the tenant came in there was delay about the promised grant for stock and implements; witness would never deal with Estates Commissioners again, 40045-6.—In two other cases the Estates Commissioners had placed witness in an awkward position, 40046-7.—In dealing with the Commissioners delays were constant, 40049.

Terms of Purchase.

In the Land Conference Report it was agreed by the members, Messrs. Redmond and O'Brien, Colonel Everard and Lord Dunraven, that it be first at 21½ years if zones were done away with, 40050.—Witness agreed with this report as eminently fair, 40054, 40057-8.—Lands were sold at 18 and 19 years' purchase under Ashbourne Act, but the rents were first term, and 4½ per cent. interest was paid; interest was now 3¼ and tenants all second term; many of the estates formerly sold were encumbered and were sold for mortgages, the owner having no real interest, 40054-5.—If 18 years' purchase represented the Land Conference settlement witness would not agree with that settlement; in recommendations of the Land Conference it meant 6*s.* in the pound on first term rents, 40059.—Under the last Act the tenant could not be asked to pay 27 or 28 years' purchase, nor could the landlord accept much less because his second term income would be reduced, 40060.—The bonus was brought in to make up the difference, and there were certain advantages to the landlord in legal expenses and the re-purchasing of land; the re-purchasing seldom took place, 40061-3.—In the case of purchases by the Congested Districts Board zones did not apply, 40064.—Witness himself had never dealt with Congested Districts Board, but had always heard them praised; he himself had the selling of 27 estates, 13 were sold, 21 and 24 years' purchase being the average price, and under that price the landlord lost from 12 to 15 per cent. of his present second term gross income, while the tenant got 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on his second term rental, 40065.—This was fair, as the 21 and 24 years' purchase at 3½ per cent., the most at which a trustee could invest, would bring in about the present income, 40066-8.—An investment at 4 per cent. would not give a better security than Irish land; the latter would improve, 40069.—Purchase money of Irish estates was generally paid to trustees, most of the land being settled property, 40070-3.

Rents in Great Britain and Ireland.

English lands had lower rents than Irish in two or three counties only, 40075.—The returns in England were about 38 per cent. in the last 25 years; in Ireland about 46, and now another 20 was being obtained on the purchase money, 40076.—English and Irish acres were different; official returns were not in Irish acres, 40077-8.—In Surrey and Forfarshire higher rents were paid than in Ireland, 40078.—English and Scotch tenants had the value of improvements, 40079.

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See pp. 183-92.

Definition of Congestion.

Definition of congestion under Act of 1891 was that valuation per head of whole population of electoral division and one-fifth of county must be below 30*s.*; result was, Clare was not scheduled, as, though population of certain divisions had less than 30*s.* per head valuation, they did not reach 20 per cent. of population of county, 40092-3, 40101.—Any electoral division where 50 per cent. of holdings were of valuation of less than 30*s.* per head should be scheduled; county should not be taken into account, 40095, 40097, 40103-4, 40130, 40262, 40267-8.—Such a definition an advantage to small holders, 40105-6.—People would be taken as they were found on definite holdings, 40268-70.—In Kilkee Electoral Division

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209 people of £4 valuation and under, 116 of £4 to £10, 165 over £10; if the whole were taken, valuation would be more than 30*s.* per head, therefore only 50 per cent. of population should be taken; 20*s.* per head valuation might be enough, 40095.—Where there were large ranches valuation of county would never be 30*s.* per head, although in some districts one-fifth of population had no higher valuation, 40097.—Duty of varying areas, where necessary, might be left to body like the Board, 40107-8.

Scheduling of Co. Clare Proposed

Co. Clare originally not scheduled at all; on passing of Local Government Act a scheduled portion of Galway was transferred to Clare, 40099-100A.—Areas of West Clare should be scheduled, and people transferred from uneconomic holdings to ranches, 40093.—Unintelligible that it was not done before; only accounted for by member for Clare being more interested in Mashonaland than Ireland, 40132.—Witness's definition of congestion applied to nearly all Kilrush and Ennistymon Unions, 40263.

Emigration.

Decrease in population of Clare between 1891 and 1901 was 11·2 per cent., 20 per cent. in one electoral division, and in another 15 per cent. in seventy years, 40092.—Four electoral divisions in Kilrush district with valuation of 30*s.* per head in 1901; since then population had fallen 11·2 per cent., 40096.—Places like Clare would soon be void of population unless something were done; population in 1841 286,523, in 1901 only 112,159; young people emigrated at rate of 1,500 a year, so that population was now only about 100,000; county had lost 143,649 persons by emigration since 1851, 40108-10.—In a townland near Kilkee population had fallen 35 per cent. between 1891 and 1901 through emigration, 40249.—Lack of means of living the cause of emigration, not restless Irish spirit, 40111.—If whole families went there would be some hope for country, but able-bodied emigrated, leaving old and cripples at home; increase of lunacy a result of least fitted remaining at home, 40112.—At famine time people had free passes, and emigrated *en masse*; since 1851 individuals went, 40113.—Total number of emigrants from Ireland 35,000 a year, 40114-5.—Emigration to small extent would always take place, 40115A.—But this was not emigration; it was blood-letting, 40116.—Population decreasing steadily, 143,649 persons out of 200,000 in fifty-seven years; in Clare, with healthy air and big families, it would have trebled in same time but for emigration, 40117.—Less emigration from large holdings than from small, 40265.—No objection to it if population were kept up to numbers county could reasonably support, 40118.—Witness objected not only to wholesale emigration but to ineffectual remedies; useless to tell people to stay at home unless employment were provided for them; Commission should find out remedy and apply it; country was being weakened and pauperised; inmates of workhouses increasing as population decreasing; Kilrush and Ennistymon Unions illustrations of this, 40119.

Kilrush Union.

Valuation of Kilrush Union was £53,807; population in 1901, 28,734; valuation per head of population little more than £1 17*s.*; in following six divisions valuation per head was £1 10*s.* and under, viz.:—Doonbeg, Dromellihy, Knocknaboley, Einagh, Cahermurphy, Glenmore, these not being the poorest divisions in Union, 40119.—In Kilkee Electoral Division there were 209 ratings of £4 valuation and under, 116 between £4 and £10, 165 over £10; in Killard Division there were thirty-one occupiers under £4 valuation, thirty-two under £10; in Clonadrum Division there were thirty-four occupiers under £4, sixty-one between £4 and £10; in Kilballyowen forty-five under £4, sixty-one between £4 and £10, sixty-five over £10; in Moyarta Division seventy-six under £4, thirty between £4 and £10; forty-one over £10; in Rahma Division seventy-six under £4, fifty-eight between £4 and £10, 40129.—Few divisions in Union that might not fairly be scheduled;

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vast number of uneconomic holdings, few employers of labour; therefore much emigration; family could not be reared on £4 or even £10 holdings; in 1902 one person out of every nine received poor relief; Kilrush Poor Law Board spent on outdoor relief 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £ on valuation, total expenditure 2*s.* 3*d.* in the £, 40130.—Such had been the state of things for past ten years; considering decrease of population, number receiving relief was relatively increasing, 40131.

Ennistymon Union.

Valuation per head in Ennistymon Union was about £2, poor rate was as high as in Kilrush, valuation in Clonanaha and Fermoyle Electoral Divisions under 30*s.* per head of population; in Moy Division there were 123 ratings under £4, 126 between £4 and £10; in Miltown-Malbay, excluding houses in town, there were 128 ratings under £4, 119 between £4 and £10; in Ballysteen 173 under £4, 108 between £4 and £10; division of Killilagh remarkable; there were 125 ratings under £4; seventy-one under £10, while there were 900 acres in neighbourhood belonging to Mr. M'Namara, who was anxious to sell for relief of congestion, 40131, 40156.—People ought to give reasonable price; in Killespuglenane there were fifty-nine ratings under £4, fifty-three between £4 and £10; in Ballyea, out of 200 ratings fifty-one were under £4, eighty under £10; in Ballagh there were 138 ratings, valuation £957 13*s.*, forty-seven under £4, seventy-one between £4 and £10; valuation of Clooney £1,168 16*s.*, 125 ratings, thirty-one under £4, fifty between £4 and £10, 40132.

Valuation of Holdings and Value of Land.

Valuation in some of the electoral divisions inordinately high. because at time of valuation state of civilisation was high, price of corn good, and labour of the best kind cheap; witness's parish suffered from high valuation; Commissioners know little about land, and regulated rent by valuation, 40119, 40120-1.—Land in parish good for corn growing in 1847 and 1848.—Grew twice as much then as now, because it was tilled with a spade; ploughing nowadays was only scratching; people had burned land and ruined it; yet valuation remained the same, 40119, 40123-5.—In district of that kind people were paying, with poor rate, road rate, and railway rate, 12*s.* or 15*s.* an acre for land worth only 7*s.* or 6*s.*; in question of purchase landlord looked to rent fixed by Commissioners on valuation, 40119.—During negotiations for sale of estate in witness's parish agent had said rents were 30 per cent. below valuation, and tenants dare not go into court for fear of their rents being raised; rents on that small estate of £200 a year were £800 in arrears; witness would rather pay 30*s.* an acre for land than get it for nothing, 40121.

Cause of Deterioration.

Three causes of deterioration of land were—Want of spade labour on account of absence of cheap labour, which was formerly abundant, burning of land, and crops having been taken out in quick succession without manuring, 40122-9.—Two classes of persons in urgent need of improvement, fishermen, and farmers under £10 valuation, 40132.

Fishermen.

Three hundred fishermen on Clare coast; many had other employment, were small farmers or labourers; also collected seaweed for kelp; women sold Carrigeen moss, 40132.—Witness thought if men were trained they would take to deep-sea fishing, but not unless, 40142.—Young men might be induced to follow fish out to sea; old ones would not go; they had always lived in canoes, 40173.

Seaweed.

Royalty on seaweed paid to owners of strand a hardship; men endangered their lives to get seaweed, and used to make dried weed into three cocks, ore of which went to owner of strand; improvement in that respect now, 40132.—Foreshore belonged to Crown, except where there was a charter saying Crown gave it away; in some places it was free where landlord had no charter; but in other places landlord had established custom of royalty for 200 years, and people were too poor to contest right, 40133-9.—More a question of foreshore than carrying kelp through man's land; Mr. Brew's claim had been fought and reduced to one-third instead of half, 40140.—If drift weed could be cut at sea and taken to another port it would be all right; but it could not be spread on foreshore to dry without paying royalty, 40141-2.

Landing Places.

Landing places required; pier needed at Ballaghaline, for which Department and County Council had promised grant; creek at Golocamoveen dangerous; Department promised grant to improve it six years ago; nothing done yet; witness wrote to Department about it, but they denied having made grant, 40142.

Boats.

Curragh or canoe the only fishing boat used, except one nobby, 40142.—Congested Districts Board had given nothing to Clare fishermen, though boat had been applied for, 40142A-4.—Four men at Carrigaholt borrowed money and bought a boat, but were not successful; they paid £140 for nobby and nets, 40144.—They fished from Carrigaholt down to Fenit, and 50 or 60 miles beyond coast, for mackerel; 300 caught in one night; sold at only 4*s.* a hundred, 40145-7.—They had had boat fifteen months, and would persevere with it, 40148-9.

Middleman's Profits.

Middleman made profit on fish on Clare coast; fishermen sold at 4*s.* a hundred; middleman sent to America and got 12*s.* to 14*s.* a hundred for them, 40149A.—If curing station were established or people were helped they might hold fish for rise in market, 40150.—More buyers would come and compete if fishery were developed; they used to come when there were large takes, 40151.—Now there was sometimes only one man, 40152.—There was a railway, but fish would be delayed in transfer from narrow to broad gauge, 40153.

Land for Fishermen.

A few acres of land for fishermen would improve their condition; they could get houses built under Labourers Act; habits of thrift necessary, but that would follow if their condition were improved; in Ballaghaline people had no plots attached to houses, and paid £4 an acre for potato plot for a season; adjacent to that Mr. M'Namara had places of 104 acres, 173 acres, and others. 40153-5.—Every fisherman who worked ought to get an acre or enough to keep cow to give milk to children; land and house could be got compulsorily under Labourers Act; smaller grant of land needed for those who fished all the year round, 40158-67.

Harbours.

Safe arbour at Liscannor, two miles from Lahinch, 40168-70.—Kilrush the only other harbour; fish could be sent to Limerick by boat from there, 40171.—Harbour at Seafield, at Quilty railway station, could be made safe with little expense, 40172.

Remittances from America.

Small farmer class supplied majority of emigrants, their condition needed amelioration most; 53 per cent. of holdings in Clare were under £10 valuation, and in West Clare 70 per cent.; occupiers reared children for America, and American money supplied their means of livelihood; side by side with uneconomic holdings were ranches of hundreds of acres, and no human habitation but a herd; notorious that graziers gave no employment, and that ranches ruined any town in their neighbourhood; neither did they pay; yet no sooner did a grazier fail than shopkeeper or returned American took over ranch, 40173.

Acquisition and Distribution of Land for Relief of Congestion.

Duty of State was to take up (1) all grazing lands in occupation of owner, (2) surplus lands after occupier was left a holding of £200, 40173, 40247.—£100 might be enough, 40173A.—In Clare this would more than suffice to give land to raise holdings to £10

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valuation; valuation of land in owners' occupation £22,000; of land between £200 and £300 valuation £30,386; 63 owners of valuation of over £200 held land valued at over £30,000; if these were each left with holding of £200 there would be land for distribution of value of £17,786; thus land of £40,000 valuation would be available to bring small holdings up to £10 standard; £53,000 worth of land in Clare; £40,000 required to raise uneconomic holdings to £10, 40173A. —Margin of £13,000 left for waste lands; crags could be used for grazing sheep, 40174-6.—Whole £40,000 not needed; numbers of holders under £10 valuation unsuitable for migration; some ne'er-do-wells, some would not go; fishermen would not need to be migrated, nor small shopkeepers and carpenters who had already means of living, 40176-8.—There would also be vacated holdings to add to others, 40179.—Large number of people already had holdings of £200 valuation; unless they gave employment or tilled one-fifth they should not be allowed more than £100 valuation; managing employment useful to community; holdings should not all be one standard, 40179, 40249.—No one should be allowed to have more land than £200 valuation; if Congested Districts Board bought property they should have power to determine such tenancy, 40247.—Body charged with relief of congestion should have absolute power, 40180. —Estates Commissioners did not perform duties towards congested estates that they were supposed to perform, 40261A.—Where district was scheduled it should be obligatory on some authority to take land compulsorily for relief of congestion; by this means people might be kept at home, 40264.

Migration.

No difficulty in inducing people to migrate, except the old and unenterprising; occupiers reluctant to go to another county; plenty of land in Clare itself, 40180.—There would be no disinclination to move from one end of county to another, 40181.—Local people's condition should be improved before bringing in outsider; then they would not object; congestion in vicinity of untenanted land should be relieved first, then from a distance within the county; after that sons of tenants might be given land, if there were any available; congests from other counties would come last; plenty of land in Clare to provide for its congests, 40182-90A.

Commonage.

Common grazing would lead to litigation and trouble, 40191.—Might be a good thing if people could keep from quarrelling; striping land meant a lot of room for fences, 40191A.—Never any trouble with sheep grazing; 1,500 acres commonage in witness's parish, 40192.—Once it was settled what the rights were there would be no litigation, 40193.—Trespass meant a good deal to people in small holdings in close neighbourhood, and there had been disputes, 40194-5.—Ancient custom of common management forgotten, 40196.

Agricultural Education.

Agricultural education would greatly improve condition of occupiers; Clare was backward, especially West Clare; the few resident landlords farmed as badly as tenants; Department had done nothing; £2,000 a year spent on agricultural and technical education, of which Clare got very small proportion; West Clare benefited little by expenditure on bulls and stallions; education in modern methods of agriculture needed; with improved methods land would produce twice as much; arterial and field drainage needed, 40197.

Spraying.

After six years' working of the Department not one-fifth of the potatoes sprayed last year, 40197, 40202. —Taught people a lesson; a good deal done this year; price of stuff increased from 22*s.* to 33*s.*, 40208. —People had no machines for spraying, 40209.—Best scheme was for priests to take matter up; witness had done so with success; Agricultural Committee should give bonus for spraying; it would be educational to provide stuff at reduced rate at first, 40210-11.

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School Gardens.

An acre for a garden should be attached to every rural school, 40197, 40200,40206.—One teacher should be skilled agriculturist, with diploma for teaching agriculture; he could get it by attending an agricultural college for six months; ridiculous that children should not be taught agriculture, 40197-7A.—If teacher did not attend course at college he would teach out of books, and be unable to demonstrate, 40205.—With practical training farmers would know how to till, and its advantages, 40199.—Everything now taught in schools weaned children from the land; nominally agriculture taught, but teacher knew nothing about it, 40201.—More reality should be attached to teaching, 40207.

Demonstration Plots.

Demonstration plots near the church in each parish would be of great advantage, 40197.—Beneficial to have plots or farms on peninsula stretching out to Loop Head, so as to show results of rotation crops, 40199.—Farmers would adopt tillage if there were farms in neighbourhood where they could see its advantages, 40215, 40220.—Difficult without labour, and labour was going out of the country, which was a strong reason for doing as witness suggested; at present rate of emigration there would soon be no labour in the country, 40216.—Experimental small farms of ordinary size better than plots, 40217-8.—They would be tilled in best way for locality, 40219.—In King's County and Tipperary, wherever there was a landlord who tilled his land, the small farmers around did the same; nothing of the kind done in Clare, 40221.

Uselessness of Department.

No country with so much good land and so little agriculture as Ireland, 40203.—A cow in a field not agriculture, 40204.—Much said about agriculture in Ireland with no result, 40202.—Department created to encourage and stimulate it, but had gone on now for six years doing no good, except where agriculture was already at good stage of progress, 40212-4.

Loans for Improvements.

Want of capital was the cause of many farms not being worked to advantage; State should lend to occupiers who had purchased a sum up to one-third advance for purchase, at rate of 3¼ per cent. for 68½ years; man purchasing holding for £300 would borrow £75 for improvements, including drainage; additional interest would be little, and money judiciously expended would make holding twice as valuable, and payment of instalments of purchase easier, 40221-4.—Annuity on £300 would be £9 15*s.*; 50*s.* added to that would give £75, 40225-6.—Tenant had paid £12 or £13 a year rent; buying at 21½ years' purchase, with reduction of 6*s.* in the £, he paid only 9*s.* 2*d.* annuity, 40227.—As drainage told on land, pressure would be relieved at time when it might be difficult to pay instalments; also the tenant got employment, and was able to improve holding, 40229.—Inspector should be employed to see that man did not get any money he did not earn, 40230.—State could lend at same rate as to purchaser; people could only borrow at prohibitive rate of £6 10*s.*, 40231.—Good policy for State to advance money at cheap rate for purchase; better still to advance it to make holding in good workable condition, 40232.—Annuity less when holding was purchased and improved than present rent, 40233-6.—Deduction was that rent was enormous, 40237.—Old system of high rents a factor in producing existing condition of country, 40238.

Prices of Small Holdings.

Owing to system of purchase within the zones, prices paid in poorer districts were excessive; fair land near markets was worth 25 and 27½ years' purchase; inferior land in remote district dear at any price; yet tenants were anxious to buy to get rid of arrears and to get the few shillings reduction in the £; in most cases competent inspector would say holdings were no security for instalments; congestion stereotyped by sale of small holdings; slight relief afforded by Act of 1903 would not prevent emigration; Act a dead letter in Clare, owing to high prices demanded by landlords; from November, 1903, to March, 1906, only £410,554 applied for; average purchase price,

GLYNN, Rev. P.—*continued.*

exclusive of bonus, was 20·9 years; average price under Ashbourne and Balfour Acts 15·9 years; most holdings purchased in Clare were uneconomic, and a high price was paid for them; second term tenants purchased at 22·9 years' purchase, exclusive of bonus; their average rent was £10 8*s.*; non-judicial tenants purchased, without bonus, at 21·8 years; their average rent was £10 18*s.*, 40239.—Holdings should be made economic before being sold, 40240-40z.—Sale of bad land a different thing from sale of good land, 40241.—If land were not security for annuity neither was it for rent; ridiculous for landlord to make no distinction, 40242.—Grazier with eleven months' letting could not purchase; one who was a twelve months' tenant or judicial tenant could; policy of State was that no more than £3,000 could be advanced; that was increased to £5,000, and, under Wyndham Act, to £7,000; a pity that it was not stated plainly that the advance was to cover case of tenants evicted under plan of campaign, etc., 40243-4.—Poverty, congestion, and grazing all being stereotyped, 40245.—Outrageous for public money to be advanced up to £7,000 to grazier, 40246.

Kilkee.

A Clare landlord near Kilkee offered to sell to tenants in 1896 or 1897, for sixteen years' purchase; after Act of 1903 passed tenants agreed to buy at twenty-three years' purchase; they backed out of offer, and landlord sold to Estates Commissioners at twenty-two or more years' purchase; sixty families in the four townlands sold; valuation £1 4*s.* 4*d.* per head; in one townland population fell 35 per cent. between 1891 and 1901, 40249.—Little grass land in West Clare; 300 or 400 acres near Quilty; in North Clare it was all grazing, 40249A.—Chief complaint was that Estates Commissioners should agree to such a sale, 40249A-51.—Inspector saw it and declared it value for money, 40252-2A.—Body like Congested Districts Board should deal with such an estate before it was sold; buying land at a distance and transferring some of the uneconomic people, while their holdings could be amongst remainder, 40253-5.—If emigration were to be stopped, sale of uneconomic holdings must cease, 40261.—Board or some body should improve land which was in derelict condition befoer giving it to people, 40255.

Carrigaholt.

Same landlord had estate in Carrigaholt, with a quantity of cut-away bog; purchase negotiated in 1904, when he promised bog to tenants to enlarge holdings; negotiations fell through; bog sold to tenants on other estates as punishment; so tenants alleged if they had agreed to terms of twenty-three years' purchase sale would have gone through; twenty or more tenants on estate, with valuless holdings of few acres of cut-away bog, for which they paid £2 a year; occupiers lived by sale of turf and money from America; bog the only one within six miles; would last only two years, and then there would be no security for annuities, 40261.

Increase in Price of Land since Act of 1903.

Price of land went up automatically after passing of Act of 1903, because it could not be purchased under a certain price, or except within zones; at same time value of land was going down, 40257-9.—Landlord argued second term tenant should pay more, as he had been into court and got reduction; reply to that was reduction was given as land was worth no more, 40260.—Number of years' purchase should follow current rent; price in Clare had gone up five years' purchase, and if bonus were added, and if payment of legal expenses were counted, nine years' purchase; disputable that 5*s.* reduction would enable remnant of tenants to prosper, 40261.

MURRAY, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 192-3.

Railway Rates for Fish.

Railway rates for fish from Kilkee were high; 17*s.* 6*d.* a ton brought fish from Kilkee to Liverpool; only 14*s.* from Clifden or Dingle, 40273.—Price realised for fish from £12 to £14 a ton, generally £12;

MURRAY, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

sometimes when market was glutted fish realised less than cost of freight, 40274-8.—Rates for fresh fish were 3*s.* a hundred from Kilkee to Dublin; reduction to 1*s.* 6*d.* would be a help, 40279.—No special cheap rates for fish in Ireland; towns divided into zones; all within zone paid same rate; reduction of rate would help both fishermen and middlemen; expense of freight recoiled on fishermen, 40280-3.—Middleman sometimes lost heavily, but as a rule he had profit, 40285.—No fish bought for last three months, 40287.—Mackerel came from Miltown-Malbay to Clare Head, 40288.—That railway had a baronial guarantee, which varied according to loss on working; it was 8*d.* this half-year, 4*d.* next, 40289-91.—Provision of facilities for carrying fish would be to interest of railway company; they would carry twice as much; amount earned would be more; guarantee less; witness had represented this to manager, who replied rate could not be reduced, 40292-5.—Railway should carry fish more favourably because they got grant of public money to make it and to pay dividends, 40296.

Piers Needed.

No piers in County Clare to land fish in with sailing boats; at Farragh, within two miles of Kilkee, £40 spent on closing gap between two rocks would enable men to fish twice as often as they did; the whole difficulty was getting in and out; same difficulty towards Loop Head, 40297-9.—Water deep in Kilkee Bay; breakwater there already; pier to enable sailing boats to come in and deliver fish could be built there, 40299-301.—Mackerel brought to Kilkee in the morning was caught the night before; 1,000 or 500 brought as a rule, 40302-3.—Average of £1 realised on night's fishing, 40306.—Boats used were currachs carrying three or four nets 60 yards long; no sailing boat could be used without pier, 40304-5, 40316.—Pier at Carrigaholt was inland up river; boats discharging there could not fish again till following night; too far up river and from railway to fish from regularly, 40311, 40315.—Liscannor pier not so safe; boats could only come there by day, 40311.—No piers in Clare where open or deck boats would be safe, 40310.—Nobby or zulu would be safe during winter only in Kilrush, Carrigaholt, or Ballyvaughan, 40312-4.—On stormy day in summer Carrigaholt would be the safest landing; from there and Fenit men could only fish three nights a week, 40315.—Kilkee beside railway and immediately on fishing ground, so that men could fish every night regularly; pier there would be very useful, 40315.—Harbour could not be built, but pier could, 40317.

Season for Fishing.

Autumn fishing better than spring fishing; it lasted from September to Christmas; in 1906 season was stormy; best fish caught after Christmas, 40308-9.

Drainage and Reclamation of Bog.

There were bog districts in Clare where people lived on very small poor holdings; advantageous to drain places, make roads into bogs, and enlarge holdings, 40319.—Drainage easy; good fall either into Atlantic or Shannon, 40320-1.

MESCAL, Mr. MICHAEL.

See pp. 193-6.

Area, Population, Indebtedness of Kilrush Union.

Rural portion of Kilrush Union comprised twenty-seven electoral divisions, divided into four dispensary districts; area of union 136,170 acres, population 24,555, valuation £48,589; indebtedness of union as follows:—Balances due to 31st March, 1907, Kilkee, £819 3*s.* 4*d.* at 3½ per cent. for 30 years; Cross, £37 19*s.* at 1 per cent. for 30 years; Mullogh, £34 2*s.* 8*d.* at 3½ per cent. for 30 years; Carrigaholt, £58 2*s.* 4*d.* at 1 per cent. for 30 years; Coovaclare, £30 at 3¾ per cent. for 30 years; total £979 7*s.* 4*d.*; Shanakyle Burial Ground, £168 10*s.* at 4 per cent. for 50 years; Farrihy Burial Ground, £23 15*s.* at 4 per cent. for 30 years; Labourers Act, 1903, £2,844 15*s.* at 3¾ per

MESCAL, Mr. MICHAEL—*continued.*

cent. for 50 years; gross total, £4,016 7*s.* 4*d.*; proposed Kilkee Waterworks loan, £4,000 at 3½ per cent., area of chargeability the dispensary district on valuation of £11,670 15*s.*; probable cost of new labourers' scheme, £29,000 at 3½ per cent.; total for outdoor relief, £1,020; guarantee of 2 per cent. on £55,000 on barony of Moyarta on a valuation of £27,158, together with a county-at-large charge of 2*d.* in the £ for West and South Clare Railways, involving tax of 7*d.* to 14*d.* per annum; there was a further charge on parishes of Killimer, Kilmihill, and part of Kilmurry M'Mahon on guarantee of £5,000, together with county-at-large charge, involving tax of 4*d.* to 7*d.* in £ on valuation of £11,607; portion of barony of Ibrickane within union was liable for county-at-large charge of 2*d.* in £ for West and South Clare Railways, and for deficiency in guarantee and working expenses of West Clare Railway; 223 holdings in union under one acre; 475 between one and five acres; 865 between five and fifteen acres; 5,671 acres of barren mountain land; 1,104 acres of marsh, 7,437 acres of turf; 505 acres of wood; 12 acres of fallow land; 81,855 acres of grass; 32,138 acres of tillage; 8,775 acres were under water, roads, and fences, 40323.

Fishermen.

Union extended along Atlantic Coast for thirty miles; people in divisions of Kilmurry and Clonnadrum lived chiefly by fishing and kelp; they had no land attached to houses, and went miles to get conacre lettings; there was a grass farm in Clonnadrum of 383 acres, valuation £205, let for grazing on eleven months' system; this land should be acquired compulsorily for relief of congestion; it could have been done by Congested Districts Board if district were scheduled, 40323, 40324.—Fishermen's gear of worst description; they had no aid such as was given in scheduled areas, 40323.

Congestion in District.

Kilrush Union should be scheduled in order to get benefits conferred by Board, 40323, 40393.—Several electoral divisions very congested; people in miserable hovels built of sods and thatched with rushes; sometimes ten in a family; area of Dromelihy was 6,472 acres; valuation £1,848; population 1,335; 913 holdings; townland of Sragh had 1,483 acres, valuation £236 10*s.*, with 64 ratings; there were about 40 householders in cabins unfit for human habitation; holdings were uneconomic, and the poor people subsisted on earnings from cutting turf and loading it on railway; holdings once barren bog, reclaimed by years of hard labour; yearly outbreak of worst type of fever cost considerable sum to ratepayers; union sunk pump in locality costing £40; holding of 393 acres in locality belonging to Mr. M. Walsh should be purchased and divided; portions of divisions of Einagh and Knocknagone were congested; some of the houses were on unsanitary sites, 40323.—Cultivation and drainage of barren mountain required, 40323.

Land Purchase.

Land Act of 1903 no improvement on previous ones; price of land between 1885 and 1903 was 13 to 18½ years' purchase; since Act of 1903 price was 18 to 24½ years', with bonus of three years' purchase added; few sales in union since Act passed owing to high price demanded and landlord's unwillingness to sell; exorbitant rents of the past the principal cause of poverty; rents had been reduced by Land Court by £80 a year on an estate of which the gross rental was only £220; during 30 years' tenancy £2,400 had been paid by tenants over and above value of holdings; much improvement could have been effected by tenants with such a sum; Estates Commissioners should inspect all estates sold under Act of 1903 to prevent tenants paying too high price; tenants agreed to buy at too high a price in order to escape arrears of rent; land purchase at fair value the first step to future prosperity; direct sale to tenants did not improve condition of people, because they had no capital; farmers depended to great extent on money from America and elsewhere, 40323.—Such an institution as Parish Committee would encourage people to improve holdings, 40325.

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Emigration.

Emigration still continued in union, 40323.

Creamery.

Manchester Co-operative Association built four principal creameries in union and some auxiliaries; company advanced money to farmers at 5 per cent. to enable them to buy cows principal and interest paid by giving milk to company, the latter keeping half price of milk till advance was repaid; borrowing absolutely necessary; without advances many farmers would be without beasts and unable to live, 40323, 40327, 40384-8.—Company really a private, not a co-operative company, 40326, 40382-3.—Efforts had been made to start co-operative creamery, but there was not enough capital, 40329.—Price of milk 3½*d.* to 4*d.* a gallon, 40328.—Separated milk was of the worst quality, 40389.—Creamery had been in existence seven years at least, 40330.—Its erection had nothing to do with diminishing tillage, 40331.

Tillage.

Tillage had diminished; it was expensive; would only pay a man who had his own labour, 40332-3.

Size of Economic Holding.

Uneconomic holding should be enlarged to £20 valuation, which would represent about 40 Irish acres in Kilrush Union, where land was poor; many circumstances to be considered; sometimes more land would be required, sometimes less; measure must be amount man could labour without paying for, 40334-44.—Some holdings of five to ten acres could be made economic by addition of five good acres; at any rate it would greatly improve holders' condition, 40390-2.

Agricultural Committee.

Agricultural Committee had schemes for poultry-keeping, live stock, prizes for farms and itinerant instructors, 40345, 40353.—Not much benefit from schemes as yet; they had only been in existence for six years; they would develop later, and some good would accrue, 40346-7, 40350, 40360-7.—Assistance given to small farmers; no one excluded, 40351-2.

Itinerant Instructor.

Itinerant agricultural instructor started two years ago, 40363.—He gave lectures in schoolhouses on up-to-date methods of cultivation, sometimes accompanied by demonstration on agricultural plots, of which there were several in the county, 40354-9.—No plots in urban area; nearest one to Kilrush was at Moyasta, five miles away, 40348-9.

Manual Instruction.

Considerable sum spent on manual instruction, which was given at many centres, 40368-70.—Continuous instruction not given; instructor returned only after one or two years, when some of his former pupils had disappeared, 40371-3.—Only six weeks' instruction given except in urban areas, which only taught use of tools, etc.; course should be longer, 40374-7.—Usually 24 to 36 pupils in class, 40378.

Live Stock Schemes.

Two-thirds nominations in horse-breeding scheme devoted to farmers of lower grade; farmers of higher grade contributed to raising of rate, so had to be included in scheme, 40380.

Rate for Instruction.

Rate of ½*d.* in £ raised in County Clare last year for agricultural and technical instruction; this year ¾*d.* in £; County Council thought themselves justified in increasing the rate, no matter how small the results, 40380-1.

CASEY, Mr. G.

See pp. 196-7.

Fishermen.

Witness's farm was at Quilty West in Kilrush Union; size, 18 acres freehold, 40395-400.—There were 150 fishermen in Quilty, 40409.—Not

CASEY, Mr. G.—*continued.*

including families, 40413.—Most of the men in Quilty were fishermen; also those for two miles along coast at Seafield and Clonahinahy, 40437-8.—They were industrious people, 40439.

Improvement of Harbour Accommodation.

Sheds for canoes needed; harbour very open and afforded no shelter; canoes broken every year by storms, 40400, 40412.—Seafield pier good; harbour shallow and silting up; money spent on it would be lost unless something were done, 40406-8.—Dangerous rocks close to pier; man drowned coming in last year; feasible to cut rocks away and deepen channel, 40410-11, 40419, 40430.—There was a built harbour which could be made practicable for sail boats and schooners, 40417-9.—Schooners came in formerly, but could not now, 40419.—Seafield was three-quarters of a mile from Quilty; 800 barrels of mackerel cured at Seafield last autumn, 40420.—Fishery Inspectors had been approached on subject of pier, and Board of Works Inspector came to see it; he said more money was wanted to have something done to pier; fishermen's project considered a good one, 40421-5.—Railway close to pier, 40426, 40435.

Boats.

Canoes were small oar boats covered with canvas; the men fished for mackerel with nets in autumn until December, 40401-2, 40403-5, 40431.—Bank for ling 15 miles out; men could go there if they had boats, 40431-2.—About 35 canoes in Quilty, three men in each, 40416.—Effort should be made to develop fishery; Board should give boats and gear, 40402, 40427.—Sailing boats and steam trawlers required, 40419, 40430.—Change of system would be great advantage, and men were inclined for it, 40430.—Nets had to be left out all night because canoes could not stay out; nets often drifted from their moorings to another shore, 40429.—Fishery had not been developed because entrance to harbour was bad, 40436.

Kelp.

Kelp industry bad owing to want of competition; Fairleigh and Co., of Glasgow, the only buyers in the country; they supplied other companies with kelp and kept down prices; only £2 10*s.* to £3 15*s.* a ton paid now; £6 to £7 a few years ago, when other companies came to buy, 40441-5.—700 or 800 tons of kelp made in Quilty district every year, 40444-5.—Poor people would no longer be able to make it as it did not pay, 40447.—Population along shore about 500; kelp factory would prevent their emigrating, 40444.

CLANCY, Rev. JAMES.

See pp. 197-200.

Department of Agriculture's Methods.

Advantages accruing from Agricultural Department not commensurate with outlay; County Council justified in declining to continue outlay unless methods were radically changed; present system of lecturing without demonstration useless, and would never have any result, 40450, 40493-5.

Demonstration Plots.

Best way to teach agriculture was to have a plot of ordinary land in a central place; to give notice in neighbourhood that instructor would come, and owner of plot, under his supervision, would carry out all steps necessary for production of crops; people would thus see every step in agricultural process; instructor should reside in county, 40450-1, 40458-60, 40496.—Plots now existing were not shown; people knew nothing of them, 40451.—Technical instruction in agriculture necessary for district where it was the principal industry, as much as technical instruction in other things, 40450, 40494.—County Committee worked with Department and took interest in their own neighbourhood; witness had brought matter of plots under their notice, 40452-4.—They replied that they accepted instructor's idea of tilling plots and letting people see the results, but that it would be impossible to let people know when instructor came round; instructor did not hold it part of his duty to

CLANCY, Rev. JAMES—*continued.*

show methods, only results, 40455-7.—Improved methods of agriculture all the more important as there was no untenanted land in Kilkee or Kilrush for relief of congestion, 40476-8.

Demonstration Farm.

Demonstration farm would be more instructive than plots, but could not be so numerous as they were expensive, 40461-4.—Instruction might take place for four or five years on one farm, and then farm could be sold and inspector could move on to another place; farm would be of immense advantage, 40465-6.

Agriculture in Schools.

Agriculture should be taught in schools; everything should be done in Ireland to give people proper instruction in agriculture, which was almost the sole industry, 40467-9, 40519.—Practical demonstration and instruction in agriculture should be introduced instead of Department's present schemes, 40485, 40518.—Schemes of bulls and stallions and poultry might be continued, 40486.

Market for Produce.

Market for poultry very important; that part of Department's schemes not so well carried out in Clare as elsewhere, 40486.—People dependent on local buyers, 40487.—Great market in Kilkee for produce such as potatoes, eggs, butter, table vegetables, but the people did not attend sufficiently to wants of the thousands of visitors that came to Kilkee in July, August, and September; they should be taught how to produce vegetables and place them on market, and generally to make best use of land, 40478, 40484.—Land poor, and holdings small, but large enough to be turned into market gardens, 40479-81.—Very special demand in Kilkee; even without that tillage would be the best economic use of peninsula going out towards Loop Head, 40482-3.—Department or some body should help to provide means of transit, and also assist farmers to put produce on market; good thing to have co-operation under official of Department by which farmers could bulk produce and put it on market to best advantage; uneconomic as it was done at present, 40484.

Tillage.

Land going out of tillage because best of the young men were all looking forward to going to America, and would not work at home, 40505-6, 40507-9.—Could not be much improvement unless something were done to change people's ideas and methods; farmers now paying 5*d.* and 6*d.* a stone for potatoes they might grow themselves, 40507.

Cooking—Laundry.

Girls would not attend cooking and laundry classes, 40497-8.

Lace.

No lace school had ever been started in Kilkee; a little lace made locally; number of visitors to Kilkee specially favourable to this industry, 40499-500.

Creameries.

No creameries in neighbourhood or village dairies; effect of creamery was to make people loiter about when they came with milk; alleged deterioration of calves was farmers' own fault, as they knew separated milk was not proper food, 40501-2.

Fisheries.

Ten boats in Kilkee; 8 in Crusheencobbly; they were ordinary canoes, three men in each, 40469.—Technical instruction in curing fish needed, 40469.—Mackerel cured in Norway and other countries fetched higher price than that from Ireland, as methods of curing were more up-to-date, 40470-1.—Witness thought the mackerel caught at Kilkee was sold straight to dealers who cured it and exported to America; sometimes fisherman cured them himself, 40472-6.

Suggestions for Industries.

Local industries usually started on wrong principle; must be on commercial not philanthropic principle; bound to fail if people starting them had no business training, or interest in enterprise to make it pay; no use in Government subsidising such an

CLANCY, Rev. JAMES—*continued.*

enterprise, 40510, 40512.—If conditions of neighbourhood pointed to likelihood of success of industry Government might start it on assumption that once started it would pay its way, 40512.—Witness knew of no industry started on philanthropic grounds that had permanently succeeded, 40513, 40516-7.—He had heard of success of Foxford tweeds, but that was quite an exception, 40514-5.

DALY, Mr. T. K.

See pp. 200-1.

Agricultural Instruction.

System of lectures and demonstration plots no good; people retained nothing that they heard in lectures; in each parish there should be one central school to teach agriculture, where boys of Sixth Standard, whose parents could no longer keep them at school, should be taught, 40523, 40528.—Funds at present devoted to other objects should be given to that school, 40524, 40527.—It should not be joined on to common school, 40525.—Suggested system of plots attached to school not good, as teachers knew nothing of agriculture, and would take long to train, 40526.

Direct Labour Schemes for Repair of Roads.

Direct labour schemes not carried out properly by County Council; large and small farmers' sons employed instead of labourers, 40529, 40543, 40549.—Large farmers' sons employed to exclusion of men of greater need, 40550.—Employment should be given to small holders under £5 valuation by lottery, each getting a mile section of road, 40529, 40534-5, 40539-40.—It could be done on contract, those not carrying out contract to be debarred from lottery the ensuing year, 40530, 40532.—Labourers were at present under County Council, 40531.—Section need not be limited to one mile; State should not interfere, 40533.—Remuneration would be fixed by County Surveyor; prices adopted at present were those of last three years of Grand Jury, 40536.—Old prices could be retained, 40541.—Work now done by County Council, 40542.—It was mostly hired contract labour, 40544, 40546.—Special staff of overseers employed, 40545.—Contract labour gave employment to small holders; witness's system better; people would be their own contractors, and there would be no influence to get billets, 40548.—County Council had departed from old contract system of Grand Jury for last two years on representations being made to them to give employment, 40551-5.

Improvement of Bar at Seafield.

Channel through bar at Seafield Pier needed improvement, 40555.—Seafield was the principal fishing station on west coast of Clare, 1¼ miles south of Quilty, 40556-7, 40561.—Dangerous rock at entrance, 40557.—Board of Works inspector recently examined it; nothing done yet; it would not be expensive to remove rock, 40558-9.—Waves struck it on northern side; if recoil of wave struck boat it would sink it, 40560.

HALPIN, Rev. J.

See pp. 202-8.

North-East Clare.

Wtiness was parish priest of Scariff, 40562.—He had written a book on temperance, 40656.—Scariff parish was to a great extent representative of North-East Clare; it was desirable that work of Congested Districts Board should be extended to Scariff and neighbouring parishes; the northern part of North-East Clare was mountainous, principally reclaimed mountain, and some of the townlands were certainly congested, even according to the legal definition; some of the holdings could scarcely support the people in comfort, even without rent or instalments, 40563.

Gurtaderra Parish—Valuation, Population.

Gurtaderra, a parish in Union of Scariff, in electoral division of Clonrusker, and four or five miles from Scariff, had an average valuation of about 18*s.* per head, 40563-5, 40572.—There were eighteen families, and the holdings were chiefly mountainous, the mountain land being used for pasture, and generally included in the separate holdings, though perhaps in some instances it was held in common, 40563-8.—The eighteen families averaged about six members each, 40571.—Gurtaderra was a type of Clonrusker division generally and the country beyond, 40568.

HALPIN, Rev. J.—*continued.*

Migration.

Migration either to a neighbouring townland or some other part of Ireland would be a remedy for congestion in this district, 40575-7.—The people would not be unwilling to migrate, 40577-9.

Purchase of Holdings and Results.

Purchase of the land by tenants and re-instatement of evicted tenants were desirable; the people seemed incapable of attending to anything but the land question till it was settled, 40582.—More than half the parish of Scariff had been already bought by tenants, some of it under the Act of 1903, and some under the Ashbourne Act, 40581-2, 40583-4.—The whole Fitzgerald property bordering on Scariff had lately been purchased within the Ashbourne Act at about seventeen years' purchse, the rents being first term rents, 40585-7.—About twelve or fifteen years ago another property in the townland of Poweragower was purchased at fourteen years' purchase under Ashbourne Act, 40587-8.—Since the Act of 1903 the prices in many cases had been about 21, 22, and 23 years' purchase, 40589.—Mr. Stacpoole's land was sold at 21 or 23 years' purchase; there were first and second term rents on that, 40590-2.—Purchase of Mr. Moreland's estate was not yet complete, the price was 20½ and 22½ years' purchase, 40594A.—In each of these cases the entire estate was sold, 40595.—Mr. Stacpoole was not resident in Scariff Parish, but in the case of Mr. Moreland, whose property was at Tomgraney, the demesne had been retained; it was fairly large, 40596-9.—The prices quoted were typical of those in Clare generally, 40598.—Purchase was followed by immediate improvement in holdings and houses; two holders had received prizes under a county scheme for the manner in which their holdings were kept, 40599-602.—The purchases resulted in a reduction of rent amounting to between 5*s.* and 6*s.* in the pound, and from that to 7*s.* or 8*s.* in the pound, 40603, 40605.—The better class of holdings had thirty or forty acres, 40604.—One which Dr. O'Donnell had seen and admired was about twenty acres, and the reduction would be about £3 to £5, 40600, 40604.—The principal purchase took place about twelve or fourteen years ago, and there had been a decadal reduction in the meantime, 40606.—Under Ashbourne Act there were many advantages to tenants, 40607.—Emigration had been affected by purchase only to a small extent, 40608, 40620.—Reductions effected in the last twenty-five years, first reductions in rent and afterwards reductions of payment by the purchase, had not had so good a financial result as might have been expected, though occupiers who had purchased their holdings took a greater interest in them and were more thrifty than formerly, and the appearance of the houses and the system of agriculture had improved since purchase, 40608-9, 40640-1.—The reduction of rent took place about twelve years ago, 40623.—Payments for rent, etc., in 1907 were not half what they were before 1881, but individuals had no more money in the bank now than then; among the causes of this was the fall in prices of cattle and farm produce, 40610-7, 40621-34.—Some of the purchasers now put more money into their holdings than formerly, 40618.—The improvements did not necessarily involve great expenditure of money, as the farmers' families did the work; farmers lived in a better style than formerly, 40639, 40642.

Climatic Change.

Land was less productive than formerly, a change in climate being probably responsible; May winds were very severe in 1907; for the last few years summer months had been colder, and the summer rainfall greater, than in the past; both wheat and cattle were formerly produced where now there was no attempt to produce them, 40642-3.

HALPIN, Rev. J.—*continued.*

INDUSTRIES.

Industries were needed, as the settlement of the land question could not afford a complete solution of the problem of congestion; Scariff had excellent water-power, a beautiful river, and canal communication with Limerick and Dublin; Scariff formerly had many industries; Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, printed in 1837, mentioned woollen, flour, and oil mills, an iron furnace and a glass foundry, as formerly existing in this locality; hats were also manufactured; witness suggested that the union with Great Britain was responsible for the disappearance of these industries, 40643-8.

GLASS MANUFACTURE POSSIBLE.

The material for making glass, a fine class of light sand, with silica, was found in the neighbourhood; a white sand found in the district, on the shores of Lough Greaney, had been exhibited among Irish minerals at South Kensington and at Cork Exhibition, and other places, and witness had received inquiries from manufacturers in Great Britain with a view to purchase for filtration, cement and glass; an expert had stated the sand would be suitable for manufacture of rough glass, but the quantity of iron in the sand would render the manufacture of fine glass costly, 40649-50.

BUILDING STONE.

A new class of building stone, green, was also found in this district, 40649-50.

RE-AFFORESTATION.

Woodlands might be planted on the mountains and waste ground, and give immediate employment, 40651.—Monks at Mount Melleray had made successful and profitable plantations in Knockmealdown Mountains, near Mount Melleray, 40652.—The planting was begun about twenty years ago; the first thinnings realised about £35 an acre, 40652, 40660-2. —A branch of this Order of Monks had entered into possession of a broken-down mansion and a large neglected demesne at Roscrea, not far from Scariff, and they reclaimed the land, and set up mills with modern machinery; they set an example to agriculturists and other workers in the vicinity; the Monks of this Order were accused of being over-spiritually minded; they rose at two in the morning, and worked hard, combining labour and prayer, 40655-9. —A Danish expert about twenty years ago declared that if Ireland were properly reafforested the population might rise from five to twenty-five millions, 40662-3.—Professor Slisch had stated that no country in the world had a climate so well suited to planting as Ireland, and that Ireland was the least afforested country in the world, 40663.— In some places in France where the municipality owned the property the Government managed reafforestation, and the municipality got the profits, so that rates were unnecessary; this arrangement would be a great advantage to Scariff, 40666.—The Government would not lose on such an arrangement, 40669. —A grant of public money was not wanted, 40670.

HOGAN, Mr. PATRICK J.

See pp. 208-10.

LAND PURCHASE IN CLARE.

Witness represented Clare County Council, and was on County Committee of Clare, 40671, 40731. —Land purchase in Clare was not more extensive because during the past four years the price of land had been too high, 40673.—Excluding Scariff Parish not more than two or three sales had taken place in Scariff Union under Act of 1903, 40674.—Negotiations had been opened between landlord and tenants, and had broken down; witness had been a tenant on estate of Francis North, who nine years ago negotiated for sale of the estate at fifteen years' purchase; the estate was purchased at fifteen years, including large arrears; the rents were first term judicial rents under Ashbourne Act; Land Commission's inspector recommended twelve years' purchase on a portion of the estate, and landlord accepted the twelve years; four years later, and two years before

HOGAN, Mr. PATRICK J.—*continued.*

Act of 1903, Sir Robert Gardner, of Dublin, the landlord of an estate running parallel to North's, and equal to it in every way, offered to sell for eighteen years' purchase, but tenants refused; after Act of 1903 this latter estate was offered at twenty-five years' purchase of the same first term rents, and negotiations again fell through, 40675-9.—There was no residence on the Gardner Estate, 40679.—Since 1903 Lady Fitzgerald's estate had been offered for sale at twenty-three years' purchase of second term rents and a lesser period on first term rents; tenants offered about 21½ years' purchase on second term rents; the landlord having refused, tenants went into court, and got 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on an average; there were only a couple of second term tenants on the estate, 40680-3.—The cause of high prices in Clare was the high rent under which land was let, 40684.—This was due to short leases which prevailed before the Act of 1881; short leases were now no longer given, 40685, 40687-8.—The landlords were poor, and would buy an estate, mortgage it, and buy another; they gave short leases, and so secured a high rent, 40685, 40689.—Tenants were now judicial tenants, 40686.—On an estate which was typical of many the rent had been reduced by 75 per cent., and was still dear, as the land was mountain, 40689. —When reductions were made they were not made with reference to the real value of the land, but with reference to its former rent; in the 'eighties two farms of equal value had 30 per cent. difference in the judicial rents, 40691.—In some cases the rents would be under the valuation, but in Clare valuation was no criterion of value of land, because when Clare was valued much land was under tillage which had since gone out of cultivation, 40692.—In view of the high rents in Clare it was better for tenants to go to Land Courts than buy at present prices; in an estate in Clare that was very much broken up tenants had obtained a better reduction than they would have had under the purchase, 40693-4.

ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

Holdings under £6 valuation in Scariff Union numbered 1,246, out of a total of about 7,060 holdings, with a population of 10,445; in this Union only about 400 acres of grass land were available for enlargements, 40696-700.—In other parts of Clare there was plenty of land, 40701.—Holders in Scariff Union were not earning a labourer's hire; they had been taught to cultivate their land, but the land was wet, and needed every effort to prevent it lapsing into a wild state, 40701-2.

CLIMATIC CHANGES.

Seasons were better at the time Clare was valued, and crops could then be sown in December which now could not be sown till April; much land had now gone out of cultivation which then was under tillage, 40692, 40703.—Potato blight was unknown before 1845 or 1846, 40704-6.—Cultivation of wheat on the former scale was now impossible owing to the cold and damp, 40707.—Reafforestation and drainage would improve climate and soil, 40708.

DRAINAGE.

Drainage of Scariff was reported on in 1846 by a Viceregal Commission, which recommended the expenditure of £40,000 on draining Scariff river and tributaries; owners opposed attempts at drainage; some of the occupiers favoured the scheme, but thought it impossible to execute without a free grant from Government, 40709.—The sides of the river were limestone rock, which needed blasting, at great expense; at present the land was a sheet of water; beasts were attacked by tubercular disease, and people in the many houses along the river by consumption, 40710.—Witness gave evidence before Drainage Commission, which had just reported, and he recommended drainage of Scariff River, each occupier paying in proportion to benefit derived; 300 acres in Tulla and Kiltannin could be reclaimed for 4*s.* an acre, but under the present law no local authority could effect this, 40712-3.—The land belonged to different occupiers, 40714.—When this land went derelict the owner was a minor, and the estate in hands of a receiver; the owner now had a smaller estate; he would not help, 40716-7.

HOGAN, Mr. PATRICK J.—*continued.*

Transit.

Transit was bad; Scariff Union was fifty miles from a railway; before the Local Government Act Mr. Gerald Balfour offered £66,500 to Grand Jury of Clare for a light railway through East Clare, but it was thought the tax on the rates would be too great, 40717-8, 40721.—The railway was to run from Ennis to Scariff, through Tulla, 40722-3, 40729-30.—The cost would be nearly double the £66,500; it would be better to have a broad line; a motor service by a line of Lord Pirrie's and another along the same route had also been hoped for, but the district could not fulfil the condition about keeping roads in repair, 40724-7.—Mangels, which did well in Scariff, coud not be disposed of for lack of transit, 40718-20.

Agricultural Schemes in Clare.

An agricultural scheme existed in Clare; much good had been effected by lectures and by cottage and farm prizes, 40733, 40736, 40742.—Poultry and butter-making lectures would be eventually dispensed with, 40736.—A suitable agricultural instructor was employed; he had experimental plots; neighbouring farmers had plots equal to, and better managed than, the experimental ones, 40734-6.—Small farmers had benefited by the agricultural schemes, but with better transit better prices would be obtained for produce, 40738-9.—Spraying had been introduced into Clare by Father Clancy fifteen years before, and was done two or three times a year, 40741.—Witness had been a member of Board of Agriculture; the County Committee, the Council and Board advised, and the Department did as it liked, 40743-4.—Committee could only fix minor details, 40745.—Schemes fell through unless Department's wishes were followed, 40747.—Committees could refuse to subscribe, but this would involve the stopping of schemes already commenced, and cause injustice, 40748, 40752, 40754.—Particular schemes such as the poultry scheme could, of course, be dropped, while others were continued, 40749-50.—Complete abandonment of a scheme meant loss of the rate in aid, 40753.—There had been disagreement between Committee and Department about the poultry scheme, and Department themselves paid for instructors, 40751.—Control by some central department was quite necessary, and Department of Agriculture had to exercise control, as it contributed more than half funds for the schemes, 40755-6.

Congested Districts Board.

Iniscaltra North and South, Dromin and Mountshannon were scheduled under Congested Districts Board, but got no aid from it; their requirements had been brought before Board's officials, without result; these places were transferred to County Clare, for administrative purposes, under Local Government Act; when scheduled they were in County Galway, 40756-8, 40760.

O'CONNOR, Mr. WILLIAM.

See pp. 211-2.

Position of Witness.

Witness resided at Feakle, and was Chairman of Scariff Rural District Council; he had a farm of thirty acres, 40761-2.

Congestion in Scariff.

Congestion existed in Scariff Union, which contained 900 to 1,000 holdings, valued at and under £10, 40762-3, 40766-7.—Total number of holdings in the union was about 1,529, 40765.—There were two or three very congested townlands near Feakle; fifteen families lived there on a valuation of £70; the poorest families were the largest, 40808.—Land in these townlands was sometimes held in nine or ten different places; it was in rundale and held in common; in one case seven people had eight acres of meadow land in common, four of them having one-half one year, and the other three the other half; the next year they changed about, 40809-10.

O'CONNOR, Mr. WILLIAM.—*continued.*

Enlargement of Holdings.

About 1,200 acres of grazing land was available for enlargement; some of this was mountain, 40770, 40776.—It was mostly in landlords' hands, 40786.—A property of 1,084 acres near Killaloe had a valuation of £233 10*s.*, 40770.—General Gore had 129 acres of arable land valued at £100 10*s.*, Colonel O'Callaghan 114 acres of arable land valued at £92 10*s.*; valuation was the best guide to value of land in this district; acreage was no guide, 40771-5.

Drainage.

The river between Scariff and Tulla did much damage by flood, 40776-7, 40783.—Part of the land flooded had been sold by landlord to tenants, 40778.—Many tenants would be unable to bear additions to their instalments in proportion to the advantage to them of a great drainage scheme, 40779-81.—They would find it easier to pay instalments plus drainage if drainage were effected than to pay their original instalments without drainage, 40783.—Drainage would mean cutting away the rocky bed of the river above Scariff; there was a waterfall; the river needed to be thoroughly cleaned as far back as the mountains, 40785-9.—The rock extended about half a mile continuously, then the river became deep and further up there was rock again, 40790.

Industries.

Industries were confined to a little milling, flour and meal, in Killaloe, 40791.—Wool was exported from Scariff and Feakle to England, 40974.—A woollen industry might be made self-supporting, 40796-7.—It would be well to consult an expert on prospects of a woollen industry, 40798-9.—There was water power available, 40795.

Bad Transit Facilities.

Communication between Scariff and Killaloe was by boat, and too dear for anything but provisions, 40800-1.—No regular sailing was possible, owing to floods, which often caused a week's delay between Scariff and Killaloe or Limerick; a canal connected with the Dublin canal ran from Killaloe to Limerick; quantities of butter supplied by Feakle to Limerick had to be sent by car to avoid delays, 40802-3.—No creameries existed in Scariff Rural District, though every holder had cows; schemes for starting creameries fell through, 40804-7.—Everything was hampered by transit difficulties, 40808.

COLLINS, Mr. MICHAEL.

See pp. 212-3.

Farm of Witness.

Witness resided at O'Callaghan's Mills, and represented Tulla Board of Guardians; he held between sixty and seventy acres, some in Scariff Union, some in Tulla, six miles apart; he had 55 acres in Tulla, with valuation of £30; he had an abatement and hoped to get a further one; he settled about four years ago, 40811-3.

Congestion in Tulla Union.

Valuation of Tulla Union was £33,555, population was 9,834; there were 91 outdoor relief cases, comprising 111 persons; average weekly cost of relief, £10; there were many small holdings in lower end of Tulla Union, in Broadford, in south-east of the Union; at Killurin, which had much mountain land attached, there were at present six persons sharing a holding valued at £5; this holding was not held in common, but each person had his own "divide" or tenancy, 40813-7.—There was a large tract on Killurin mountain which would be useful to these people, 40818.—The six holders earned their living by labouring, 40820, 40824.—They could go into court if they wished, 40822-3.—These facts showed the eastern part of Tulla was congested, 40825-6.—Large grass farms in Tulla Union, held partly by the landlord, partly by grazing tenants, might be used for enlargement of holdings, 40827-30.—As a rule, owners resided on them, 40831.

COLLINS, Mr. MICHAEL—*continued.*

Turbary on Mr. Phelps' Estate.

One owner, Mr. Phelps, had recently sold his holding to his tenants, who would probably keep all the bog, which Mr. Phelps had formerly let to all small holders in the neighbourhood, 40831-8.—This bog was really only capable of supplying all the tenants on this one estate, 40835, 40840, 40842.—There was another large bog up in the mountains which was difficult of access, but should be made available to tenants on other estates, 40832, 40840, 40847.—Bogs were generally divided among tenants; a particular farmer would sometimes try to obtain the whole bog on an estate, but this was not allowed, 40845.

DELAHUNTY, Mr. TIMOTHY.

See p. 213.

Rundale Tenants in Kilbarron, Scariff Union.

Witness was a farmer having about nine acres of land and residing at Kilbarron, Feakle, in Scariff Union, 40848.—The Kilbarron property contained 428 acres; there were fourteen tenants with a valuation of £98 10*s.*; a grass land on the property was valued at £98 8*s.* and was held by a grazier, 40848-52.—Some of the fourteen tenants had five to ten acres; some men with five acres had thirteen divisions on their land, which was in rundale; seven persons joined in a meadow of eight acres and had different parts in alternate years, 40852-4.—The agent had refused to sell through Estates Commissioners and demanded twenty-four years' purchase for the rundale, 40854-6.—If sold through Estates Commissioners the fourteen holdings could have been re-divided and enlarged by additions from the meadow land; tenants would have accepted Estates Commissioners' decision regarding redivision, 40857-9, 40869.—These rundale tenants had been in court, 40860.

MALONE, Mr. JOHN.

See pp. 213-5.

Occupation of Witness.

Witness resided at Bodyke; he had been engaged in cattle-dealing, and was a good while in Scotland as an assistant salesman, where he had opportunity of studying breeds of cattle, 40870-3.—He was a native of Ireland, and had been there fifteen years, 40874-5.

Cattle Breeding on Irish Mountains.

Cattle best suited to mountainous parts of Ireland were the long-horned West Highland cattle, 40876-7, 40890.—Witness had brought forty of these cattle into Ireland, after which the Veterinary Department refused to admit any more for fear of disease; there was no disease in Scotland at that time; those witness brought over did remarkably well, 40878-9, 40892-3.—The market for these cattle comprised the Highlands, the Grampians, and neighbourhood of Stirling and Perth, 40880.—These cattle were sold for other purposes besides ornament, 40881-2.—They were poor milkers, but were very hardy, and could live on the mountains with no feeding but grass, except when snow was lying, 40883-5, 40891, 40901.—They were sold for fattening, and would fetch up to thirty pounds when fat, 40886-9.—Five, sold by witness at £3 10*s.* each, fetched £13 15*s.* each after eighteen months feeding, 40892.—These cattle were now admitted to Ireland on certain conditions, and during last two years a small number had been brought in, 40896.—Board of Agriculture would probably not object to their introduction, which would only be for breeding purposes, 40899-900.—During the thirty years witness had been concerned in cattle-dealing, the price of stores had declined with that of beef, 40902-5, 40914.—In June 1907 stores were a little dear, 40413.—Well-bred cattle sold in Co. Clare were about £3 cheaper than thirty years ago, 40916-9.—Beef at one time was sold in Scotland at £4 10*s.* a cwt., 40906-7.—Statistics which showed a rise in price of beef since 1852, as compared with 1901-5, were based on the best prices, 40908-9.—Witness would not

MALONE, Mr. JOHN—*continued.*

agree with statement that cattle as compared with cereals were much more valuable in 1905 than in 1852; his memory went back to about 1876 when American beef was unknown, 40910-1.—Fattening cattle in Scotland was done entirely by stall-feeding, 40920-2.—These cattle fetched higher prices than cattle from elsewhere, 40924-5.—The stall-feeding method was not practised much in Ireland, probably from ignorance, and because Ireland had better grass land for fattening than Scotland, 40923, 40926, 40931.—Raising stores was also practised in Ireland, 40932.—Stall-feeding would produce manure, 40930.—Where stall-feeding was practised in Ireland it paid, 40934.—Fat beasts sent from Ireland to England lost 10*s.* to £1 in value on the journey, 40935-7.—Killing cattle before despatch to England would prevent this loss, but was little practised, 40937-4.

Sheep-raising.

Sheep suitable for the mountains were black-faced horned sheep and Cheviots; on mountains between Scariff and Limerick only one man kept Scotch sheep, 40940.—Many ewes and lambs were imported from Scotland that could be as easily reared on these mountains which at present were waste, 40941-3, 40945, 40949, 40951.—5,569 lambs were imported to Derry, 40961, 40964.—The ewes were put on the good lands, a home ram allowed to run with them, and the lambs sold fat; they paid well, 40950, 40963-4.—The lambing season would be better in Ireland than Scotland if similar methods were used; the Irish mountains were more fertile for sheep, 40965.—Fattening of lambs for the butcher was increasing; the small Scotch sheep were better nurses than Irish sheep, 40960.—Wool of black-faced sheep was not warm, but useful for the pasture, 40962.—Rams should be imported for breeding, 40944.—Mountain grazing in Scotland was rendered valuable by being utilised for sheep, 40965.—Boards of Agriculture and Congested Districts should introduce sheep for breeding, 40946-8, 40952.—Galway and North of Ireland men understood sheep better than Clare men did, 40953.—Irish farmers generally needed instruction in sheep-breeding from Congested Districts Board, 40955-8.

MacNAMARA, Mr. MICHAEL.

See p. 216.

Position of Witness.

Witness lived at Clountagh, Scariff, with his brother, who was a small farmer; witness represented Electoral Division of Inniscaltra South, in Scariff Union, as a Rural District Councillor, 40966.

Tenants Deprived of Grazing Land.

Inniscaltra South consisted of eleven holdings, valued at from £50 to £5, and was on Mr. James Wakeley's estate, Mountshannon, which was now offered for sale to tenants; some tenants had agreed to twenty-two years' purchase of second term rents, 40966-7.—The division contained, within the township of Clountagh, a grazing farm of about seventy acres, valued at £50 5*s.*, which, in spring of 1905, was given by landlord to a man called Bugler; for forty years previously the farm was devoted to grass, on which the tenants put their yearlings from May to November, making a monthly payment, and buying the hay for fodder in winter; the grass farm consisted of two sections, one-fourth of it being above the main road, 40968.

A Right of Way Needed.

Three families who lived behind this section had no access to the road, except through a river, which was often in flood for weeks; about sixteen years previous to 1907 the landlord gave these three tenants a road through the grass farm, which road Bugler had now closed to them; six tenants refused to sign agreements until the tenant of this grass farm was removed, and the land used to enlarge the other holdings, which would then be economic; compulsion was needed to secure this division of the grass land; the district should be scheduled as congested, 40968-72, 40974-6, 40981-2.—

MacNAMARA, Mr. MICHAEL—*continued.*

The spirit of the Act of 1903 demanded the distribution of this land among small holders, 40979-80.—The right of way through the farm had not been established; it had not existed twenty years, 40973.—The grass farm was two miles from the demesne, 40976.—Witness's brother was one of the three tenants cut off from the road, 40984.

KEANE, Mr. PATRICK.

See pp. 216-7.

Mountshannon Electoral Division.

Witness resided at Clonamellon, Mountshannon, and represented Mountshannon Electoral Division, where he had a farm of 36½ acres, with rent of £7 on second judicial term, and valuation of £8 10*s.*, 40986-7.

Congestion in Mountshannon.

Mountshannon Division was already scheduled as congested; it consisted of five townlands, four being on estate of John F. George; there were fifty tenants in this district, thirty of whom occupied holdings under £5 valuation; more than forty holdings were under £10 valuation; holdings generally were small and poor, consisting of patches of reclaimed mountain, plus a few acres of healthy mountain; occupiers bought hay, and put their cattle to graze by the month; the children emigrated as they grew up; holdings needed additions of arable and meadow land; some of the people would willingly migrate; the district contained untenanted or demesne land, and 1,000 or 1,100 acres of mountain land in hands of landlords, which might be acquired for relief of congestion, 40989.—Tenants paid an additional rent for grazing on the mountain land; the terms of agreement for purchase of holdings would give tenants the right to grazing on the mountain, 40990-3, 41001.—The mountain grazing alone would not make the holdings economic, 40994.—The untenanted demesne land was partly by the lake, where it was let for grazing; another portion was let for meadowing; part was let to tenants on an outside estate, 40997-8.

Floods.

A river flowing into Lough Derg, east of Mountshannon, caused waste to holdings, and should be cleaned and banked, 40998-9.

Roads.

Two old Board of Works' roads through the district would be useful if repaired; ten families lived either side one of these roads, which also led to a bog that supplied turf to Mountshannon, 40999.

Purchase of Holdings.

Negotiations for sale of the estate were proceeding, 40989.—Tenants had been offered twenty-two years' purchase on second judicial rents, and, witness thought, eighteen on non-judicial; there were not many first judicial rents; a minority of tenants had refused to sign agreements, 41000.—Owner had refused to sell to Estates Commissioners; if the Commissioners bought direct the grass would be available for enlargement of holdings, 41002-3, 41006-7.—Congested Districts Board had declined to interfere, as estate had not been offered to them, 41003-5.

Congestion in Inishcaltra North and Inishcaltra South.

Inishcaltra North and Inishcaltra South should be treated as congested; in Inishcaltra North the same conditions prevailed as in Mountshannon; on the Hibbert Estate, in Inishcaltra North, there were about fifty tenants, twenty-eight being under £10 valuation, and eighteen under £5; the small tenants were mostly in the townland of Selernane; they bought inferior hay, and paid £1 extra for grazing cattle on Bohatch Mountain, a mile away, 41007-8.—The mountain land held at present by the landlord should be bought by Congested Districts Board or Estates Commissioners and striped, 41008.—Emigration was common on the Hibbert Estate; migration would probably be necessary if all holdings were to

KEANE, Mr. PATRICK—*continued.*

be made economic, 41008.—Some holders would be willing to migrate to a distance, 41011-3.

Parish Committees.

There was no Parish Committee in any Mountshannon district, 41009-10.

DRISCOLL, Mr. JAMES.

See pp. 217-8.

Congestion in Ballymacdonnell Townland, Tulla Union.

Witness resided at Drimeen, Broadford, 41016.

In townland of Ballymacdonnell, in Killuran Electoral Division, Tulla Union, three partners held in common fifteen acres of mountain grazing, valued at £6 13*s.*; they paid rent in common, 41016-8, 41021.—They had been there before witness could remember, 41019.—They had small holdings besides this common land, 41021.—A number of other small occupiers held small grazings in common, apart from their individual holdings; all were under £5 valuation, 41022-3.—In the same division about 1,200 acres of grass land, in six holdings, were let on the eleven months' system, 41023-30.—This grass land should be purchased and divided among the small holders who needed it, and would be willing to pay an equitable price for enlargement, 41031-3.—This grass land would suffice to enlarge the worst cases of small holdings, 41034.

MAGUIRE, Rev. J. J.

See pp. 218-9.

Migration from Clare.

Migration, even into other counties and provinces, would be welcomed by the people on the mountain if good land were provided; witness knew this from twenty-eight years' experience in six counties; between Ennis and Scariff there was much congestion, and also on another part of the mountain-side; the nature of the land made any radical improvement in the holdings impossible; the water oozed right through the mountain, 41036-7.—There should be no difficulty from the people in districts to which migrants were sent, because the natives of those districts were already fully supplied with land, and did not need, and should not be allowed more; there ought to be a legal limit to the amount of land in one man's hands; nine-tenths of the population were starving, while one-tenth had too much, 41038.—A hundred acres of good land should be the limit, and average farmer could work forty or fifty acres satisfactorily; the benefit resulting from division of the land among the people was the first matter needing attention, and had been overlooked, 41040-1.—Migrations should be preceded by enlargements of small holdings in localities to which persons were migrated, 41042.

Purchase of Holdings in Tomgraney.

Landlords and tenants in Tomgraney had shown a disposition to come to terms in regard to purchase by tenants of their holdings; this district contained little land for distribution, 41043.

Drainage.

Drainage would greatly benefit farmers, and they would be willing to pay interest; but for the proposed expenditure of £47,000 for the Scariff drainage a free grant from Government would be expected; the Arterial Drainage Commission's report would probably induce Government to assist the various localities; the drainage question had been pressing for over forty years; witness had corresponded with Secretary of Canal Commission in London on the project of running a canal along the Scariff River to Tulla; this canal would serve for communication as well as drainage, 41042.

Suggestions for Industries at Tomgraney.

Stone had formerly been worked in Tomgraney village, 41042.—A woollen factory could be started if capital and teaching were provided; four or five hundred persons could thus be given work; Clare and

MAGUIRE, Rev. J. J.—*continued.*

Galway were two of the best Irish counties for wool; The Tomgraney wool was being shipped away, but could all be manufactured at home, and a great local demand might be created for a Tomgraney frieze or tweed, as had been done in Donegal for Donegal tweeds; it was expected that, on application to Congested Districts Board, an expert would be sent to investigate the question of a woollen industry, and assistance for machinery and teaching given; the water-power of the Scariff, which had formerly been utilised for a flour mill, could be employed to generate electricity, and transmitted to a woollen factory at Tomgraney, 41042.—An embroidery class had been lately started by Father Halpin, and employed fifty to seventy girls, who were beginning to earn money, 41042.—There was an exhibition at Dublin from this centre, 41043.

M'AULIFFE, Mr. JOHN.

See p. 219.

Water Communication Between Scariff, Killaloe, and Dublin.

Witness was Grand Canal agent at Scariff, 41044.—Passage of the canal between Scariff and Killaloe was rendered difficult by floods which occurred in January, February, and December, and sometimes in March; in these months fogs were also a difficulty, 41044-7.—In other months transit was fairly certain, 41047-9.—For about three-quarters of a mile before the quay the river was zigzag, with a narrow gut, rendering little steamers powerless against it, 41049-50.—Steamers came within a few hundred yards of the town, 41051.—Three boats ran every week, when fogs, etc., permitted, 41052.—Freight per cwt. to Killaloe would be about 6*d.* or 8*d.* under three cwt.; over three cwt. it was cheaper, 41053-4.—Between Scariff and Killaloe boats called at O'Brien's Bridge, 41055.—There was a service from Scariff to Dublin; this was not affected by floods on the canal, but down to the lake vessels were held by storms, so that the town was often kept short of food supply, 41056.—A plan had once been made for a new cutting between Scariff and the lake, to avoid the old stream; the plan had once been with the Board of Works, 41058.—The canal would need a lock; there was an immense current of water from the upper country, which was held up in two large basins, one six, the other nine miles from Scariff, 41059.

RYAN, Mr. DANIEL.

See pp. 219-20.

Congestion and Grass Land in Broadford.

Witness resided at Kilsealy, Broadford, 41060.—He was a farmer, with about forty-six Irish acres; rent £20, valuation £22 5*s.*, in Limerick No. 2 Rural District; In this district there was one property of 259 acres of grass land, and another property of 25 acres, both let on eleven months system; round these properties thirty families had holdings with valuation of £3 to £9; an average family had six members; the holdings were very poor on the mountain; in some years there was a small crop, in others none; most of the grass land was formerly in meadow, and the landlord sold hay to tenants at a high price; now hay had to be bought elsewhere at a higher price, and the tenants were obliged to sell their cattle before they were ready, 41062.—Graziers did not give grazing to small holders' cattle, but bought cattle for themselves at fairs; sometimes graziers bought calves from small holders near, 41063-4.—One of the graziers was a cattle dealer, and jobbed in cattle, 41067.—If the grass land were divided among small holders they could live fairly well, 41064, 41068.

Slate Quarry.

A slate quarry was held by some of the tenants, but they could not work it properly; if properly worked it would give much employment, 41068.

Mill.

An old mill, once worked by water-power, had been idle thirty-five years; the weir was throwing back water and damaging the land, 41069.

O'CONOR DON, The.

See pp. 221-54.

Landlords buying cheap and selling dear alleged; Witness's experience.

A property was bought in Landed Estates Court about 1863-4; price paid, with stamp duty, costs, etc., £10,000; it was sold through Estates Commissioners under Act of 1903 for £3,800, including bonus, within a month of Act coming into force; large sums had been spent in interval on improvements; purchaser paid costs in ordinary sales; under Act of 1903 vendor paid them, 41071-5, 41081-2, 41084.—It was bought when prices were high, and was bringing in £650 a year, of which £200 was paid out as head rent; rents were reduced by 30 per cent.; reduction fell on the £400; net receipts had fallen to £200, 41076, 41083.—Head landlord's charges remained unaltered by Act of 1881; fall in rent affected sub-landlord's interest only, although value of property depreciated, head landlord's income remained the same, 41077-9.—The same happened all over Ireland where there were fee-farm grants, 41080.—Within a year of purchase witness's father sent out two farmers to value property, and reduced rents by 3*s.* in £, 41082, 41095.—In 1883 or 1884 further reduction of 3*s.* in £ given to tenants who signed fair rent agreements; all the tenants signed, but agent forgot to register agreements; large number of tenants went into court, and got further reductions, so they had really third term rents, 41095.—Price of estate when bought was 22 years' purchase; price when sold was 19 years' purchase, including bonus, leaving head rent left out of account; costs, expenses, and charges about equal to bonus, 41085-92.—Drop in sale price due to reduction in rents, and, in case of large amount of Irish estates, to fact that nominal owner had to bear reduction on whole, 41093.—Different agreements made with tenants on estate; it worked out at average of 20 years' purchase, 41094, 41096.—In most cases landlords bought land dear and sold cheap, 41097-9.

Criticism of Definition of Congestion—Townland suggested as the Unit.

Definition of congestion in 1891 Act did not coincide with poverty-stricken districts intended to be dealt with; good deal of fishing in some districts which was not included in poor law valuation, 41100.—A place was not congested if people had means of livelihood even if valuation were under the mark, 41101.—Board dealt with other sources of livelihood besides agriculture, and they should be considered, 41103-4, 41159.—Statutory definition took into account nothing but agriculture; there were districts scheduled which had other resources, and poor congested districts not scheduled, because there were rich and sparsely-populated areas in the same division; definition in 1903 Act of congested estates was also defective; it depended largely on amount of mountain or bog or an estate, not on poverty of inhabitants; Cloonfower division an example; great part not congested, yet whole was scheduled; Clonalis Estate not congested according to Act, yet portions were very poor; many townlands quite well-to-do, yet came under definition of congested, because they had large amount of mountain or bog on them, 41138, 41159.—More discretion should be given, and the two definitions got into line; Board should act on any estate in congested area or portion of which was in congested area, 41139-40.—Requirements as to mountain and bog should be left out of definition of a congested estate whether estate were inside or outside congested area, 41141-4.—Area too large; better to restrict it to townland if congested divisions were to be adhered to at all, 41100, 41102, 41105, 41119, 41159.—Limit of valuation to be left to Board's discretion; 30*s.* limit did as rough and ready test; better to have inspection and confidential report to Board, 41120, 41159.—Townland a well-known unit in West of Ireland; most country people did not know what an electoral division was, 41121-3.—Board should be free, but not obliged, to bestow differential treatment on any townland outside the western province requiring it, 41124.—For drainage and such schemes townland or even electoral division would be too small an area, 41109.

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

Full Discretion for Congested Districts Board. —Power to Schedule and Unschedule.

Board should not be limited to any district, at least throughout West of Ireland, but given a free hand, with discretion to deal with congestion where they thought necessary, 41106, 41115-7, 41119, 41156, 41411.—They knew the country, and would be hampered by cut and dried definition, 41157.—Restrictions to Connaught would exclude Donegal and Kerry, which needed Board's assistance, 41107.—With regard to purchase of estates they could be restricted to Connaught, 41108.—Board need not deal necessarily with every poor district, only where they thought it advisable; operations at present very much in patches, 41110-11, 41167.—Easier for them to exclude particular districts if they had very large area, less chance of pressure being put on them to go to a particular spot, 41112, 41168.—It would mean giving them purchase powers over the whole country for enlargement purposes; they practically had that at present, only without power of dividing land amongst people in neighbourhood, 41113.—Giving free hand to Board would do away with many present difficulties; they would not be expected to exercise their power in respect of small scattered plots, 41114.—Increase of responsibility slight, 41158.—Board should have power to schedule and unschedule, 41120, 41159.—When their work was done in a district, as, for instance, on the Dillon Estate, that district should be unscheduled, 41160, 41162.—If district were cut off the Board could not be bothered for grants, 41161.—Agricultural instruction could still continue in the district, though even that might cease eventually, 41163.—When district was sufficiently improved it could be handed over to Agricultural Department to deal with as an ordinary district, and excluded from Board's care, 41164-5.—Area of Dillon Estate fairly substantial, 41166.

Special Grants to County Committees.

Special grants given by Department of Agriculture to County Committees in poor districts in Tyrone, Antrim, or Down for preferential treatment would cut up distributing body into too many units, waste a good deal of money, and not do much good; personal pressure would be put on members of the Committee; proposal for Estates Commissioners to exercise Board's functions in those districts was much what witness suggested, 41125-31.

Work of Department of Agriculture.

Department's work in poor districts not so successful as Board's, 41132, 41149.—Board should do Department's work if basis of districts were maintained, 41133, 41449.—Witness lived on border of congested district, and had seen considerable improvement where Board operated, but not much result from Department's work, 41134.—Bulls, sires, etc., might do good to poor men, but Department could not do small things as well as Board, 41135.—Not the same necessity for improvement in non-congested areas as a rule, only in certain portions, 41136.—Department's special supplementary schemes not yet in operation in Roscommon, 41137.—County schemes unsuitable for poor districts; Department's instruction was given by lecture, whereas Board went direct to poor man; Department more for county at large, 41449.

Purchase of Land Outside Congested Area.

Purchase of land outside congested area should be left to Estates Commissioners' discretion; impossible to frame definition to suit every case; Commissioners should be given discretion as to loss of 10 per cent., 41146, 41148.—Landlord could refuse to allow estate to be declared congested; no landlord would do so, 41147.—Feeling used to exist that landlord would get smaller price if estate were declared congested, but that was now dying out, 41149.—It was expressed by the House of Lords, who added the objectionable words, 41150-1.—Only four estates treated as congested since Act came into force; these words nullified intention of section, and should come out, 41152, 41155.—In witness's case Estates Commissioners insisted on consent being given, 41152.—Advantages and disadvantages of treating estate as congested had been considered, and the 10 per cent. found to be the only difference, 41153.

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

Nature of District a Factor in applying Remedy.

Nature of district must be considered; remedy useful in one place impossible in another; hopeless to try and migrate seaboard population to inland grass lands; they would not go, and would not know how to use land if they did, 41169.

Remedies for Congestion.—South-west Galway.

Maritime districts in South-West Galway the worst in Ireland; earning power of population should be increased; people industrious, and did not complain so long as potato crop was good; failure of crop should be avoided by interchange of seed, provision of facilities for and instruction in spraying; teaching people to use land to best advantage; hopeless to expect improvement from migration; existing industries, such as turf and fishing, should be encouraged, and people rendered as little dependent on potato crop as possible, 41169, 41417.—Where estates were bought land should be striped, and roads made to enable tenants to go more inland; land on seaboard now used, because there were no facilities for getting manure inland, 41169.—Where there were facilities people had gone inland; there was room there for reclamation; no limestone, but as good land as on seaboard, if they could get seaweed there for manure, 41170-3.—Land along shore had probably gone out of cultivation, and was now poor grass land, 41173.—It was dry, but so were some of the hillsides further in; it was only by great manuring and enormous labour that seaboard land produced anything, 41174.—Population on seaboard dependent on seaweed, 41175.—Shipping of turf another industry and burning of kelp; no fishing, 41176-8.—Places in Connemara where piers could be built, 41180.—No natural harbours, 41181.—Great expenditure necessary to make piers of use without harbour, 41182.—More sheltered places in Galway; inlet at Costello would give shelter, 41183-4.—Large boats would be required, 41185.

North Mayo.

There was fishing in North Mayo; the land there would be better used if it were in South and West Connemara, 41178.—Population of maritime districts in North Mayo comparatively comfortable, houses good, there was grass land near Kilcummin and Killala which could be obtained at fair price without compulsion for enlargement of holdings; not wise to increase holdings to make agriculture main source of living, as population were accustomed to fishing, 41185, 41209, 41214, 41417.—They did not fish all the year round; while not engaged in fishing they should cultivate land with their families, 41211.—No vegetables grown in West of Ireland except cabbage, 41212.—Board had bought several estates in district, 41213.—Estates should be kept in hands and improved before sale to tenants, 41214.—No one should be drawn from fishing to agriculture; the latter might not be the better means of livelihood, and land was scarce, 41215-6.—Undesirable to take a small population from labour which brought much money into the country; not a bad thing for people to go away sometimes, 41217-9.

Seed.

New seed wanted in North Mayo, advantage to sell seed, and send elsewhere for a change, 41185.—New seed made decided improvement, 41186-7.

Potato Seed.

Better to change every year on small scale than to do it once in a way on a big scale; some system of changing seed would be very good, 41190.—Witness and his father gave seed to tenants when there was a failure; generally an improvement for several years afterwards, 41180.—Seed got from North-East Ireland, 41194.—Change from one part of estate to another of some use; witness got seed from the North this year on account of failure last year; amount given insufficient to plant whole estate, but was an assistance, 41195-6.—New seed not a different kind; difficult to get tenants to take any but Champions; many people thought Champions a failure, 41197.—Difference of opinion as to which was best potato to take for seed; some took big, some small, others medium; they should be put down whole and they should sprout them, 41199.

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

POTATO SPROUTING

By sprouting witness meant packing potatoes dry in boxes, and allowing the sprouts to grow; they were planted later, and came up earlier than others, 41200-1.—They could be made to sprout quickly or slowly, 41202.—Professor Campbell suggested the method, and witness and his father found it so successful that he continued it, 41203.—Weak potatoes could be discarded; another advantage was that only the strongest shoot appeared, and whole strength of potato centred in it; country people weakened potatoes by cutting them into several parts; medium sized potatoes the best for sprouting, 41204.—Late frosts did little damage, wet affected potatoes more, 41205.—Blight affected sprouted potatoes less than others, as they were more advanced when put out; witness was experimenting with sprouting; return yielded was larger; he wished to see if it was useful for early and late planting, 41206.

SPRAYING.

Two or three reasons for apparent success of potatoes after year of failure; little spraying done after good year, after a bad one everyone sprayed, 41189.

DISTRICTS IN MAYO SOUTH OF BELMULLET.

Districts in Mayo south of Belmullet were poor; land was bad, but capable of improvement by drainage, etc.; population was sea supported; no land in vicinity available for enlargement; improvement of fishing; assistance in draining and methods of cultivation, etc., suggested as remedies; district wet; no grass land of any value; much unoccupied derelict moor with no population, which could not repay cultivation; some of it inland might graze sheep; road-making might help; little could be done; Parish Committee had done a good deal, and improved appearance of houses, 41417-9.

LACE.

Lace industry was doing some good, 41419-20.—Enlargement of holdings might be useful in inland districts bordering grass lands; local industries should have all possible encouragement, 41420.

FOXFORD.

Foxford an instance of what could be done in a short time without migration; wonderful how district had been changed, 41420-1, 1426.—Failure in other places due to want of management rather than bad management, 41422.—Foxford was in the wilds of Mayo, excessively congested; had looked a hopeless place to start anything in, 41423.—Assistance given by Board, but people set industry going themselves, 41424-5.—Difficult to get man to manage local industries; Foxford lucky in that respect, and they had large installation of machinery and plant, 41426.—Mostly women employed; large part of plant burned sometime ago, but that did not interfere much with industry, 41427.—Wages not high, 41428.—Unnecessary to import labour, 41429.

ACQUISITION OF LAND—QUESTION OF COMPULSION.

Acquirement of grass lands necessary for enlargement of holdings and pacification of the country which would result; compulsion might be needed if lands could not be got by amicable agreement, but witness thought there were grass lands available, 41239-43.—As much land as was needed could be acquired at fair price, 41274, 41835.—Even if a body like the Board decided it could not acquire enough voluntarily, still there would be no case for compulsion, because that body might wrongly decide what quantity was wanted, and what it was not able to acquire, 41275-6.—If Board were found saying they wanted large quantity of land, and yet were unable to divide what they had, it would be no case for compulsion, 41277.—Even if a landlord objected to sell a small piece of land Board might go elsewhere for what they wanted, 41278-9, 41282.—Witness opposed to compulsion, but if anything were taken estate should be bought *in toto* (exclusive of demesne), not the best parts only, 41279-81.—To establish a case for compulsion necessity for obtaining grass land must be shown, and it must be proved that owners as a whole refused to sell what was necessary; not that one or two people with bits here and there refused; real object of demand for compulsion was to get land cheaper, 41282-3, 41835.—Compulsion only necessary if it were proved that land that was necessary could not be obtained at fair price; witness maintained large quantities could be so obtained, 41285, 41293-4, 41308-10.—If owners of land in Roscommon were unwilling to sell, value of land should be ascertained and offered if Board could afford to give it, 41286-7, 41321.—To suppose landlords would refuse to sell was to suppose circumstances that did not exist, 41288.—Witness objected to compulsion on principle; only if there were great public need would it be fair to take land, as in case of railways, 41289.—Voluntary system might break down without justifying compulsion; Estates Commissioners under present Act might not be permitted to give value of land, as they might only give price they could recover on cutting up holdings; holdings might be less valuable after being cut up than when used for grazing, 41290-1.—Compulsion might be necessary under certain conditions; these conditions had not arisen; Estates Commissioners had already as much land as they could deal with, 41308.—Plenty of land to be obtained without compulsion if fair price were given, and, above all, delay in completion of sale avoided; if it were true that graziers were getting into difficulties it would be better to wait, and get land cheaper; alleged demand for land by graziers did not point that way; if land were too dear graziers could not make it pay, and it would return cheap on market; if it were too cheap Board could offer more and buy; compulsion could be used as easily after grazier had bought as now, 41835.

INSPECTION BY ESTATES COMMISSIONERS PRELIMINARY TO PURCHASE.

Landlords afraid of inspection of grass lands by Estates Commissioners, because if they did not agree to Commissioners' terms trouble might result, 41220-2, 41225-8, 41232.—They thought Commissioners were trying to get land below its value, which was the reason many landlords refused to allow preliminary inspection, 41220-2, 41224, 41228-9, 41356.—They would sell later on when things had quieted down 41227.—With a little discretion they could be managed now if told they would get price to satisfy them 41229. 41345-7, 41351.—A certain number of landlords applied for inspection, and did not get it, although Commissioners sent out circulars requesting leave to inspect where they had not been asked, 41223, 41620.—The only people who allowed inspection by Estates Commissioners were those who were very anxious to sell, hence failure to come to agreement after inspection exceptional, 41295-8.—Wrong to say that present situation in West of Ireland was due to landlords refusing inspection, 41299.—Generally speaking, landlord's price was a fair one, 41352-5, 41362.—Estates Commissioners should approach owners privately, not by circular, and tell them a fair price would be given; many landlords would take lower price than they were asking, 41356, 41413.—It should be made known that Commissioners were prepared to advance price beyond recent offers; that would bring in large quantities of land, 41357-61.—More land available than was supposed, 41402.—Inexplicable that Estates Commissioners refused to take land offered to them at their own price, and though they stated that they could not pay for £35,000,000 worth of land already bought, yet continued to send out circulars saying they wanted to buy more land, 41619-20, 41626.—Estate could not be bought without inspection, but a promise might be given to buy at certain price, subject to inspection; cases where land was found to be worth less than that paid by grazier would be rare; right to have inspection at the start, but landlords objected to it, because they thought they were not given high enough price, and there was too much financial delay, 41330-4, 41337-9.—Confidence of landlords must be restored in order to make them allow Estates Commissioners to inspect, 41340.

DELAY IN COMPLETING SALE THE CHIEF CAUSE OF UNWILLINGNESS TO SELL.—INSTANCE OF DELAY.

Delay the chief cause of unwillingness to sell; if Government could offer cash down large portion of difficulty would be removed, 41232, 41236, 41356, 41791, 41797.—Burton Persse Estate was offered by landlord and provisionally taken; after two years it was de-

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

cleared unsuitable; owner practically lost use of land in interval, 41232.—Government policy was to acquire land to enlarge holdings; Land Commission had adopted policy of not giving proper price and of huge delay, and blame should rest on them; if landlords thought they would be paid in reasonable time they would agree, but Land Commission did not complete within two or three years; £35,000,000 worth of property at present in process of sale which could not be completed for a great many years, 41233. If landlords could be told they would be fairly treated and paid without delay thousands of acres could be got in a week, as many as 40,000 acres in Roscommon and Mayo after certain amount of time and negotiation, 41245-51.—Speed almost as important as price; many landlords not unencumbered, and delay in paying purchase money was almost fatal to them, 41252.—Much land could be bought at price of a year or two ago if there were quick sales, 41344.—Less price given now than a few years ago, 41344-5.—There was also delay in getting a contract; Estates Commissioners did not bind themselves as to definition of estate and price; they only gave provisional agreement until the last moment, 41253.—Witness's own case an instance; provisional agreement made to buy 400 acres of grass land; land was inspected and approved of, cut up and settled, without binding agreement on either side; sale went through; when Commissioners divided land they excluded certain patches, and deducted value from purchase price; report on land had not mentioned that part was a useless swamp; it said land was suitable for enlargement of holdings; State must take some risk of not being able to re-sell if it wanted land; landlords would not sell on the chance of having small patches returned, 41254-60.—Swamp was returned because tenant could not be got, and for no other reason; land had had two inspections before offer was made for swamp; witness offered to procure tenant, but got no reply, 41260-1, 41616-18.—Portion of the best land was divided between two local publicans in large business, 41261-3.—There were plenty of people on other estates who could have been transplanted there, 41302, 41306.—In selling the 145 acres witness accepted the Estates Commissioners' figure; extra grass land not taken because no tenant could be got for it, not because witness wished to extort higher price, 41609-11.—Estates Commissioners did migrate people sometimes, and had large number of estates for that purpose, 41307.—Delay caused by absence of money; this had recently been contradicted, 41335-6.—Purchases could not be carried through in a way to treat everyone fairly without more funds; they must be prepared to lose more money; amount given to landlords could not be recovered from tenant purchasers, 41341-3, 41348, 41401.—Lack of funds responsible for delay, not solicitors; private sale got through in a month or two; sale through Estates Commissioners took two or three years, 41415.—Witness had purchased land in Ireland privately, and title was proved and sale completed in six weeks at longest, 41416, 41794-5.—Witness could quote instances of sale of ground rents; six weeks the longest period taken; public body necessarily slower, but two or three years was too long, 41794-8.—Estates not paid for by Commissioners till long after purchase, 41621.—Interest of 3½ per cent. on purchase money paid meanwhile, whereas charges on estate were sometimes four or five per cent, which had to be continued to be paid for perhaps two or three years, leaving landlord nothing to live on and in greatest difficulties, 41622-3, 41625.—Owner relieved of management charges once property was taken over, but Estates Commissioners did not take over till they were just ready to pay; loss of about two years' income in witness's case, 41624.—Low rates given, which had to be collected as owners best could; no evictions could be carried out; much income lost, 41626.—Land in hand should be paid for before more was bought; real difficulty a financial one, 41626.—Finances of the Act framed disadvantageously, 41627.—Land Commissioners did not pay punctually, even under Section 6; witness had only received November instalment in June; quick payment important to people in difficulties, 41785.—If vendor of tenanted or untenanted land were guaranteed four per cent. of purchase money from six months after lodgment of originating request or on application, hundreds of owners now afraid of delay would be willing to sell, 41787.—Impracticable to make agreement at 4 per cent. with small tenants, 41788-9.

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

Price of Land—Basis of Valuation.

Difficult to give instances where price was considered too low, as there would be trouble on the properties if it was known, 41235.—Landlords as a whole willing to sell at a fair price, 41310-11.—Estates Commissioners in position of purchaser without a free hand, they were bound to see there was enough security and therefore could not give as much as an ordinary purchaser, they were without personal pecuniary interest, but were not proper parties to fix price in case of compulsion, 41315-20.—True value pretty clearly fixed on estate that had been let for many years on grazing system, 41322, 41331.—Inspection required to prevent fraud, 41323-4, 41327-9.—Often impossible to arrive at true value even with inspection, 41325.—What a man had paid for land and been able to make living out of was the strongest evidence of value of land, 41326.—Board had made good bargains up to the present, they got £25,000 a year grazing receipts for land valued at £16,500 a year, they paid Land Commission less than they received, though they let grazing at 30 per cent. below usual rate, and were unable, through magnitude of their operations, to buy cattle with same care as ordinary grazier; this was conclusive proof that Board purchased 30 per cent. too cheap, 41677-80, 41684-6.—Board bought at price based on Poor Law valuation; Poor Law valuation in Roscommon admittedly 5*s.* in £ lower than it ought to be, 41682.—Witness's father had sold at 15 per cent. under Poor Law valuation, but only under quasi compulsion, having been in negotiation for two years he could not withdraw, 41683, 41853-4.—Land sometimes put up for auction; before Board came there was difficulty in refusing grazing; unfair to say price charged by landlord was too high, when people were willing, and it paid them, to give it, just because Board was able to buy at fixed price and charge lower rates, 41684.—Interest on purchase-money paid by Board less than Poor Law valuation, 41688-90.—Land would yield more than Board got from it, landlord naturally wanted price that would recoup his actual income; even if land yielded only what Board got from it price should be, more than Board paid, 41703-5.—Grazing income meant practically no expense, £16,500 not excessive rent for receipts of £25,000, 41698-9.—Not much difference in profits from grazing land oneself or taking in cattle; men without capital took in cattle, those with capital grazed land themselves; many think bigger profits made by being grazed by occupier, 41702.—Experts said land was worth more as tillage or cut up than as grazing; supposing it to be worth the same then, seeing that 1½ times Poor Law valuation was made out of grazing, the fair annuity of land cut up would be 1½ Poor Law valuation, 41692.—Witness put bonus against cost of sales, no cost of management after sale, 41693.—No bonus in what Board received, if £25,000 was paid for grazing, and land was as valuable when cut up, the holdings' rent of that land would be £25,000 a year, which was far more than landlords suggested, 41694-5.—Profits on stock being included in the £25,000 only showed that price charged for stock was not too high, 41695.—£25,000 would not be excessive profit if land were divided amongst various holders; witness did not agree with experts who said profit on holdings, allowing for man's labour, etc., would be more than grazing rents, 41696-7.

Chance of Rise in Price of Land.

As much chance of rise in value of land as of fall, importation of Canadian cattle would reduce price of young stock and injure small man, but would help grazier with good land as stock would be cheaper; price of beast when fattened would not be proportionately lower, there would be more profit; there might be Protection, but political possibilities on both sides must be considered, 41706-8.

Graziers' Rents and Prices.

Landlord who had let land regularly for many years wanted price that would yield his income; Estates Commissioners would not give it; occasional grazing rent should not be considered; land in Roscommon let regularly on eleven months' system, eleven months' tenant was permanent in practice, though he could be ejected at a moment's notice; if rents could be got in that way from tenants who

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

flourished it proved land was worth it, 41708-12.—To give eleven months' tenant privileges of an established tenant would add to difficulty of relieving congestion, 41709.—Men did not begin as graziers, they were well-to-do men willing to continue system and prosper under it which showed they were not paying too much for land; grazing system might be a monopoly, but same could be said of any property, 41714-6.—Grazier had paid same rents in Roscommon all the time, no attempt made to raise them, 41717.

RACK-RENT TRUE TEST OF VALUE.

Statutory rent was a rent fixed by a body appointed by statute, and was not a true test of value; statute was passed to protect small tenants from rents being forced up by demands for small holdings; rack-rent fixed in open market; where people were prospering for years and paying rack-rent it could not be said land was not worth it, graziers were substantial men, able to look after their own interests, and should be left to do so, 41718-20.—Rents agreed on in open market truer than those fixed by statute, 41721-2.—It depended on class of land; difficulty in England of letting for large rents was where there was tillage, not where there was good grass, 41723-5.—Some grass land in England fetched as good price as in Roscommon, land mostly not good, Irish climate moist and gave better grass; England had advantage of proximity to market, Ireland of climate, 41726-7.—Bad land in Hampshire let at 18*s.* an acre, which Land Commission would value at 5*s.* an acre in Ireland, 41728.—More rent would be got for a thousand acres if put up for auction, for eleven months' tenant than for future tenant, 41730-2.—Eleven months' rent was not a gross rent; fences, etc., had to be maintained, 41733.

MARKET VALUE OF LAND.

Witness had been offered larger price cash down for a piece of his land than Estates Commissioners gave; land adjoining sold at much the same price had since changed hands, purchaser gave £1,200 or £1,300 for interest over and above the annuity, which showed market value of land, 41732.—Difficult to get tenant-occupiers if quantity of land were cut up, they could only be got by giving land cheaply, 41349.—Supply of land in Connaught equal to demand, 41350.—Witness advocated acquisition of grass land simply for purpose of relief of congestion, 41377.

TRUE VALUE OF UNTENANTED LAND.

Annual value of untenanted land should be taken as at least one and one-third Poor Law valuation thus providing for interest of both owner and occupier; where valuation was under net income owner should have option of proving his receipts; these receipts should then be taken as value, and vendor should get capital sum to yield him his net income, 41835-6, 41869.—This would do away with uncertainty prevailing about price when left to valuers to fix; even expert valuers differed enormously in opinion as to value of land, 41869.—Poor Law valuation was 6 per cent. higher than second term rents, 41837.—Poor Law valuation represented landlord's interest; the third the occupier's interest, 41840.—Difficult to get at fair rent of grass lands, 41838.—15 per cent. below valuation taken in one case, objection raised as to price being sufficient, it would not have been sold but for the tenanted land, 41842-5.—Owner's interest for sale price represented by second term rents, 41850.—No second term rents on grass lands, 41846, 41867.—State put occupiers' interest at one-third owner's in calculating income tax, 41841, 41849.—One and one-third on Mr. Doran's figures would be low, 41847.—First and second term rents often the same, no second term rents on good land in Roscommon, almost impossible to find average of second term rents on similar lands in the county, 41851-2, 41867.—Grass lands had been sold on Poor Law valuation at 25 to 30 years' purchase, and demesne bought back at higher price, 41858-9.—Multiple might be different if the third was added, but practice was the same, 41861.—Board went on Mr. Doran's valuation, not on Poor Law valuation, 41863.—Twenty-seven years' purchase was given, 41865.—That was not necessarily on Poor Law valuation, but on Mr. Doran's estimate, or that of whatever valuer was employed, 41868.—Three or four years' purchase was added to valuation, witness put it at one-third; difficult to ascertain net receipts where man farmed himself, profits could not always be allocated, many resident owners gave more employment than necessary as was done at Clonalis; Mr. Doran's evidence showed true value of grass lands was in excess of standard witness suggested, 41869.

DEALINGS WITH BOARD AND ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

Dealings with Congested Districts Board preferred in some districts, in others with Estates Commissioners 41238.—Idea prevailed amongst landlords that in sale through Board money was more quickly paid than in sale through Estates Commissioners, 41414.—Great speed in enlarging holdings and migration undesirable for needs of population, but desirable in view of present state of country, 41264-5.—Huge mistake would be made if matter were rushed as probably would be done, 41266.

LAND FOR TENANTS' SONS.

Scheme suggested to quiet the country was to give holdings to tenants' sons; this would not relieve congestion, in fact might create it; less grass land required for cases where old holdings were relinquished than for giving to sons of tenants who remained on their holdings; there were two distinct schemes, giving holdings to sons that might be desirable, and would give them a living, 41360-73.—More difficult to relieve congestion by migration if land were in hands of tenants' sons, than if it remained in hands of landlords who refused to sell, 41374-6.—Best way was to obtain grass lands first and use them in profitable manner shown by Mr. Doran, then fill them up gradually as congested estates were acquired, 41267-8, 41363-7.

BOARD'S LACK OF FUNDS.

Regrettable that Board was at present debarred from negotiating for land required by want of funds, 41269-70, 41272.—That showed it was money, not land, that was not available, 41271.—Adequate funds should be provided, and with the quick purchase that made landlords prefer Board to Estates Commissioners many more sales of grass land would take place, 41273.—Board's income should be largely increased to enable them to give more assistance to poorer districts for piers, boats, roads, drains, etc., and subsidising industries, 41430.

BOARD AND ESTATES COMMISSIONERS BOTH OPERATING IN CONNAUGHT.

Board and Estates Commissioners had both done good work, undesirable to take powers away from either; Board should have more power, 41378.—Difficult for Estates Commissioners to hold large tracts of land for relief of congestion until Board were ready to put migrants on them, pressure would be put on Commissioners to break up land for tenants' sons and others; they could hold small quantities, 41379-83.—If grass land were to be held for relief of congestion it should be held by the authority who was going to move migrants, namely Congested Districts Board, 41385.—Board and Estates Commissioners should be quite separate, and not move migrants on to land held by each other, 41385.—Each should hold enough land only for its own immediate needs; good could be done by holding land adjoining estates purchased and using it for grazing, 41386.—Both bodies could operate in same area; rule might be made that one should not try to purchase land offered to the other, 41387.—Board should deal mainly with congested estates but no hard and fast rule need be made, prices offered might be different, 41388-9.—Mistake to put all Connaught under Estates Commissioners, it might all be put under Board as they knew more about management of congested areas, 41390-1.—Drawback to that was that Board's time and money would be wasted buying uncongested estates, there would be no one else to buy the latter if Estates Commissioners were excluded from Connaught, 41392-3, 41404.—There was, at present, an arrangement by which estates not requiring special treatment could, on certificate of Board, be transferred from owner to tenant, 41403.—Estates Commissioners might be allowed to purchase non-congested estates, but a third body would be necessary to determine which was to deal with estates offered, 31394.—Objections

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

to Estates Commissioners having sole powers of purchase and leaving management of estates after purchase to Board was that the latter knew more about estates, purchasing authority should be the one for subsequently dealing with estates because in fixing price subsequent use of land must be considered, 41395-400.—To allow Board to purchase non-congested estates would give them an immense amount of unnecessary work in determining whether estate could pass direct to tenant, 41407-10.—Giving Board a free hand would not necessarily relieve them of work, 41412.

EFFICIENCY OF CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Board a most efficient body; if scheduled areas were retained as basis, purchase of lands in districts scheduled should be in their hands with power to buy grass lands outside these districts; Estates Commissioners should not interfere except for purpose of financing and carrying through sales, undesirable to give Board trouble of investigating sales, 41429.—Undesirable to schedule whole of Connaught and put uncongested estates in Board's hands, 41430.

PARISH COMMITTEES.

Work of Parish Committees should be enlarged; improvement visible in most places where they worked; means insufficient to drain or improve lands, they could easily do such work; strict supervision necessary, a Committee found wasting funds should have them cut off, 41430, 41433-5.—Committees began with homesteads, and in a few instances went outside, 41431-2.—Methods, good, cost of material usually provided, 41433, 41449.—Drainage could only be done by them in a small way; arterial drainage impossible, 41436.—Committees successful, as a rule; they depended on the person who worked them, who was usually the parish priest, 41191-3.—They were unsatisfactory where priest took no interest, 41437.—Priest the moving spirit at present, in a few years they might do without guidance, 41439-40.—Mayo system of giving grants worked well, 41441.—Committees had an elected element, 41442.—Work consisted mostly of clearing cattle out of houses, building sheds, thatching, and sanitation more than improvement of land, 41444-9.

MIGRATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

Migration and enlargement of holdings not complete solution of problem of congestion; carried out in wholesale way it would lead to complete ruin in many districts, 41450, 41500.

HAY MARKET DESTROYED BY CUTTING UP GRASS LANDS.

Cutting up all grass farms into small tillage ones as proposed by Mr. Finucane would put an end to market for hay, as there would be no one to use it; cost of transit, even at low rates, would prevent its being sent to a distance; small man would grow hay, not use land for grazing, as he would not have capital and hay paid better for time being, 41450-5, 41543.—Not economic to grow hay, it deteriorated the land, 41455.—Quantity of grass land at Belanagare cut up last year among tenants, all meadowed this year, it would be ruined unless something were done to prevent constant meadowing, 41543.—Price of hay reduced; witness bought it at £1 a ton this year, largely to help tenants, 41543.—Fall in price of hay from £2 to £1 a ton not entirely due to splitting up of grass land, partly due to high crop, 41560.—So long as even £1 a ton were paid hay would pay more than annuity; land being let at 15*s.* an acre, for which £4 used to be paid, 41561.—Three to four tons got off an acre, 41562.

TILLAGE AND GRAZING.

Keeping stock not economic for small farmer; cost of fencing and labour of looking after them would prevent their being kept, stall-feeding in winter out of the question, 41456.—Run of 30 or 40 acres on most fields at present, big grazier took cattle from one field to another, small man would not be able to do that, so cattle would not do so well, 41457-64.—Mr. Finucane proposed 30 to 50 acre tillage farms, 41466-7—Many cases where cutting up grass into mixed farms had not met with success, 41468.—Large holding contained more stock, acre for acre, than small holding held in grass, 41470.—More could be kept on small holding but not economically; in practice more were maintained on large than on small holding in West of Ireland, 41471-5.—On small holding man and his family looked after thirty-acre grazing, on large one man and family looked after 200 acres, 41476.—Unfair to reckon nothing for tenant's time in valuing land, 41477.—Twenty acres too small a holding to pay as grazing, 41479.—Evidence hitherto given as to mixed farming was mostly from men in Government institutions where they always lost on farms, 41480, 41501.—In-feeding of cattle to be sold eventually to butcher was being abandoned in Roscommon as impossible to make it pay, 41483.—It was still done in Wexford and in Ulster, 41486-7.—Conditions in West less favourable; people did it in Wexford to get manure, but it hardly paid, 41488.—Land in grass would pay better; Wexford land unsuitable for constant grass, 41489.—In-feeding necessitated large use of cake and artificial food stuffs, even large farmers with a capital gave it up, it had been tried at Clonalis without success, 41509.—Some areas in West suitable for tillage, but small farmers would not till, 41490.—No centre for wheat; barley would not pay, a little rye grown; oats would grow but crops not good, 41491.—Land too sticky for tillage, root crops poor; Roscommon land mostly on limestone, climate wet, small range of crops to choose from, 41492, 41585.—Belanagare lands not suitable for tillage, 41585.

DECLINE OF TILLAGE.

Free Trade blotted out tillage, 41493-3A.—Since its introduction the general practice in England and Ireland was to reduce quantity of tillage, 41501-2.—In Scotland tillage probably decreased before it increased, 41503.—Tillage would never pay as compared with grass, 41494.—Witness has two or three farms, one worked as well as possible as a tillage farm, it was the only one that did not pay, 41495.—It was a disastrous loss, 41506.—Possible that tenants lived by mixed farming in Donegal; in Roscommon land was turned from tillage into grass; unlikely that tenants would do the opposite if given grass lands, 41496, 41506.—They would have potato garden and oat plot, which were the only tilled crops grown in Roscommon to any extent, 41506.—If no allowance were made for labour tillage would pay, 41497.—Much land near Castlerea had been turned from tillage to grass, 41497.—Without emigration there would be tillage, 41498.—Few labour-saving appliances had been introduced; under system of cutting up grass farms they could not be used as farmers had only small capital, 41499.—Impossibe to expect small farms to give proportionately as much profit as large ones, 41500.—Broadly-speaking tillage was decreasing on small holdings in England and Ireland; that was difficult to explain if experts were right in saying tillage would pay, 41504.—Witness remembered many fields on small holdings in Roscommon formerly under tillage, now under grass, 41505.—There would always be a certain amount of tillage as land required to be tilled occasionally; land that did best in grass would be kept in grass, 41507.—Tilled land paid something, if it were good grass land it would pay more, 41508.—Little of the grass land broken up in Roscommon was brought under tillage; people would meadow in spite of fences, 41551-2.—Only one small plot tilled on Belanagare, 41553.—Great difficulty would be experienced the first few years on a new holding if tenant wanted to till, 41554, 41581.—He would let the grazing at first, 41555.—He would never till, it would be the wrong thing for Roscommon land which was largely fattening land, 41556, 41562.—Tendency was not to till, advantage to have grass as adjunct to holding, it was the most profitable and easier to let, 41557-9.

MIGRATION.

Complete transformation of country into small farms impracticable as wholesale migration was impossible; people would not move, they said they would when Commissioners went round, but when it came to the point they refused, Clonalis tenants an instance; they asked for new holdings, and said they would migrate, Estates Commissioners got land for them at Belanagare, 41509.—Commissioners refused

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to declare Clonalis an estate unless grass land of Belanagare, twelve miles away, went with it, witness's father wished to keep that to sell with Belanagare Estate, but eventually sold it with Clonalis; he thought tenants would not go there, 41855-6.—Price of grass land was affected by sale, and if he had known what was to be offered he would not have sold, 41853-7.—He had offered to give Belanagare lands to Belanagare tenants when that estate was sold, 41509.—Clonalis tenants were asked to go and choose holdings at Belanagare; thirteen went to look at them, eventually only one more or less non-residential tenant migrated, 41509.—Also the Belanagare schoolmaster, whose holding was worth 15*s.* a year, 41521, 41888.—Result was estate was divided amongst Belanagare tenants, 41509.—A few Clonalis men had since moved to Taaffe Estate, which was nearer, and the land was cheaper, 41510, 41512-3.—People could not be found to occupy grass lands, 41518.—Estates Commissioners, finding they could buy more land than they could dispose of, refused 185 acres offered at their own valuation, 41509.—Large fields at Belanagare given to two publicans, 41511, 41524.—Clonalis people who had asked for other lands were probably relatives of tenants who wanted holdings, 41514-5.—Tenants now more willing to move than they were two years ago if they got good bargains, but not unless; number of migrants not much increased, but the spirit was moving the people; Clonalis Estate had been bought by Commissioners, but there was practically no relief of congestion there because the people would not move, one big man had gone to Belanagare, and his holding helped about six tenants; very little done besides, 41516-7, 41519-20.—Clonalis people did not fear opposition from Belanagare men as there was more than enough land for them, 41522-7.—A few still wanting land, but there was enough to satisfy them, 41526-7.—A few Clonalis tenants had been moved, but not from congested parts, 41882.—Clonalis was in a scheduled area, Belanagare was not; estate in non-scheduled area had had holdings enlarged because land was available, that in scheduled area had not; something could be done to improve Clonalis, 41883-4.—In the past more care had been taken to select right man than could be taken in future because it was proposed to work on such a huge scale, 41573-4.—Probably all available people had not been taken as land was so scarce, 41575.—Prejudice against migration was diminishing, 41576.—Board could not help moving unsuitable people, 41577.—It was said that migrants as a rule were doing badly, 41578.—They kept land in grass about Roscommon, with a little tillage round house, 41579-80.—They were the migrants of both Board and Estates Commissioners, 41580.—They must have been hard up for migrants if a woman who paid a rent of £1 10*s.* was selected; perhaps she was specially chosen, and had means outside her holding, 41583.—New occupier should be supplied with ample capital, he usually had none, and no knowledge of how to manage a farm, he naturally used it as grass with enough tillage for use of family, 41585.—Another objection to migration was that people in the district objected to strangers; they thought all available land should be given to them, even though they did not actually need it, 41606-7, 41665.—Feeling comprehensible though congestion would never be relieved if it were yielded to, 41608.

Migration and enlargement of holdings useful, more money should be spent on it, and in starting new occupiers than hitherto, 41649.

Turf.

Lack of turf and water difficulty the great difficulty; practically no turf in grass land district between Castlerea, Roscommon, Stokestown, and Belanagare, 41585-6.—In Limerick, where there was also no turf, farmers went in for grazing and dairying, perhaps as result of turf difficulty, 41587-8.—No turf in Wexford, which was near sea, and coal was cheap; in Carlow and Kilkenny people were not accustomed to have turf at their door, 41589-91.—Turf could not be got from Bog of Allen; there was a canal into the Shannon, but it was too far to cart to Roscommon, there was turf nearer than that, too costly to send it by rail, 41597-600.—Pressing turf had been suggested; not a success so far, near Limerick machinery was got for pressing, but nothing further done; plenty of turf further west, it was expensive to cart, 41600.

Water Supply.

No rivers or streams on some grass lands, great expense in providing water at farms near Ballintubber, 41593, 41602-3.—Land cut up in what would otherwise be an improper way to overcome difficulty, 41606.—Artesian wells could be sunk, but it all added to difficulty of re-selling at a price that would be fair, 41594.—Difficulty not the same on 200 or 300 acre farm under cattle; there might be water on it to which cattle could go, yet not enough for each plot if it were divided, 41595, 41604.—There had already been trouble over the water question, 41596.—Water was there, difficulty was in carriage, 41605.—In some places a dam could be made to supply cattle, 41606.—Turf and water difficulties not insuperable, 41606.

Subsequent Sub-Division and Meadowing.

Enlargement where grass lands adjoined poor holdings was advantageous, provided steps were taken to ensure proper use of grass lands; added land would be ruined unless precautions were taken against sub-division and constant meadowing; prevention of sub-division impossible, but it could be kept in check; present powers of Land Commission inadequate, idea of rate collectors to informing about it was ridiculous; witness's father tried enlargement of holdings at Cloonsack; it had worked well, but sub-division took place although everything was done to prevent it; added land had been kept in grass, 41543.—Only means of preventing sub-division was to make holdings such that they would not easily be sub-divisible, 41572.—Quantity of grass land at Belanagare was cut up last year among tenants; all meadowed this year, it would be ruined unless something was done to prevent constant meadowing, 41543.—Land only split up in April or May, 41545.—It was not fenced and could not be grazed; meadowing the only use it could be put to, 41546-7.—Since then fences had been put up largely at tenants' expense, with grants to help them, 41548-9.

Control of Tenants' Management of Land.

Estates Commissioners should have power to see that land was properly used, danger that poor tenants would ill-treat the land, 41562.—Good deal could be done by holding up vesting order for certain period, the man in occupation paying interest meanwhile; if a man got into right way of doing things for four or five years he would probably continue it, 41563-9.—Annuity now began with vesting order, law could be altered to make it start at once, 41570.—There would be a difficulty over the matter, 41571.

Labour.

Not always easy to get labour, 41528.—Labourers were small holders, 41529.—Witness got labourers from his own tenants, small holders up to £4 or £5 valuation, 41530-1.—Labour supply would shrink when tenants became economic, difficulty of getting men at present on account of work of Board and Commissioners, wages higher, 41532.—Some labourers in better position refused to work with witness, preferred going to England, 41533.—Doubtful if they were better paid, 2*s.* a day earned at home, 14*s.* a week in England, 41534.—Married man with family could not save £15 in seven months, 41535.—£15 rather high, 41536, 41538.—It would mean 12*s.* a week for time work, 41539, 41542.—Few women went from witness's district, it was generally young men with father and mother to support, 41537.—They had to pay their railway fare, and did not get £1 a week as agricultural labourers, even at harvest, 41539-40.—Men earning £1 a week at piece-work of course would not stay at home, 41543.—People working in England had practically nothing to do in winter, this fact must be put against high wages earned in summer; high wages to be earned in Ireland also in summer, 41611-2.

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GRASS LAND AVAILABLE.

Thousands of acres of grass land available in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, if fair price were paid; proof of this was given, in fact that Commissioners returned 185 acres on Carrowreagh Farm to witness, which they were getting at their own valuation, 41613. —This perhaps had no bearing on matter if only best land were wanted, 41614.

LETTING OF GRASS LAND BY BOARD.

Board should buy grass land and let it to tenants at low rates, grazing more economical that way than in small plots; even if migration on large scale were possible there was plenty of grass still available if fair price were given and no delay in carrying out contract, 41649.—System not unpopular, could be carried out where small holdings were around the grass land, 41650. 41655.—Could not be adopted on 40,000 acres mentioned by witness, but could be, and was, adopted a great deal, 41651.—Board could graze without loss and make more than the 3¼ per cent. required to pay interest on purchase, 41652.—Mr. Doran gave £25,000 a year as amount realised on property of 15,000 to 20,000 acres, 41653-4.—If Board bought 50,000 acres they would not lose in interval between purchase and distribution, 41654.—They would not graze 50,000 acres permanently, 41654.—Board grazed and stocked their farms as well as taking in cattle, they charged one-third less for grazing and the system was popular, 41655.—Advantage for small holders to have facilities for grazing at low rate even at a distance, although landowners might disapprove of system as cutting down grazing rates, 41656.—They would not object if land were bought, if it were for good of country they must submit, 41657.—Smaller areas could be permanently grazed, it would be great advantage to people round, 41658-9.—Grazing could enter into migration scheme and people might be given patch for tillage, and be allowed to graze cattle at low rate; land unsuitable for cutting up must often be bought and could be used for grazing, 41660.—Two or three miles away was the furthest that permanent grazing could be from holding, there would be difficulties if people went further in attending to cattle, and adjoining owners would object, 41661-4, 41668.—Could be done temporarily at greater distance, 41669.—Letting grazing was only an expedient, it would not solve whole problem of congestion, 41666-7.—Grazing tracts should not be sold, only let; Board likely to continue for a great many years, if not some other body could take over grazing, 41672-3.—It was done at present with idea that it would accustom small occupiers to lands to which they might afterwards migrate, 41675-6.

LOSSES ON LAND STOCK.

Expenses of flotation of Land Stock and banking losses in that connection fell on Irish tax-payer, unnecessary loss of 8½ per cent., if consols were at 85 Land Stock ought to stand at 93½, 41630-2, 41646.—England got the advantage, and Irish tax-payer met the loss, owing to way Land Stock was doled out; if it was raised as Consols, for every 2½ per cent. 85 would be paid, whereas now they were only 85 for 2¾ per cent., 41633.—There were two sources of loss, apart from those in connection with non-payment of annuities, discount, and bank loss, 41634-5, 41648.—These were taken either out of Irish Development Grant or grants-in-aid and fell entirely on Irish tax-payers, 41636-8, 41642-3.

QUESTION OF REPRESENTATION TO CORRESPOND WITH TAXATION.

There should be representation to correspond with taxation if possible, 41629.—Simpler way would be to do away with taxation, 41640.—Sales would never be carried through if there were an elected body to deal with the matter, 41639, 41641, 41644.—Majority of taxpayers would not want it, 41645.

BONUS AND LOSS DURING INTERVAL OF SALE.

Bonus went entirely to landlord, but in sales to Land Commission landlord paid costs, in ordinary sales purchaser paid them, or else fixed sum for vendor's costs; bonus simply a liberal allowance for costs and loss during sale, 41733-5.—No compensation to agent in case alluded to, he was only paid very small

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sum of 1½ per cent., 41736, 41741.—£12 out of £100 not an extraordinary amount for clerical work, etc.; landlord on selling had to pay certain sums to get sale through, bailiff had to be given something; 1½ to 2 per cent. paid to solicitor; there were also surveyor's fees, and costs of various people having charges against estate; head rent had to be cleared; witness had worked out figures in two cases, one of direct sale, the other under Section 6, losses in first case came to 12 per cent., in second to 11 per cent., 41737-41.—Biggest item was loss of rent during interval, that was calculated on rental for five years previous to sale, and on receipts during two and a half years that sale was going through, when 3½ per cent. was supposed to be received, 41744-5.—3½ per cent. never received, 41747-8.—It was supposed to run from signing of agreement to date of contract with Estates Commissioners, 41749.—Practice adopted was to negotiate with tenants under Section 6 and see what price they would give, then to inerview Estates Commissioners and see if they were likely to sanction sale, then to get agreements signed, 41748.—In one case tenants insisted on agreements being signed because unless it was done there was a loss, 41750.—Commissioners usually insisted on it, 41754.—Tenants were not asked to sign in order to get higher price in witness's case, 41750.—Nor did he expect to bring operations within the zones, they were mostly non-judicial tenants, 41752-3.—After signing of agreements application was lodged, tenant was then supposed to pay 3½ per cent. in interval; he often did not, and could not be compelled to do so, 41755.—Nothing could be added to rent after signing agreements, 41756.—Application to add half-year's rent to purchase-money in one case was refused although tenants wished it, Commissioners gave every facility for collecting arrears, 41757.—No arrears had previously been added, 41758. —Rent only paid once a year, 41774.—Never on day it was due; hammer came down on particular day after which nothing could be paid, 41759.—It did not pay to wait, landlords preferred to lose the 3½ per cent., 41760.—If hammer came down on 1st November, 3½ per cent. only paid up to 1st May; to add hanging gale to purchase price would be to increase number of years' purchase, it had never been done, 41760-5, 41768.—Theoretically it could be done, but not in practice, 41766.—Tenants would pay to Congested Districts Board but not to landlords; they would not come in to the day, there was always the broken period lost by landlords, 41767, 41782.—Taking income prior and subsequent to sale loss was found to amount to bonus, 41768.—In direct sales the 3½ per cent. was paid more regularly because Estates Commissioners had power to collect it after sale had gone through; it could not be collected in indirect sales once sale was sanctioned; a case had occurred where agent got agreements signed before arrears were paid and tenants then refused to pay, 41770.—Witness had sold both direct and under Section 6 during last two years; direct sale was the smaller one, but costs were proportionately higher, because tenants only consented to buy if they had no rent to pay, 41771-4.—Year's rent was due, 41777.—Nothing added to purchase price for it; 22 years' purchase paid, bonus went in costs and expenses, 41780, 41792-3, 41817.—Rest of bonus went in costs, 41793-4.—Loss of one year's rent due was part of cost of sale, 41783.—In stating that landlord got high price for land and bonus all these costs must be considered and allowance made for loss of income in interval of sale; landlord got low price and bonus, not high price and bonus, 41785.—Board paid punctually so there was no loss of income in sale to them; they also paid something for arrears, 41786.—During period of payment of 3½ per cent. landlord's income was smaller, and in case of encumbered owner it sometimes all went in charges, 41790.

WITNESS'S PROPERTY.

Actual receipts during ten years from property mentioned by witness were £175 on rental of £375, with charges amounting to £200. 41775-6, 41822.—Rent £400, net receipts after deducting expenses, £375 every year, 41800-1.—Agent's fees of 5 per cent. deducted, bailiffs' fees £7 a year, bad debts, *nil*, some arrears included; receipts every year were more than

O'CONOR DON, The.—*continued.*

the rent, 41800-8.—Twenty-two years' purchase gave £8,800, which, invested at 4 per cent., would yield £352, as against £375, 41818-9.—£8,800 plus bonus of £1,056 gave £9,856 as gross purchase-money; £5,000 redemption price or head rent being deducted left £4,856, then £1,100 deducted for costs and loss during sale left £3,756, which invested at 3½ per cent. yielded £131 10*s.*, as against £175 on £160 if arrears were deducted, 41820-6.—£3,656 invested at 4 per cent. only yielded £150, 41826.—Witness and his father were resident landlords; margin for management of absentee landlord's estate might be greater, 41827-8.—As a fact, one of witness's estates was practically on absentee estate, yet receipts from it were larger than from the residential one, 41829.—Absentee estate more easily managed, rents paid more regularly than where landlord was on the spot and was a good-natured man, 41830-1.—£375 out of £400 a high average, 41832.—At time this was received management had been transferred from witness's father to himself, and he was then an absentee, 41833-4.—On a property worth £1000, sold at 22 years' purchase, price would be £22,000, which, at 3¼ per cent., would yield £715 a year; cost of management at 10 per cent. would leave £900 a year, loss £185, 41880, 41810.—Loss less if expenditure were greater and *vice versa*, 41811.—Interest on charges, 4½ to 5 per cent., loss heavy if margin were small, 41813.

THREE SYSTEMS OF SALE.

Estates adjoining witness's property had been sold on three systems; Clonalis under Section 6; Sandford under direct sale; De Freyne and Dillon Estates sold to Board; sale to Board gave most satisfaction, because holdings had been improved, 41870-1.—Estates Commissioners had no money to improve holdings because Clonalis was not bought as congested estate; landlords would have raised no objection to that, 41872.—Clonalis not congested as a whole, two or three townlands very poor, 41873.—Little difference in practice between direct sale and sale under Section 6, except possibility of migrating tenants; Clonalis sale had been delayed one and a half years to provide for that, 41874-5.—Grass lands bought to transplant tenants to, 41876.—Estates Commissioners could spend money on fences, etc., for new tenants up to 10 per cent., 41877-9.—Even with direct sale money could be spent, £2,000 spent on Sandford Estate on draining bog, nothing on Clonalis, 41880-1.

BOARD'S OPERATIONS ON DILLON PROPERTY.

Witness lived next to Dillon property, 41885.—Board had done much for occupiers there, especially in giving employment and good wages, 41886.—Estate stretches for twenty-five miles, grass lands available ten miles from end nearest Castlerea, 41887.—Tenants might be migrated; more desire to get enlarged holdings than new ones, 41888.

LANDLORDS OF THE WEST.

Landlords of the West did much for their tenants, rental of Clonalis and more spent annually in labour; in 1880 £4,000 spent by witness's father on relief works chiefly on tenants' holdings; timber, etc., constantly given to tenants for houses, bridges, etc.; tenants allowed to pay rent by feeding cattle; since witness sold property he had had numbers of applications for cattle to pay Land Commission rent; cattle sent to poorest although it was not the most profitable way of feeding them, many landlords helped in similar way, 41869-70.—Estates Commissioners had spent nothing on holdings, tenants expected a few thousands to be spent, 41870.

FULLER POWERS FOR CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Congested Districts Board should have ample funds and full powers of regulating holdings and carrying out drainage works, proper staff, and ensure quick payment of purchase-money to vendors, this would do much towards ameliorating lot of the poor in West of Ireland, 41870.

Document put in by the O'Conor Don.

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HARRINGTON, MR. W.

(*See pp.* 254-8.)

SCHEME FOR EXTRACTING IODINE FROM KELP.

It was many years since witness had been in touch with kelp industry; his firm manufactured chemicals, and had hoped to do something in the direction of recovering iodine from kelp in connection with other matters; witness had therefore proceeded to West Kerry, and there interviewed a Mr. M'Donnell or O'Donnell, who had started collecting seaweed and burning kelp, with a view to profit and to assisting the people of the neighbourhood; he thought of extracting salts from the kelp, which contained potash salts and soda salts; it was proposed that he should send the concentrated iodine to witness's firm; the scheme only just paid its way; one difficulty was that sufficient weed was not always obtainable, owing to weather, etc.; witness's firm extracted the iodine partly, and also sent it in concentrated form to France, where a market was obtained; this was done through a London agent, whose application for concentrated iodine solution had first suggested this scheme to witness's firm; the concentrated solution was got into France without duty under name of soda lye, and it paid the agent well; the death of Mr. M'Donnell caused the scheme to collapse, 41889-91.—Mr. M'Donnell cleared his expenses, but he did not work economically; he used a kind of out-house, employed men collecting and burning kelp, extracted the salts himself, and sent up the concentrated liquor containing the iodine and many of the soda salts; he extracted the potash, which witness thought he used as a manure, 41933-5.—He did the burning in the open, a wasteful method, 41936-7.

MARKET FOR KELP PRODUCTS.

The principal source of iodine was Chili saltpetre; witness discovered years ago that the controllers of this source had immense stocks of iodine, and could at any time swamp the market, so that it would be dangerous to establish works in Ireland to extract iodine and potash and other salts from kelp, 41891, 41869.—Potash salts were always marketable; they were not know in gerat quantity when kelp-making started in Ireland; deposits of potash since found in Germany had greatly reduced profits of kelp industry, 41892.—Kelp contained 35 to 40 per cent. of chlorate of potash, about 10 per cent. of sulphate of potash, and perhaps 5 or 6 per cent. carbonate of potash, 41893-4.—Potash salts were worth about £9 per ton; it was troublesome to extract them from kelp, and doubtful whether doing so would pay, 41895, 41900, 41929-30.—Good kelp sometimes cost £4 a ton, 41898.—Controllers of Chilian supply of iodine did not mind the competition, as amount of iodine extracted from kelp was small; it was their interest to keep the price of iodine steady; the Chilian supply regulated price of iodine, and if kelp became a serious competitor controllers of the Chilian supply would lower the price, 41900-1, 41915, 41918, 41970.—They were not likely to do this, so that a certain market for Irish kelp would probably continue, 41971.—The question whether kelp iodine would compete seriously with Chilian iodine depended on the amount, the iodine being the same in quality in the two cases; iodine had declined in price in recent years; it was now about 8*s.* a pound, but was never much more; there was plenty in Chili, where it was got out of the nitrates,, 41902-4, 41925.—It was as much used in medicine as ever, 41905.—The price of kelp was entirely controlled by the buyers; no firm in Ireland worked kelp, extracting iodine from it, and as far as witness knew, only one firm in Scotland, namely, Paterson's, 41908-10, 41912-3, 41917.—The price paid by Paterson for kelp might be the highest that would admit a profit, but at present he enjoyed a monopoly, 41922-4, 41975.—It was a bad sign if kelp was left on the burner's hands in some places as at present; whether the object of this was to get the price down was impossible to say; perhaps the manufacturers found that at £3 a ton it did not pay them, 41908, 41974.—Paterson's had no connection with the American supply of iodine, 41911.

PROSPECTS OF A KELP FACTORY FOR IRELAND.

The starting of a factory for kelp in Ireland would merely result in a diversion of some of the kelp from Paterson's factory, the general output of iodine would

HARRINGTON, Mr. W.—*continued.*

be no greater, 41919-20.—The starting of works in Ireland by Congested Districts Board in the idea of securing better prices to kelp burners would be a big undertaking, and might prove a failure, 41926-7.—Such an undertaking would be the only way to raise the price of kelp, but it was a question whether it would pay, 41946.—To pay it must not be done on a small scale, 41951.—In such a factory every marketable product should be recovered from the kelp, 41941.—If these products were then exported to Paterson's no advantage would be gained as compared with exporting the kelp, because freight would have to be paid on the sulphate of potash, 41942.—The danger of starting a factory on the Irish coast was that Paterson's might be put out of the market, not that the controllers of the general iodine industry might be offended, 41977-8.—The kelp for such a factory would have to be taken from every part of Ireland, as no one part could produce enough kelp to keep a factory going all the year; it would be cheaper to ship to Glasgow than from one part of Ireland to another; an Irish-controlled factory in Scotland would be feasible, 41952, 41979-81, 41983.—Kelp was not bulky but heavy, 41982.—There might not be enough kelp obtainable to supply Paterson's works as well as new Irish works, 41983-4.

Method of obtaining and extracting Products from Kelp.

The percentage of iodine in a ton of kelp varied from ·2 to 1·4; the general run was ·4 to ·5, or about one-half per cent, 41906.—The present method of burning involved great loss, 41907.—Burning in brick houses with furnaces was a more economical method than burning in the open, and was method pursued in Scotland, 41938-40.—If a factory were started the people of the coast should still be left to burn the kelp, but to encourage methods which did not waste iodine payment should be made according to the amount of iodine in the kelp; at present kelp was adulterated with sand put in to make weight, 41940, 41943-5, 41955.—There would be a difficulty in estimating the amount of iodine in the kelp, 41956-7.—Some of the iodine must necessarily be lost in burning, but carelessness caused unnecessary loss, 41946.—In burning kelp it was important to get the May weed; some weed had more iodine than others, 41954.—When the kelp was burned all the organic matter went away, leaving the minerals, all vegetable matter had a certain amount of mineral contents which remained as ash with a certain amount of blackness from carbon, and the iodine there was combined with soda to a certain extent, 41958.—The weed burned in a lump produced something like a black stone, which was kelp, 41959-80.—It was sold solid or in ashes; in ashes when it was desirable to prove there was no admixture, as in that form it could be run through a sieve and stones easily detected; sand was also put in, and this would pass through the sieve, 41961-2.—The solid form was hard burned; the ashes were fused; for the hard form, which was the usual one, greater heat was needed, 41963-5.—In both forms only the mineral matter remained, 41967.—To extract the salts the kelp was dissolved by water heated in a series of tanks; some salts were more soluble than others; sulphate of potash was the most insoluble salt contained in the kelp and crystallised out first; more was then evaporated, and the soda salts crystallised out next; then chlorate of potash; iodine salts were the most soluble, and remained in the last liquor; the cost of production depended on the method of evaporation, 41928, 41968.—Sulphate of soda was also contained in the kelp, but was worth nothing, 41929.

PIGOT, Mr. J. L.

(*See pp.* 258-66.)

Experience of Witness.

Witness was chief of the Mapping and Surveying Department of Estates Commissioners, and did any expert forestry business that came before Commissioners, 41985.—He had twenty years' experience in India, and was trained in French National Forestry College; he had been interested in question of afforestation in Ireland since the 1885 Parliamentary Commission, for which he procured some evidence, 41986.

PIGOT, Mr. J. L.—*continued.*

Afforestation of Ireland.

Ireland contained vast tracts of land, which could be best utilised for State forests for the production of timber and minor forest products, such as osiers, 41988-91.—It had been stated in evidence before a previous Parliamentary Commission, and in a recent pamphlet of Department of Agriculture. that osiers could be profitably grown, 41992.—Witness was not aware that many acres of osiers had gone out of cultivation for lack of demand, and that the basket used in the fishing industry were manufactured by several factories in Scotland, 41993-5.—There was a large trade in osier baskets generally, 41996.—Various Commissions of Inquiry had established that forests properly managed under conditions of soil and climate such as prevailed in Ireland were a sound financial investment, 41996.—Afforestation of waste lands would pay the State better than reclamation for agriculture, 41996-7, 42001-6.—As regarded trees dotted about, Ireland was not insufficiently wooded and compared favourably with Spain and Italy, 42124, 42126.—Of woods Ireland's percentage was 1·4 per cent., the lowest of any country in Europe except Portugal, 42018, 42124-5.—Ireland was formerly celebrated for her timber, and potentially she was the best timber-growing country in Europe, 42018.—There were practically no scientifically-managed woodlands in Ireland; in France, Germany, etc., scientific management of forestry by the State had proved of economic advantage; in general the State alone could afford the initial expense of planting or reclamation on a large scale, could wait until the capital began to yield interest, and could secure continuity in management, 41999-42000.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Forestry (1887), and the Departmental Committee on British Forestry, appointed by Department of Agriculture in 1902, had recognised the importance of forestry, and there had since been grants from the Treasury for instruction in forestry, 42085.

Land Purchase Acts and Forestry Question.

Since the Land Act of 1903 trees had been felled recklessly, and under present conditions the existence of woods interfered with the transfer of grass lands, 42018-20, 42024, 42092.—Both vendors and tenant-purchasers felled trees; tenant-purchasers had only single trees, small belts and wind-screens to fell, 42021-3, 42065.—Planting of wind-screens was not a universal practice, but was increasing; tree-planting was reviving in certain parts, 42021-4, 42040.—On the Wallace property in Down, in Armagh, and in certain parts of Limerick, Wicklow, and the West, there had been clearances of trees, 42025-6.—Vendors had cut down woods before selling, 42027-8.—Land Act did not deal with woods except under Section 4, which empowered the vesting of woods in hands of trustees for certain purposes; owners sold woods to get rid of their estates; in one instance, typical of many, a large landowner had arranged with his tenants for sale of an estate, except a large wood, tenants refused to buy the wood, but would not permit its being felled if they were to purchase, it was settled that the owner should apply to Estates Commissioners to purchase his wood, 42029.—Estates Commissioners could only buy such woods to re-sell at a profit; even if Commissioners were a forestry department the possession of numerous small woods would be an embarrassment, and unprofitable, as they would need a large staff to tend them, 42030-7.—Where small woods were required in the interests of the tenants the latter could assist in their preservation, 42037-8.—Witness procured a good deal of information for the late Dr. Lyons, who interested himself in afforestation, 42063.—It was conveyed to occupiers interested that it would not be difficult to them to look after the trees planted if they received periodical visits from a skilled forester; many lands already planted were so small in area, or so situated that they could not effectually be protected from injury once the surrounding lands were sold, such woods might, with advantage, be preserved or added to where any person or public authority was interested in safeguarding them; it had been adready proved that in the case of estates purchased by the Land Commission under Section 6 of the Act the increased value of the estate after re-arrangement of holdings and sub-division of untenanted lands might

PIGOT, Mr. J. L.—*continued.*

allow of such woods being re-sold at a low figure or retained by the nation almost free of cost on the purchase amount; in some cases such woods might properly disappear, having regard to their prospective value or the superior requirements of agriculture; there was, however, no one to advise with authority, and vendors unable to find other purchasers sold the woods to timber merchants; in one case where there was a dispute over timber rights between a vendor and his tenants who had signed purchase agreements, both parties quickly felled all the available trees; once the fee-simple of the land was vested in a tenant-purchaser the latter had a full right to fell and sell timber unless his doing so unduly lowered the value of the land as security for the purchase-money advanced; even if the Land Commission had a right to interfere it lacked the power to prevent; so long as the trees remained unfelled the presence of outlying scattered woods might prevent the sale of an estate to the Land Commission; that Commission, while empowered to hold woods temporarily, had no means of managing them or protecting them for the time being; it might be expected that the sanction by law of compulsory sale would bring with it the necessity of purchasing all poor untenanted land in each estate affected, and thus place woods on the Land Commission's hands, while the re-arrangement of estates prior to re-sale would facilitate in a manner not likely to recur the acquisition of extensive tracts of mountain and heath suitable to planting, 42065.—It would be more difficult to reafforest waste lands after their transfer to many small peasant proprietors as it would then be more difficult to acquire the land, and its price would be increased, 42018, 42065.—If a scheme of compulsory purchase, such as that proposed to the Commission, were applied the State would become proprietor of practically all the waste lands in the western districts; these lands could not be finally dealt with by any re-arrangement of agricultural holdings though till such re-arrangement it could not be determined which lands were waste and how much of the waste could be planted; the agency administering compulsory purchase might undertake new planting and manage existing woods, but could not hinder the destruction of timber; vendors were constantly selling to tenants lands which were economically surplus lands for tenants' purposes, and were thus increasing the difficulties of utilising those lands; the difficulty of preserving woods surrounded by newly purchased tenanted lands was not confined to the West; in other parts there were extensive mountain tracts suited to planting, as in Tipperary 68,000 acres, in Tyrone, 102,000 acres; any comprehensive scheme of State forestry must be permanent, and would take a century to mature financially; financially an investment in forestry might be as well secured as one in agricultural land, but advances made by the State for economic forestry could not be recovered with the certainty and regularity expected in the case of Irish land purchase advances, 42093.

Local Control of Forests Impracticable.

Neither trustees in the ordinary sense, nor a local Committee of tenant farmers could be trusted to control forests because of the expert knowledge required, 42041, 42062, 42098-100.—In France, while the communes held the forests and took the profits the control was vested in the State, the trustees being highly-trained officials, 42043-5, 42047, 42050-3.—Such small expenses as the State incurred for forestry were paid in France out of the profits, 42054.—The State, as far as possible, met the wishes of the communes, 42059.—Management of forestry by County Councils was open to the objection that local interests being of a varying nature would interfere with a business so essentially conservative as forestdy, 42047-9, 42098-100.—The question of dealing with isolated trees and shelter belts on holdings was admittedly difficult, a difference would have to be made between non-registered timber, and timber registered as planted by the tenant; registered timber could probably not be interfered with, 42095-7.—Under local management the tendency would be to cut down rather than plant trees, 42101.—Shelter belts were the double hedges put up by the tenant to shelter his holding from the prevailing wind quarter; to plant these did not require much knowledge, and the people were sufficiently intelligent to do the work, but they could not at present be trusted to look after the shelter belts, as they were often unaware of the value of existing belts, many of which were being felled, 42102-5.—These belts were on small holdings near the house, so that they could only be dealt with by the men themselves, but the latter might receive a bonus from the county if they attended to the belts well, 42106-9.

PIGOT, Mr. J. L.—*continued.*

Department of Agriculture as a Forestry Authority.

No new Government Department for forestry should be created, but the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction should superintend forestry matters, as was intended under its constituting Act, under terms of which it could, however, act only experimentally or for purpose of instruction, 42078, 42088.—A few woods with an area of about 2,000 acres had been vested in Department of Agriculture, but otherwise Section 4 of the Land Act of 1903 had proved inoperative in preserving woods and plantations or setting apart lands for planting; in 1904 the Agricultural Department represented to Estates Commissioners that it had previoutsly been debarred from exercising its functions in the matter of forestry, because suitable land was almost entirely in private hands, but that the Act of 1903 had fundamentally changed the conditions; the Department was, therefore, given the option of purchasing any woods or lands offered for sale to the Commission, but nothing was done owing to lack of funds, and want of a proper agency to deal with forestry; the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 empowered County Councils to strike a rate for forestry purposes, but only a few of the counties appeared to have moved in the matter, and funds were too small to be of value, 42085-7, 42089-93.—The definition of forestry purposes in the Act included aiding and developing forestry; for this the Congested Districts Board also had powers; Agricultural Department had practically no funds for forestry, 42088-9.—County Councils could not hold land for purposes of Labourers Act of 1906; Rural District Councils could hold land for labourers' cottages, 42093.—A special forestry branch should be incorporated with Department of Agriculture, which should take over surplus Crown waste lands suitable for afforestation, and such plantations purchased by Estates Commissioners and Congested Districts Board as ought to be permanently preserved, 42093-4.—Department should be able to purchase waste land or formed woods direct from vendors, and should manage existing Crown woods and such sylvicultural or arboricultural work as was now performed by various Government authorities; its duties would include collection and diffusion of useful information relative to tree planting in relation to agriculture and raising stock, and it would also deal with forestry as part of the general question of land settlement, with a view to improve agriculture and develop industries by assisting in arboriculture on farms and by creating a national forest property; the Crown Quit Rents, and the sums for which they were redeemed under the Land Act, might be utilised for planting and instructional purposes; in England quit rents were applied by Commissioners of Woods and Forests to acquisition and development of Crown property; the main duty of the Agricultural Department in regard to forestry would be to acquire suitable lands while possible; sufficient land must be acquired fairly cheaply in advance if advantages claimed for national forestry in Ireland were to be secured; protection of trees on holdings vested under Land Purchase Acts should be facilitated by a change in the law; but former laws or terms, under which tenants were required to plant, or refrain from cutting timber, often operated harshly, 42079, 42094.

Land suitable for Planting.

Much of the present woodland must eventually be striped up with the grass land; three classes of land might become available for tree-planting on an extensive scale—(1) Mountain and heath land, (2) turf bogs, (3) narrow ravines, steep slopes, rocky or poor land in sub-montane or low-lying districts generally;

PIGOT, Mr. J. L.—*continued.*

the mountain and heath lands, comprising 2¼ million acres, were best suited to economic forestry, 42079.—These 2¼ million acres were not all waste land; draining before planting was usually unnecessary or inexpensive; fencing and general protection could be economically arranged for where the plantations were large and had suitable boundaries, 42080.—It had been stated before present Commission that there were tracts of mountain side that would be better under planting than used for grazing or included in holdings, 42068, 42076.—It would be difficult to persuade tenants to agree to giving up for forestry purposes mountain slopes that could be utilised for grazing, 42071.—Though none of the mountain land might be at present derelict, it might be obtained from tenants at a small price for timber purposes, 42075.—It had been suggested to Commission that most farms contained an angle of land which could be planted as a shelter belt, 42076.—The operation of the Land Purchase Acts had increased the importance of the question of utilising turf bog, 42007.

Turf Bogs and Afforestation.

The origin of the timber underlying turf bogs had never been proved; either the trees grew on the bog land or the bog grew after the trees died down, 42008-13.—At present the bog grew in many places by increase of bog mosses; the wettest portion of bog was often the highest, 42013.—Scotch fir could never be grown on deep bogs with financial success unless they were previously drained and manured, and this would be very expensive, 42014.—Witness could not determine whether the charred roots seen in the sunken forests had been charred before or after the destruction of the forests; the destruction of the timber in historic times might have resulted in a great off-rush of water from the hills consequent on the denudation of the slopes, and this off-rush would have increased the growth of the bog-land below; there might have been a great change of climate, 42015-6, 42081.—Planting firs helped to keep up the water; firs were planted about waterworks; the French Government spent large sums in acquiring pasture lands to plant them up and cure torrents which carried down stones and débris, 42017.—The fallen leaves took up an immense amount of water, and the leaves stopped some of the rainfall, but the main effects was by the roots, and a deep layer of decaying vegetable matter, sometimes several feet deep, which took up an immense quantity of water, 42018.—Forestry had been successful in European countries on mountain and heather lands; timber could be economically grown on shallow turf bog, though on deep bog the cost of manuring and draining made financial success doubtful; in bog-land generally the acidity and inertness of the bog substance and absence of mineral nutrients must be overcome before plants which strike deep into the soil could thrive; slopes of ravines and rocky land were often well suited to tree-planting; Ireland must once have contained vast tracts of natural forest whose restoration would greatly improve the natural drainage of the country; Ireland's total area of turf bog was returned at about 100,100,000 acres, excluding 398,000 acres of marsh, and, presumably, all shallow bog or "barren mountain land"; of the 1,100,000 acres only 390,000 were untenanted; according to report of the Bog Commissioners of 1810, six-sevenths of the total area was comprised between two straight lines drawn from Howth Head to Sligo and from Wicklow Head to Galway; the Bog Commissioners' Report of 1814 stated that 1,576,000 acres of Irish peat soil was red flat bog, which might be utilised for agriculture, while much of the mountain could be improved at small expense for pasture or more

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beneficially for plantations, 42081-3.—Since time of this Bog Commission wonderful results in improving land had been obtained cheaply (as in Luxembourg and Holland) by use of lupins; artificial manures were unknown; turf bogs might be made profitable under agriculture where success in forestry was doubtful, and they should therefore not be planted, 42083.—Lupins increased the quantity of free nitrogen in the soil and formed a surface mould, 42084-5.—Of the 640,000 acres untenanted land in Ireland some were only temporarily untenanted; 354,000 of the 640,000 acres were mountain land, with an average valuation of 5½*d.* per acre, and 286,000 were valued at £10,135, or 8½*d.* an acre; it had been stated to Select Committee of Forestry, 1887, that immense areas could be acquired for 10*s.* an acre, and that the people, in Connemara at least, would cheerfully acquiesce in reservation for forestry purposes; the results of witness's inquiries were against the view of acquiescence; the real value to the people of this land was, however, often small, and compensation for disturbance would be little; many persons would willingly relinquish their rights enabling them to pasture a few animals over large tracts in exchange for a small area of good land near their homesteads; 301,000 acres of woods and plantations were included in agricultural returns, 95,000 acres being classed as untenanted; it was improbable that all these woods ought to be permanently retained, if Ireland were to have four per cent. of forested land, as the United Kingdom had, the wooded area would have to be 773,000 acres; the 286,000 acres of untenanted land might be acquired for from £100,000 to £200,000; in poor estates in the West owners might be glad to part with mountain for planting if they retained the sporting rights; though large tracts were desirable for forestry, it might be well to begin with small areas of from 500 acres near supplies of labour; additions of even 50 acres to existing plantations might be worth making, 42085, 42110-2.—Western counties offered greatest scope for protection of existing woodlands and reservation of lands for afforestation; administrative counties comprising congested electoral divisions contained nearly one-third the total wooded area of Ireland; about 70 per cent. of the area classed as mountain, and over 80 per cent. of the 286,000 acres of untenanted land valued at not more than 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre, 42093.

Roads to Forests.

Good roads were needed to secure financial success to forestry, and the cost of their construction must be included among initial expenses, 42113-8.

Price of Timber.

The constantly increasing price of timber would compensate for cost of roads, 42118.—In England the price of imported timber had increased 20 per cent.; native timber was, if anything, decreasing, 42120-1.—The best wood was a very paying market, but it was necessary to wait more than forty years for the harvest; from the twentieth to the fortieth years there might be two thinnings; felling could be done at the twentieth, thirtieth, and fortieth years, but except from larch not so much could be got from earlier thinnings; hard wood took a hundred years to mature, 42122-3.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE.

SEVENTY-FIRST PUBLIC SITTING.

THURSDAY, MAY 16TH, 1907,

AT 10.30 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At the Courthouse, Newry, County Down.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. P. O'HARE examined.

34906. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are a farmer and District Councillor residing at Mayobridge in the Newry Union?—Yes.

34907. You are well acquainted with the small farmers of the district?—Yes. I know the condition of the small farmers in the district and on the estates of the Marquis of Downshire, Earl Annesley, Mr. Batt, and others, and know that a great deal of the lands in the Parishes of Clonallen, Newry, Kilbroney, Drungath, and Clandriff should be dealt with as congested, and these lands are in a continuous range. There is no land that I know of in this neighbourhood that would be a useful addition to the present holdings. On the Hilltown estate of the Marquis of Downshire, where I live, congestion is felt very much. For instance, in this townland of Bain, where I live, where there were some fourteen tenants, six evictions have taken place, and in the next two townlands, where there is the same landlord, several evictions have been carried out, not for want of industry or energy on the part of the tenants, but because of the non-payment of impossible rents.

34908. What is the extent of your own farm?—At present I farm ten acres.

34909. Do you hold more than one farm?—Not at present, I did.

34910. Have you any other business besides your farm?—I have a flax-scutching mill, and I keep a post-office at Mayobridge and a publichouse.

34911. You pay a tribute to the industry of the tenants who were evicted, and say that the evictions were for non-payment of impossible rents?—They were.

34912. Are these judicial tenants?—They are.

34913. Have their rents been fixed in Court?—There have been Commissioners round, but they fixed the rents at the old figures in some cases.

34914. Then your contention is that the Commissioners have fixed impossible rents?—Quite so.

34915. What is the name of the electoral division in which this took place?—In the rural district of Clonallen, Union of Newry. The people reclaimed nearly all the land without any assistance from the landlords; indeed I know of my own knowledge that at least 50 per cent. of the rents have been created by the tenants, as the landlords gave no assistance in reclamation. They only made it a point to raise the rent as soon as any improvements were made. If a tenant built a neat cottage and tilled his farm well, when the agent or such came round, up went the rent, although in ninety cases out of 100 this improvement was made by the tenants by money made in America, England, or Scotland—America principally, and if the tenants did not get the money generally from their sons and daughters abroad they could not pay their rents.

34916. Of course, this description of the tenants improving the land and the landlords raising the rents refers to a period prior to the Act of 1881?—Quite so.

34917. When you speak of these times do you refer to a period long prior to the passing of that Act?—Up to the passing of the Act.

34918. Is the Commission to understand that you are referring not only to a period long before the Act, but up to the very passing of the Act?—Up to the very day the Act was passed.

34919. That system was continuous?—It was.

34920. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In the Clonallen division are many of the holdings small holdings?—Very small.

34921. Perhaps you have a return there?—No. I could give you an outline of the valuations. There are several townlands where the valuations are very low. In Corrigs, for instance, the average valuation is £4 16*s*. In the townland of Byrne it is £4 16*s*. In Leitrim it is £4 12*s*. In Tamnaharry it is £2 15*s*. That is excluding the mountain land—land that was never tilled and never can be tilled.

34922. So there is a wide area there with occupiers whose average valuation seems to be under £4?—Yes. In the townland of Ballyvalley the average valuation is £3 1*s*. The townland belongs in different portions to different landlords. Half of the townland was sold twelve or thirteen years ago at thirteen years' purchase, and I am credibly informed that the landlord of the other portion wants 28 years' purchase of the present holdings.

34923. Are the people who occupy these holdings industrious?—The most industrious people in the world. They go to England and America and they earn the amount of the rent and what helps to keep the families at home.

34924. You say they had done a good deal to reclaim their holdings?—Almost all.

34925. Their land is largely reclaimed land?—Almost all.

34926. I suppose it would be difficult for those people in any case to live on the produce of their holdings?—They could not live on their holdings at all without outside help.

34927. That help comes from America, England, and Scotland?—Yes; principally America.

34928. Sons and daughters send home the money?—Yes.

34929. To support the families and pay the rent?—Yes.

34930. If from any cause that outside supply ceased

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to be productive it would not be possible for these people to get on?—The people could not live on the holdings—that is generally.

34931. Have you any suggestion to make to the Commission as to any way in which the means of living could be better secured for those industrious people?—Except there were some industries started, say, woollen manufactories. There should also be a railway made from Newry to Castlewellan. There is a splendid little market about eight Irish miles from here. There are the village of Mayobridge and the town of Hilltown, and if there was railway communication joining them with Castlewellan it would do a great deal for the prosperity of the county, which it would open up.

34932. There is no grass land available for the enlargement of the small holdings that you have referred to?—No; nothing except mountains.

34933. In view of what you have told us, that the land is to a large extent reclaimed soil, it would be interesting to compare the poor law valuation of the holdings to which you have referred with the rent?—Yes. The valuation would coincide very much with the present rent.

34934. Do you think could you give us not only the present rent, but the rent before it was reduced?—I could in a great many instances—my own, for example. My own rent for my ten acres was originally £10. It was raised in the 'sixties to £15. Then I have got two reductions since the passing of the Act of 1881, which have brought it down to £9. When the Act passed I went into Court, and my rent was reduced from £15 to £14. I went into Court a second time, and my rent is now £9.

34935. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What is your valuation?—My valuation is £10 on land.

34936. In all the figures that the Commission have had before them it is the total that is given. What is your total valuation?—£49 10s.

34937. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is largely on houses?—Yes. I would like to explain as to this. In 1864 there was a mill about to be built on a neighbouring estate, within a stone's throw of where I lived myself, and I wanted to know if the agent would give me a lease of my holding if I built a mill on the Marquis of Downshire's property. The agent came to the place. He was a Mr. Ruxton. He said he would meet me, and if I would build a mill on the Marquis of Downshire's property he would give me a lease. I did so, and after a little while the Marquis of Downshire died. There was a change in the ministry. This agent and another agent were dismissed, I understand. I know they left, and other agents came in and raised my rent instead of lowering it. I was to get my rent lowered to a reasonable rate and get a lease of my land on account of building the mill. Instead of that I got a rise of £5 a year.

34938. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You understand that this Commission has really nothing to do with the general administration of the Land Act. What it has been appointed for is to inquire into congestion, and the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the measures to be taken for the relief of congestion, and also whether places not now included as congested should or should not be included. You have given us some interesting particulars with regard to the very low valuation of certain townlands. In what electoral division are these townlands?—Upper Clonallen.

34939. Any other?—There is Warrenpoint rural, of course.

34940. According to the returns before us for the County Down there are only two electoral divisions in the county in which the average Poor Law valuation per head of the population is under thirty shillings, and neither of these is the electoral division you have mentioned.

34941. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is quite so. You did not give them by electoral divisions?—I did not.

34942. You did not say that the whole electoral division was rated so low as the average you gave us. You rather particularised townlands?—Quite so, but the whole electoral division is very low.

34943. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Which electoral division are you going to take?—I am at Upper Clonallen at present.

34944. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I see from the return that the number of holdings under £10 valuation is very large in the electoral division?—Yes.

34945. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But in Warrenpoint rural, to which you refer, it is very small?—Yes. There are only a few townlands affected there. I don't think I have anything to do with that district, however. All the estates sold in this neighbourhood before 1903 sold for from 16 to 10 or 12 years' purchase. I believe some lands have been sold since 1903 for 21 to 24 years' purchase. This is a price they never can or will pay. They have agreed to this in order to ward off present difficulties. The poor people are told they may as well have a year's rent in their pocket as any other, and just add this to the purchase; it is all right for the present. I well know that those who do not get help from outside cannot pay their rents, and I know they are not living as they should, and not getting sufficiently good food or clothing. I must also say they are a most thrifty, hard-working, industrious, bright and cheery people, though so much oppressed.

34946. Take the electoral division of Upper Clonallen, in which there is undoubtedly a very large proportion of holdings not exceeding £4 in valuation, have many estates been sold in that particular electoral division?—Yes.

34947. Was there no land on those estates available for enlarging the holdings?—None.

34948. Therefore we are not to understand you to complain that these estates have been sold and that thereby the local relief of congestion has been made impossible; we are only to understand from what you have said that in your opinion the tenants have had to pay too high an annuity?—Quite so. That is particularly the case since 1903.

34949. That, of course, is outside our province. But looking at the question you bring before us from the point of view of this Commission, which is concerned only with the relief of congestion in these districts, would the conclusion, from the low valuation in the districts you have referred to, be that there should be migration from these places to some other district?—Quite so; if it was possible.

34950. If the congestion in the particular district to which you refer, be it great or small, has to be relieved, it must be relieved by removing some of the people in the congested areas to other districts; is that the position?—Yes.

34951. Do you consider that this is generally the position in this district in which we are now sitting, that while there may be a good deal of congestion, it cannot be relieved except by a scheme of migration to some other part of the county or some other part of Ireland?—Yes; unless that some industries were started.

34952. I was referring to the enlargement of holdings?—It could not be done except by removing to some other places.

34953. Then, in your view, relief can only be afforded by the promotion of industries?—Yes.

34954. What sort of industries have you got in your mind?—Woollen factories, for instance. There are large tracts of mountain where sheep are produced, and wool could be got.

34955. If that industry would pay why is it not started?—I think that no one has sufficient capital to start it in the county.

34956. Do you mean to say that in the North of Ireland no one has sufficient capital to start an industry that will pay?—In this district that I speak of, no one.

34957. Money goes wherever there is money to be made. It does not stick to artificial boundaries of districts?—As a rule, that is so.

34958. Money goes to any district where it will bring a profit?—I could not say that as far as this district is concerned.

34959. Do you recognise that to carry out such a policy as yours you would have to apply public money to the starting of an industry?—Quite so.

34960. Is the Commission to understand that you go so far as to say that the Congested Districts Board, or some other authority should spend public money on starting an industry?—Yes.

34961. As a business man, do you not see the grave difficulties in and grave objections to State money being used to start an industry to compete with other industries that have not the assistance of State money?—Yes. I see the difficulty, but it was hoped that your Commission might be able to overcome it,

and also buy the land from the landlords of congested estates at its value only.

34962. I think his lordship, the Bishop, who is a very distinguished member of the Congested Districts Board, will tell you that they have already got so many demands upon them to meet existing requirements that there will be very great difficulty first of all in getting the money, and that in the second place there is always the question of interfering with and competing against the private trader?—It would not interfere with the private trader in this neighbourhood.

34963. I will put it to you practically. You have a scutching mill?—Yes.

34964. Would you approve of the Government coming in in an adjoining place and spending money on starting a scutching mill to compete successfully against yours and thus, perhaps, shut it up? Would you think it a good plan?—That would be an impossible plan. There are scores of mills shut up that are available if necessary, but it would not pay to run them.

34965. Take your own business. Do you think that public money would be judiciously or rightly applied to kill your industry by enabling State-aided competitors to undersell you?—I think it would if it would serve the general good.

34966. You would be content to be a martyr?—I would not be a martyr, but I believe if it would serve the general public good it should be done.

34967. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You may depend on it that the questions which Sir John has put to you are put with the object of seeing what could be done to improve the industrial conditions of poor communities, such as you have described?—I am quite sure that is so.

34968. You would not advocate the establishment of an industry that ultimately would not have the prospect of living on a commercial basis?—Quite so; that would not have the prospect of succeeding. Certainly not.

34969. When one looks at the return it is very plain that in many of the electoral divisions of the Newry district, and notably Clonallen Upper, to which you have referred, the number of holdings under £4 valuation is very large. For instance, in Clonallen Upper it is one-fourth of all the holdings, and the number of holdings under £10 valuation would be three-fourths of all the holdings?—Yes.

34970. You did not hold out any prospect to Sir John that the land could be improved in any way to enable the occupiers to live by it?—I don't see how it can be improved much. It would be very little if anything.

34971. Therefore, unless industries of some kind are developed the people cannot live on the land, except in case they are migrated?—That is so, and the rent must be reduced.

34972. Migration to a different part of Ireland did not occur to you?—It did.

34973. What would the people think of it?—I believe a great number of smart, industrious young men would be very glad to migrate to Meath, Westmeath, or such places, that is to say if four or six of them, with their wives and families, went together to different farms in the same district, but they would not like to go one here and another there.

34974. That would be one way of relieving congestion—if several of the small occupiers migrated in groups to where there would be room for them?—To support them.

34975. The land vacated by these people would be given for the enlargement of neighbouring holdings?—Quite so.

34976. That occurs to you as a possible way of enabling people to live by land?—Quite so.

34977. Apart from land the only thing that occurs to you is industries?—Yes.

34978. What kind of industry had you specially before your mind?—The woollen industry.

34979. I suppose it is your opinion that there should be a careful investigation before public money is expended in starting an industry of that kind?—Quite so.

34980. The body asked to start the industry should inquire whether, everything considered, there was a prospect of that industry living in the locality?—Yes, certainly.

34981. What you would put before the Commission is this, that a body dealing with congestion, finding that around Hilltown and in the Clonallen division there are so many small occupiers, should make a careful investigation to find out if it is possible to start an industry that would live; that is your point?—Yes.

34982. You would not say that the industry should be started irrespective of the prospect of its continuing?—By no means.

34983. Would you therefore, to some extent, modify your answer to Sir John by saying that your suggestion as to a public subsidy to enable an industry to be started would be limited to the cases in which, owing to unfavourable circumstances the industry does not now flourish, but in which, if a good start were made, there would be a reasonable prospect of the industry thriving?—Quite right.

34984. You would not go beyond that?—I would not go beyond that.

34985. Sir John Colomb.—You are an experienced farmer?—I was in my juvenile days.

34986. As a general rule in this district which you know so well what proportion of the land of the farms may be taken to be under tillage?—Three-fourths of the land is in tillage.

34987. That is approximately, of course?—Yes.

34988. You mean three-fourths of the land in use for agricultural purposes is tilled?—Quite so; leaving out mountain tracts here and there.

34989. I am talking of land suitable for tillage?—Three-fourths or four-fifths of it is in tillage.

34990. The land is poor land?—Very poor.

34991. If it was not kept in tillage and well farmed I suppose that there would be very little profit to be got out of the land?—The farms are rather small.

34992. The nature of the land is such that to keep it in order and get the produce out of it it cannot be kept in grass, but must be continually tilled and well tilled?—Yes. It would not produce grass more than three years. Moss would rise on it. It must be tilled every three years or so.

34993. When you speak of the congestion in this part of the country I would like to know have you ever been in Mayo, West Galway, or in the Western portions of the Bishop's own diocese in Donegal?—No; but I have been in Kerry lately.

34994. In what part of Kerry?—I have been through a good deal of it. I believe it is something similar to Donegal, but our own land, from all I can understand, is a great deal like Donegal and Mayo. I hope you will have an opportunity of seeing Clonallen, Clonduff, and Drumgall parishes. I don't think that anything in Mayo or Donegal is worse.

34995. Taking this district and the large proportion of tillage, what would you say would be a fair standard, either in valuation or acreage, of what would constitute an economic holding; what would you say roughly would be the valuation or acreage of a farm by which an ordinary family could live?—An acreage of twenty acres, and a valuation of £10 would be a very high valuation of that class of land.

34996. Do you consider that you could take it to be an economic holding if it cannot be worked with a horse?—No; I do not.

34997. Would you take the farm that is capable of keeping and using a horse as a rough standard of an economic holding?—Yes.

34998. Below that you would say broadly that a holding would not be economic?—I would.

34999. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say that there are no lands you know of in this neighbourhood that would be a useful addition to the present holdings. How do you propose to remedy congestion in this case?—By the starting of industries, and the construction of a railway from Newry to Castlewellan to open up the country.

35000. What would be the effect of the railway?—It would open up the country and the people would have facilities for sending their produce to Newry market. Newry is the market town here.

35001. You mean that the people in the congested districts would have the opportunity of sending their produce to Newry?—Quite so.

35002. Do you think that, if they had such an opportunity, it would mitigate their congestion?—Yes, very much.

35003. You have considered the possibility of a scheme of migration?—Yes. I think that if it was possible to migrate the people in batches it would be a good thing.

35004. Where would you propose to migrate them?—I had Meath and Westmeath in my mind.

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35005. Do you know the character of the soil in Meath?—I know it is good as a rule. There is splendid pasture land there.

35006. Do you think, taking it all in all, that it is good for tillage?—Really I don't know, but I supposed it was. I went through it and thought that it would make magnificent tillage land if it was tilled.

35007. Would your remark that it would make excellent tillage land apply to the whole County of Meath?—I don't pretend to be an expert, but I thought it was magnificent land and that if it was well tilled it would give very good results.

35008. Have you ever heard it suggested that the land is more suitable for grazing than for tillage?—I heard so.

35009. Because of the heavy soil it would be hard to till?—I heard that.

35010. You think that after a while that could be got over?—Yes.

35011. The difficulty would only occur for the first year or two?—That is my impression.

35012. Have you got any experience of schemes of migration?—None.

35013. Do you think some of the farmers of the districts to which you refer, if migrated in batches, would have any great objection to go to the County Meath?—I don't believe that they would have any.

35014. Have you ever inquired?—I made a few inquiries.

35015. What was the answer?—They said, that if migrated in batches of five or six at a time, they would go. They would not go individually.

35016. So that the relationship would be continued?—Quite so; and for fear that some people in the neighbourhood to which they were sent might think they were intruding, but they would not like to go individually.

35017. To the County Meath?—To any county.

35018. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—A moment ago you seemed to me to give a very interesting reply to our Chairman about the proportion of land under tillage on the farms in the County Down. On tillage farms, I think, you said that more than three-fourths would be under tillage?—Yes. Four-fifths would be under tillage as a rule.

35019. I am sure that the Commission would be interested to hear from you what the rotation of crops is from year to year in the County Down?—The rotation of crops is potatoes, oats and hay.

35019A. With grass seed?—Yes; laid down with grass seed. It is pasture for three years. Then it necessarily must be ploughed up or it grows over with moss.

35020. Would not the first year of the three years be rather upland hay, and the other two years pasture?—Quite so.

35021. At the end of the three years what do they do with the land?—Plough it again.

35022. What goes into it again?—Oats.

35023. Would it then be flax after that?—In some parts of the land. In the poorer districts at least they are obliged to sow the flax where large farmers as a rule cannot afford to sow flax. It won't pay. The cost would overcome the profit; labour is so hard to get and the price of flax is not very high, so that it would not pay the decent farmer to sow flax. It is among the small farms that flax is grown principally. Then the rotation is oats, flax, potatoes, oats, hay and pasture for two years.

35024. That would make a seven year's rotation?—Yes.

35025. The other rotation is a six year's rotation?—Yes. The other rotation is the general rotation. For the last ten years the flax industry has ceased in a great measure. It is better this year. There is more sown this year than there has been for ten years.

35026. Then you say to the Commission that in good tillage farms practically the whole of the land is going through that rotation?—Quite so; on good tillage farms except flax. On good tillage farms they don't sow flax as a rule for the last twenty years.

35027. In the County Down, on the average farm, there does not appear to be much land permanently under grass?—There is none, except some low meadow here and there. There is none in this neighbourhood whatever.

35028. Sir John Colomb.—Take an average farm of twenty acres, what stock is kept?—There are four milch cows, and three or four or six or eight young stock, year-old or two-year-old heifers or bullocks, as the case may be, and a horse.

35029. If four-fifths of the land is in tillage will the remaining grass and bog keep that quantity of stock on a 20-acre farm?—With oats and hay in a tillage farm grass comes in rotation usually about half of the farm.

35030. I observe that the only crop you mention is hay?—I should have mentioned that they sow turnips, but not the one-sixth of them sow turnips in the places I have mentioned.

35031. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you saying that with reference to the poorer electoral divisions, or to the condition of the county generally?—The poorer electoral divisions.

35032. Sir John Colomb.—You are speaking of the particular districts you have in your mind's eye as congested?—Yes; these mountain ranges.

35033. On these farms of about £10 valuation how long do the farmers keep their young stock?—They are principally sold as year-olds.

35034. I suppose that they are bought by the people who have large grazing farms?—They are principally taken to England and Scotland.

35035. Mostly direct?—Mostly direct.

35036. As yearlings?—Yes; from Newry.

35037. Do you mean to say that the yearlings go direct to England or Scotland?—They do.

35038. That is because they are near the port?—Yes. Newry is the port.

35039. Taking the total number of cattle exported from Newry, do you mean to say that the greater proportion are only yearlings?—No. I believe that the greater proportion of those cattle exported are two-year-olds and over, but they are bought and sold. Some farmers are larger than others and buy from the small men. For instance, farmers in the County Meath come down here and buy yearlings and bring them up and so on, but thousands of year-olds go over to England.

35040. Speaking generally, do you think that if there were no grazing farms in Ireland at all, and if there was no outlet for yearlings except the English and Scotch market that the small holders would be able to live?—No; I do not. I am sure they could not live without outside aid.

35041. At present, as I understand you, the average small holder really cannot keep his stock on his farm much over a year old?—He cannot.

35042. It is a matter of life and death to him that there should be a market for yearlings?—Quite so.

35043. But the market, of course, is partly England and Scotland, and partly Ireland?—Yes; England and Scotland in nine cases out of ten.

35044. Do you know that the returns show that yearlings form a very small percentage of the total stock exported from Ireland to Great Britain?—I daresay.

35045. Does not that mean that a very large percentage of the yearlings must be kept in Ireland?—Yes; but those are the large farmers.

35046. Then supposing that a policy of cutting up and doing away with all the grazing farms were adopted, do you or do you not think that it might inflict a terrible injury upon the small holders all over Ireland who cannot keep their stocks over a year?—Undoubtedly it might.

35047. You recognise the gravity of the question that I put to you?—Yes.

35048. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say that the small farmer cannot keep his stock over a year old?—Generally speaking.

35049. Would you elaborate that statement; why not?—They are so very poor that when they bring the stock up to a year old they must sell. They have their little households to keep up and they must sell for the want of money.

35050. They have not sufficient land?—They have not sufficient land and they have not sufficient money to buy food and pay the rent, and they are obliged to sell.

35051. Suppose the conditions were different would you modify your answer to Sir John that to do away with the grazing farms would be a calamity. Suppose they had the money and the land would you still say that to do away with the grazing farms would be a national calamity?—It would be a benefit to have them tilled.

35052. If the people themselves got the land do you still think that the graziers would be an economic necessity in the country?—The very people who now

raise them would go to Meath and Westmeath and such places, and that would relieve the congestion here, so that those left behind could live better, and the migrants would till the grazing ranches.

35053. Suppose you were to migrate from your district a large number of farmers, handing over the land they leave after them to those who would remain, do you think then that they would be able to keep their cattle until they were 1½ or 2 years old?—In a great measure. The farms at home would be enlarged, and therefore they could keep more stock and keep them longer.

35054. Then would I carry you with me this far, that if you were to put the small men where the grazier is now they would be able to do the work that the grazier and the small man are doing together?—They would help to do so. They would relieve the small farmers at home by leaving their holdings to be joined on to others, and I suppose if they got farms at all in these places it would be farms that they could live on and thrive, that is to say, farms of twenty or thirty acres, and they would require, perhaps, an occasional change of stock and to sell off the fat cattle where they can fatten the cattle, and they would require to come down here occasionally to buy some young stock.

35055. Have you heard it suggested before this Commission by witnesses whose names carry authority on the subject, that if the grazing lands now in the hands of graziers were handed over to the small man it would be an advantage that the graziers should disappear, because they are at the present moment in the position of middlemen taking middlemen's profits; do you agree with that statement?—Yes.

35056. Do you believe that to be consistent with your answer to Sir John Colomb?—I believe it to be consistent with the general welfare of the people.

35057. You say that the small farmers cannot keep the stock longer than a year?—The general run.

35058. And you urge in support of that view the want of capital and the insufficiency of the holdings?—Quite so.

35059. Suppose the holdings were sufficient instead of being insufficient would they be able to keep their stock longer?—They would certainly.

35060. Therefore you would to that extent modify your answer to Sir John Colomb that the disappearance of the grazier would be a calamity?—Quite so.

35061. There are 584 holdings under £4 valuation in the Newry Union. You have 1,223 under £10 valuation. Are any of the occupiers of these engaged in other industries besides agriculture?—Some of them go to sea for a season and they are called firemen when they are at sea. They go to fish while the crops are in the ground.

35062. So a large number of them are fishermen, and people engaged in other pursuits besides farming?—Yes; anything and everything to make money to keep up the farm.

35063. Which would you call them fishermen or farmers?—I would call them farmers. They farm nine months of the year and fish about three. They go round to the North of England.

35064. Are the firemen farmers or firemen?—They are farmers' sons. They go to sea as firemen for three or four months in the summer. Sometimes they take a run to America, or go to Liverpool and work in the Liverpool docks, and take every chance to make money.

35065. What is the average size of the holdings in the Newry Union?—The average size would be about ten acres.

35066. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I suppose I may take it from you that the larger the farm the longer the stock may be kept?—Yes, as a rule, but where there is a very large farm along these mountain districts they are just as poor as the small farmers, because they cannot afford latterly to pay labour.

35067. Do large farmers, who farm about 100 acres, keep their stock on and finish them?—Some of the farmers on the better land finish them, but along these mountain ranges they cannot finish them at all.

35068. Mountain range grazing is another question altogether. What I am asking about is ordinary arable land. Take farmers of 100 acres. Do they find it more profitable to, and do they actually finish their stock. Do they breed them, mature them, and finish them?—They do.

35069. Do fifty-acre farmers do it?—They do; and thirty-acre farmers do it; that is to say, on the good lands.

35070. But you tell the Commission that in this district, which you know well, the thirty-acre farmer not only produces his stock but matures it and finishes it?—Quite so.

35071. Is the process of finishing house-feeding?—House-feeding.

35072. On the large farms also would you say that four-fifths of the land is in tillage?—I would.

Rev. ANDREW LOWRY, examined.

35073. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are stationed at Leitrim, Castlewellan, County Down?—Yes.

35074. Would you kindly mention to the Commissioners any points you desire to bring before them?—I am of opinion that the Downshire estate and Batt estate, bordering the Mourne mountains, and stretching inland for many miles round Hilltown, Mayobridge, and Kilcoo, also the Annesley estate around Castlewellan and Leitrim, should be scheduled as "congested districts." Since 1880 I have been closely connected with the tenants on these estates, and can bear out the following facts:—The three or four years prior to 1879, a very large percentage of the farmers all along the Mourne mountains were in a very poor condition, so much so that many of them had to get charitable relief from public sources, notably from what was known at the time as the Kenmare Relief Fund. In 1882 more than half of the tenants on the Downshire (Hilltown) estate, and on the Batt and other properties were found deeply in arrears. The year the Arrears Act became law so widespread was the poverty of these poor tenants that we procured a Sitting in Hilltown for the administration of the Arrears Act. Many of these poor people were three, five, and seven years in arrears. Mr. Burchell, an excellent Protestant gentleman from Kilkenny, was sent down by the Controller of the Arrears Court in Dublin, as investigator. He presided over the Arrears Court in Hilltown, and took over a week to get through all the evidence of the poor people whose names appeared on the Arrears Act list. The agents on the Downshire, Batt, and other properties opposed the claims of their tenants to get the benefits of this timely Act of relief, and hence the investigator had to go through every case and examine it on its own merits. I can well remember the sad and painful evidence these poor people unfolded to the Court as to their condition, the amount of money they owed to shopkeepers, loan and other banks, and the little assets they had on their farms. After the fourth day of investigation, the investigator was so overwhelmed with such a pitiful tale from the tenants of the entire district that he was forced to declare in open Court that the tenants on these estates were in a hopeless state of bankruptcy. After this public declaration of the investigator as to the utter helplessness of these poor tenants, the land agents withdrew themselves and their books and did not put in an appearance for the last few days that the Court sat. Not a single tenant on these estates was to be found who did not get his arrears blotted out. Notwithstanding that relief and the partial relief they have received under the Act of 1881, they are to this day unable to meet their liabilities by reason of the low prices of all agricultural produce, and the keen competition from other and more favourable countries, and the poor rocky barren land, which if an honest impartial inspector could see it he would naturally ask, "How do they live at all"? And this is in the Province of Ulster.

35075. Kindly tell us in what unions are these districts you refer to as the districts around Hilltown, Mayobridge, and Kilcoo?—They go into four unions. Hilltown probably is in the Newry Union. Mayobridge is also in the Newry Union. Kilcoo district is in the Kilkeel Union, and the Annesley estate around Castlewellan is in the Banbridge Union, the guardians of which have asked me to represent them.

35076. The facts you have detailed to us are facts within your own memory and knowledge?—Yes. I was

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born in the district, and have been stationed for twenty-seven years in the midst of the people.

35077. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In all these districts you have mentioned it is plain from the return that there is a large number of small holdings?—Yes; a very large number.

35078. From your statement to the Commission it is obvious that before the passing of the Arrears Act a large number of the small holders were in serious difficulties?—Yes.

35079. Do you remember how that Act worked out in their case; did they all get the benefit of it?—Yes, though under very great difficulty; for the payment of the November gale of 1881 was a consideration of taking the advantage of the Act, and they had to write to several of their friends in Liverpool to get the year's rent to qualify them. The Downshires are not represented by the family for the last thirty or forty years. The business is all conducted by agents. The agent, who is now dead, undertook to forgive the year's rent to a large number of the poorer tenants in order that advantage might be taken of the Act and that the landlord might get the two years' rent from the British Treasury.

35080. The tenant has to provide one year's rent and public funds provided a second year's rent?—The tenant had to pay the gale of rent due in November, 1881; the landlord got two years' rent, and whatever arrears the tenant was in in excess of these payments were blotted out.

35081. What was the amount of public money advanced to finance the Act; was it £750,000?—It was a very large sum.*

35082. Sir John Colomb.—These holdings you refer to are more or less on the mountains?—They are along the hills, hills that were reclaimed by these tenants' forefathers, who were driven up these hills while the better lands below were occupied by English and Scotch settlers.

35083. These tenants you mention got the weight of arrears taken off them and so got a fresh start?—According to my evidence they were greatly in debt to banks and loan societies.

35084. As far as rents are concerned they started afresh?—Yes.

35085. Since then we have had the Land Court operating to reduce rents?—These small holders got only a small percentage off their rent. They were too poor to contest their cases in court, and signed voluntary agreements to get some relief.

35086. Do you consider that although the rent debt was disposed of by the arrears being taken off, and although there were reductions of rent made since, the general indebtedness of the small holders in this district is now greater or less than it was before?—I believe they are in an equally bad condition now as they were then notwithstanding the Arrears Act relief.

35087. When you talk of the rent being earned away in England and Scotland and elsewhere, do you mean that the sons have to go away, or that it is the actual tenants have to go away to earn the rent?—It happens in both cases. Sometimes the father may have a very small farm, and he leaves the wife and children in care of the little home and he goes away himself. If he has a son who grows up to maturity the first mission of that son will be to the docks of Liverpool or the mines of Scotland.

35088. Would you say that the majority of the heads of families don't migrate?—I don't believe there would be 10 per cent. where rent is not met from external sources.

35089. But is it the heads of the families or the younger members who, as a rule, migrate to earn money to pay the rent?—If the children are small the father goes himself and leaves his wife to get some neighbour to put in the little crop and mind the little children, and when the sons grow up they go out themselves and take the father's place.

35090. But in the case of the small holders, when the children are young the father goes?—Yes.

35091. But as the children grow up and are able to earn their living they bring in money for the rent to these homes?—Yes.

35092. Do you think that the general indebtedness of the population is a very great evil, and is demoralising in every sense of the word to the people?—If it comes about by their own fault. But I believe in the case of the fine enterprising tenants of all persuasions you have along the mountain coast of Down that it is not their fault, but is due to the hard times, the competition from abroad, and the low prices of agricultural produce which have militated against them.

35093. I suppose that the average of shop debts is very high?—It is very easy increasing it, because it is the thing they would have to fall back upon when they are in want. The shopkeepers are very good to them, but they have to meet it some day.

35094. They have to be out of their money, and must necessarily charge high interest?—It is to be hoped that they would act fairly and justly to the poor people.

35095. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say that there was a great deal of opposition on the part of the agents on the estates to which you refer to the application of the Arrears Act?—Very serious opposition indeed.

35096. Do you think could they have meant to persevere in that opposition? You state later on that they abandoned that opposition?—In the first place they undertook to forgive the very poor tenants the year's rent. Three days prior to the Act coming into operation the people received a letter from the agent stating that on further consideration, as the tenants were getting such benefits under the Arrears Act, he could not see his way to forgive the year's rent, and therefore they would have to pay the gale due in November, 1881. We had only three days to collect from £100 to £150 for the poorer tenants, but knowing the advantages that would accrue from applying the Act, and the disadvantages that would result from not applying, friends and others helped, and we were able to have money lodged in Rathfriland Bank on the evening prior to the day for the administration of the Act.

35097. An organised public effort was made to make up a year's rent in order to get the Act put in force?—Yes; in order to qualify the tenants to take advantage of it.

35098. If the Act had not been applied, do you think that it is at all likely that the owners of these properties would have got two years' rent from these people?—They could not have got it because we had several evictions afterwards. The landlord lost seriously over it. He was obliged to put them back, because no one would take the place.

35099. Don't you think it was a good thing for the owners of properties, such as these, that the Act was put in operation?—Yes. It was a greater advantage to the landlord than to the tenant, because he got his two years' rent paid over to him.

35100. It enabled this £700,000 to pass practically in the payment of rent?—Yes.

35101. After the Act was put in force how were these tenants able to get on?—They were living then under what we call the Emancipation Act of 1881. There was a court that they could appeal to in reference to their rents. But though in a sense it was a relief to these poor tenants that they could not be evicted from their homes they were still saddled with debt to the shopkeepers, and the evidence unfolded to the court showed the investigator that they were in a state of bankruptcy.

35102. I suppose their indebtedness to shopkeepers and others was a serious obstacle to their making a fresh start after the application of the Arrears Act?—Quite true.

35103. Then, I suppose that the holdings are so poor that it would be difficult to live by them in any case?—Yes. It would be impossible to live by them, even if there was no rent. Now, as to the sale of the Downshire property. Negotiations for sale have been going on for the past twelve months on this Hilltown mountain estate, between Lord Arthur Hill, his agent, and the tenants, and the purchase price demanded by them is twenty-four and a half years' purchase plus the bonus. The tenants on the twelve townlands that adjoin the mountain have sent a memorial to the Estates Commissioners stating that they are quite unable to pay such a price.

35104. Sir John Colomb.—Negotiations have been going on between Lord Arthur Hill and the tenants?—Between the trustees of Lord Downshire and the tenants.

35105. Of course if the tenants don't agree and won't sign agreements there is an end of the matter, but you say here that they have written to the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. It was necessary. There was portion of the Hilltown estate comprising two or three townlands lying in the rich part of Down.

* *Note by Secretary.*—The total amount actually paid out of the Irish Church Fund under the Act was £940,675 8*s.* 7*d.*, of which £763,720 6*s.* 2*d.* was free grant towards cancellation of arrears of rent.

35106. Were the tenants willing to buy?—They signed agreements, and the agent, Mr. Maude, endeavoured to get this made a separate estate and to exclude the 1,000 or 1,200 mountain farmers in what we hope will be scheduled as a congested district.

35107. The policy of Lord Arthur Hill, as you understood it, was to sell on those terms, but only on a portion of the estate, and he wished to get the Estates Commissioners to declare that portion an "estate" in order to get the bonus on that portion?—Yes.

35108. Then the tenants on the poorer portion who did not agree to these terms were afraid of being included?—They were afraid because there was a very serious notice sent from the agent to say that these few hundreds who did sign hoped to make them a separate estate, and calling upon the poorer tenants to pay up the arrears and the year's rent. Let me say, now, how the estates in this same congested area were bought under the Ashbourne Act within the last few years. Six separate estates were sold in this district. I negotiated three of them. One of them at thirteen years' purchase with five years' arrears blotted out, and the others at fifteen years' purchase, and none of the six estates brought more than sixteen years' purchase. The estate which was sold for thirteen years' purchase comprised much better land than the Hilltown estate for which twenty-four and a half years' purchase is asked, and bordered this same estate. There is no untenanted land bordering or near this poor mountain land. These poor people, if I dare to refer to the past history, were driven up to the mountains in these hard and trying times, and the good low-lying land of which they were dispossessed is now all occupied for the most part by Scotch and English settlers, from the time of James the First. Now, the question arises, how, or in what way, can the Congested Districts Board or the Government improve the condition of these people now living on these uneconomic holdings? I would respectfully suggest: Let the zone system be at once removed and inspection be established and a compulsory clause enacted, and then let these poor people become sole owners at a just and fair price, and having this done there is a splendid opening for suitable industries to be set on foot by the Congested Districts Board or a friendly Government, and local effort, I promise, will not be wanting to sustain them.

35109. Mr. O'Kelly.—The district to which you refer is congested but not scheduled?—Yes.

35110. Sir John Colomb.—Does this particular district to which you refer comprise all the electoral divisions you have given or only some of them?—This portion of which I am now speaking is the Hilltown estate, and part of Kilcoo, and part of Mayobridge. These are the places I am more familiar with.

35111. Mr. O'Kelly.—What are the average size of the holdings there?—Between £4 and £6 valuation, or from five to eight and ten acres.

35112. These people are living in considerable poverty?—They are living in hardship.

35113. Do you think it would be wise to make them owners of these small farms without any additions being made to the farms?—I believe that if they could have them on the terms given under the Ashbourne Act with industries that might be established——

35114. We will come in a moment to industries. They are speculative and comparatively remote. Do you think that, if these small farmers got their holdings for nothing, their condition would be appreciably improved?—It would be a relief, and I believe that when they are free from the system under which they have groaned so long they would make even greater efforts, though they are making efforts at present.

35115. Do you think it would ever be possible, by any industry, to earn a decent living by working five or six acres of land of the kind you have described?—I believe if they got reasonable terms of purchase, with the sons going elsewhere to earn money to pay the instalments, and with the industries it might. You said that the industries were speculative. There were a great number of industries along this district in former times. They disappeared owing to the absence of transit facilities, and the facilities given to foreign competition, but the people are a bold peasantry, and I believe that they would struggle to make ends meet, and would help in many ways.

35116. Suppose that the small farmer with five or six acres had to depend entirely on the land, and that there were no other source of revenue open to him, could he make a decent living or livelihood on these five or six acres?—I don't believe that by itself the little farm would be able to keep himself and his family. There should be some external means.

35117. Therefore, leaving aside the question of industries for the moment, you must look to schemes of migration; that is to say if you have forty small farmers in a certain place you would have to take twenty of them out of it, and give the land which they vacate to the twenty who remain?—Of course, as there is no possibility of their migrating to the lands that they were dispossessed of they would have to leave their own county.

35118. You say that there is no possibility of the people getting back to the land from which they were drawn in times past?—No. No one would dream of it.

35119. Why should not you dream of it?—They are in the possession of others.

35120. The grazing lands are in the possession of others?—There are no grazing lands.

35121. Are those farms from which the people were driven in the bad times residential farms now?—They are agricultural farms.

35122. Run by Scotch and English settlers?—Yes. I believe that they are struggling as much as the people on the mountain lands at present.

35123. Therefore, if there is no possibility of getting any of this land back, and if you desire to have congestion removed you must look elsewhere for the necessary means?—I believe there are great means in the facilities given by the Bann, which runs through this district. There were bleaching greens and other means of livelihood in the days gone by, and these, if recovered, would bring to the doors of these people a means of employment without taking them away. Mr. O'Hare referred to Meath. I would be sorry if the fine farmers of Down, which is the Yorkshire of Ireland, had to go to Meath.

35124. Surely if they have not enough land to carry on with in the County Down would not it be better for the country and better for themselves that they should go to better land elsewhere?—It may or may not. We have strong hope in this friendly Commission leading to a revival of industries that would help those people along the mountain sides.

35125. Sir John Colomb.—You have an objection to the removal of people from the County Down to other counties or parts of Ireland?—I would not like it.

35126. Take this particular estate that the trustees are dealing with. You can correct me if I am wrong, but the impression you gave me was this: There is a great estate consisting of two portions. One is made of big farms of good land and the other of small holdings of mountainous land. In former times, you say, the people were driven off the good lands on to those poor lands?—Yes.

35127. Suppose the Congested Districts Board had authority to deal with this particular district, and suppose they bought this estate with a view to re-arranging it, would you say it would be their duty to take the land compulsorily from the big farmers on the lower lands in order to improve the position of the small farmers on the upper lands?—That would be a very bad process. It would be a serious thing even to dream of that.

35128. I understand you to say you would like the Congested Districts Board to have power to deal with this district. Here is an estate where, according to your account, there are many big farms of good land, and also a lot of small holders, with land of bad quality, who cannot live on their holdings. If you were a member of the Congested Districts Board would you regard it as a possible programme to take land compulsorily from the occupiers of the good land, in order to give larger and better holdings to the small holders who now occupy the poor lands?—Some of these gentlemen on the good lands think they have little enough. I don't think I would interfere with them.

35129. Therefore, it appears to me that in your view all that the Congested Districts Board could do would be to give these holdings at a less rent, but allow them to remain uneconomic as they are?—They must cease to be uneconomic in a sense if they got good purchase terms. There is good employment in the neighbourhood. There is fine water power on the Bann, and

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they might have bleaching greens as they had in former days.

35130. I am taking you as an eminent authority on the actual needs of the district about which you are so anxious. I gather from you that the programme of enlarging the small holdings at the expense of the big holdings on this property is an impossible one?—In my opinion it is.

35131. Therefore, your remedy narrows itself down to this that the best thing that can be done with these holdings would be to give them at a reduced annuity?—Yes.

35132. What are we to understand is the average valuation or rental of the holdings of which you have been speaking?—The valuations average from £4 to £8. They are all under £10. They would embrace 300 or 400 holdings.

35133. To illustrate what you mean, let me take the case of a farm with a rent of £5. When you come to deal with annuities the question is one merely of shillings?—Yes.

35134. You you think that, if a man has a family, a reduction of ten shillings on a rent of £5 would really enable him to live one whit better?—In the first place his security is greater when he is sole owner. In the second place even ten shillings is a consideration to a poor family. Although it is a small thing to those with large means, yet to poor people it is something.

35135. Say that the man's rent is £5, and you give him a reduction of 50 per cent., that would make his rent £2 10*s*. Do you mean to say if the £5 holding is uneconomic that the fact of reducing the rent to £2 10*s*. will make the holding an economic holding, on which he can live?—I believe it would give him great encouragement, and I believe he would be safe if he got that substantial reduction on the purchase with the efforts he would make, perhaps, to work the land even better than he is Even though they are working it for all it is worth they would stop probably more at home to work it better and to increase the produce.

35136. I may say frankly that I cannot believe that the number of shillings I have mentioned taken off the rent would make the difference between an economic and an uneconomic holding. Passing that by, I come to your point that the security of tenure under a system of purchasing ownership would give that man an impetus to exert himself more and do more with the land?—Undoubtedly.

35137. Therefore, I take it from you that a great deal more might be made out of the land?—Yes, because at present they have to go abroad more or less to make a livelihood, and if they got the encouragement they might stick longer at home to work the farm in order to make it more productive.

35138. Take a £5 holding with a family of four or five girls and boys. Do you mean to say that a reduction of even 50 per cent. in the rent of that holding would make these boys and girls remain at home?—I would not ask them to remain at home if they could find work in other ways to benefit themselves, so long as the instalments were paid.

35139. There are two aspects of the question—the effect on the holder himself and the effect in keeping the young and the strong of the population at home. I ask you, for that reason, do you think that even a reduction of 50 per cent. on a £5 holding would make any of the boys or girls stop at home?—It is wonderful how they can live on some of these small holdings, and how they have lived in the past when they were pressed down and compelled to struggle.

35140. Following up the assumption that the Congested Districts Board are ready to deal with this district, you would lay great stress on the improvement of the holdings by the exertions of the men themselves?—Yes.

35141. Would they require instructors for that purpose?—There have been instructors for the last few years from Sir Horace Plunkett's Department, but they do not reach the people.

35142. I am assuming that all that you desire was carried out and that the Congested Districts Board had to deal with this district; would you say that in order to improve the holdings it would be necessary for the Congested Districts Board to have an instructor in the locality to encourage and teach the people how to improve their farms?—Yes; undoubtedly. Once they have got their homes bought out they are open to improvement by up-to-date and scientific means.

35143. You think that there would be a necessity for such instruction?—They are extremely intelligent people in their little homes, and when the instructors come, some of them could nearly instruct the instructors sometimes.

35144. Am I to understand that they are so intelligent and know so much about farming that they don't require instruction?—I would not say that, but I do say that the small farmers in the County Down are very intelligent, and have a large amount of information that you would be surprised at.

35145. You have given your views about the land. Do you or do you not consider that in order to keep thrifty young people at home something more than that is necessary?—Yes.

35146. Your proposition then would be the encouragement of industries by the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

35147. What sort of industries have you in your mind?—There are some industries at present existing that can be benefited largely by some support being given by the Congested Districts Board.

35148. Your main contention with regard to this property is the necessity of a reduction as between the annuity and the rent of these small holders?—Yes.

35149. In order to give effect to your idea I understand that you would like to do away with the zones?—Yes.

35150. And you would like a compulsory clause?—Yes.

35151. You would do away with the zones in order to get inspection?—Under the zone system you are handicapped. You cannot secure a purchase that would meet the demands of these poor people.

35152. In regard to a compulsory clause, if the State were to carry out a policy for the benefit of the community at large, and that loss were to result from this policy, should that loss fall on the State or on an individual?—I would be sorry that anyone should suffer, but in carrying out compulsory sale I think that there are many conditions to be complied with.

35153. Do you think that if a man had landed property, or anything else, and the State required it, he should suffer loss?—The State, as I may say, in a sense, is the cause of having these people driven up to the bad lands in days gone by, and it would be only a matter of justice that they should get special treatment.

35154. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Should the State provide for the treatment?—I think it would be the duty of the State to do it.

35155. Sir John Colomb.—You say that the landlord asked twenty-four and a half years' purchase on this property, and the tenants were willing to give twenty?—There is better land sold under the Ashbourne Act under fifteen years' purchase.

35156. Take the landlord's demand at twenty-four and a half years' purchase. What would you put the tenant's demands at?—Mr. Balfour said fourteen and a half years' purchase. He is a very good authority.

35157. Would you like to take it at twelve years' which is the half of twenty-four?—I would like to take it at a fair and reasonable figure. I would take Mr. Balfour's fourteen. Mr. Parnell said ten.

35158. I will take fourteen if you like. You want inspection and compulsion. The landlord wants twenty-four and the tenant says fourteen. Suppose the inspector, when compulsion comes to be applied, says, "I don't think either of you is right; nineteen years' is about the right figure," would you be in favour, while compelling the landlord to sell at nineteen years' purchase, of compelling the tenant to pay nineteen years' purchase? It must cut both ways. Would you think that a good thing?—You would have to make a compromise in some way.

35159. You favour compulsion and inspection. Would you abide by the result; would you compel the tenant as well as the landlord?—I suppose it would work both ways. It might be injurious to the tenant as much as to the landlord.

35160. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I should like to illustrate a little further some of your replies to the Chairman and Mr. O'Kelly. How do these people now on these poor holdings supplement the income which they derive from the holdings themselves?—Sometimes they might have a member of the family at

service. Sometimes they go to Liverpool and Glasgow. A large number of them go to America, and a large number are in Australia.

35161. It seems to me then that you are dealing with a poor population, who live, to some extent, by the land and to some extent otherwise?—Yes.

35162. Perhaps that would explain your reply to Mr. O'Kelly about Meath, and your reply to Sir John Colomb about the big agricultural farms. You do not look upon migration to Meath as a practical remedy for those men?—It is a very far-fetched idea.

35163. Would your reason for that be this—that you consider, between the improvement of the holdings at home and the establishment of industries that might thrive, and the continuance of these outside sources of supply, it would be possible for a good administration to make these small men as comfortable at home as they would be in Meath?—I believe it would be, and more so.

35164. That is your point of view?—Yes.

35165. Your view is that by the development of industries and the improvement of agriculture these people for whom you are concerned would be as well off at home as by migration, or even better off?—I believe they would.

35166. Is that the reason why you don't advocate migration to Meath?—Yes; that is one of the principal reasons.

35167. You said to Sir John Colomb that it would not be fair to take large agricultural holdings for the relief of congestion. I want to know the reason for that. Take the large agricultural holder. He lives by his land, does not he?—Yes.

35168. Does not he employ a good many people?—Not so many now, since machinery has taken the place of labour.

35169. All the same, does not the tillage farmer give far more employment than the grazing farmer?—Yes, he does.

35170. In other words, the man who tills his land lives by his land on the one hand, and on the other hand, gives a fair share of employment, that is useful to the community?—Yes.

35171. Would not that be a reason to your mind why, for the relief of congestion, grazing farms should be touched before agricultural farms?—Yes.

35172. Therefore, for the relief of congestion, the grazing land you consider should come first?—Yes; it should be cut up and utilised.

35173. Is it your view that these outside sources of remuneration will continue? Do you think will the earnings from England and Scotland be available in years to come as they are now?—That is an open question. It might be that these industries in England might not continue.

35174. I ask that question to get at a further question. You said, in answer to Sir John Colomb, that it was a considerable matter for these people to have their rent reduced to a reasonable annuity through purchase?—Yes.

35175. You talked of the inducement to improvements given by ownership?—Yes.

35176. But you also said that the reduction itself was worth seeking?—Yes.

35177. Had you before your mind the case of people, mainly, whose holdings are not economic?—Partly economic and partly uneconomic.

35178. You had before your mind, to a considerable extent, I take it, the case of men whose incomes come partly from the farm and partly from outside?—Yes. These are the uneconomic.

35179. For these people you would think that the reduction of an annual payment of £5 to one of £4 10*s.* in one department of their expenditure would be a considerable advantage?—A very considerable advantage.

35180. Their budget for the year is a small one?—Yes.

35181. So that even 10*s.* might make an impression upon it?—Yes.

35182. And the aspect, as I understand, under which you would consider that the reduction in their annual payments is so important for these men, is that they depend upon several sources of income, and the extent to which they can reduce the amount expected for rent is very important for them?—Very important.

35183. Mr. O'Kelly.—How much does a penny in the £ produce in the County Down?—£2,800.

35184. Do you know has any money been stopped in the County Down from the local grants owing to losses in the flotation of stock or any other loss connected with land purchases?—None that I heard of. It is under the Ashbourne Acts that the purchase transactions took place in the mountainous districts, and the people have always paid their instalments punctually.

35185. But on the flotation of stock there is a loss, and the grants in aid of rates are the ultimate security against that loss. That being so, have you considered whether the local authority, being ultimately the security for the payment of instalments, should or should not have a voice in connection with sale and purchase?—I think it very important that they should have a voice. They have no voice at present. The Act pledges the credit of people who are not interested in land purchase, but who will be interested later on in having to pay the Government if there is default.

35186. You have referred to one estate, that of Lord Downshire, on which there is a rental of £90,000?—That was supposed to be the rental on all the estates.

35187. Suppose that estate were sold to-morrow at twenty years' purchase the price would be £1,800,000. The loss on the flotation of stock would be £270,000. Suppose the local authority of the County Down made itself responsible for that loss, would not it be a very serious imposition on the rates?—It would be a calamity.

35188. And there are other estates in the County Down to which the same might apply?—Yes; and, in addition, they are adding a year's rent to the purchase, and getting the bonus.

35189. That being so, I suppose you will agree that a very serious state of affairs is opened up for the county?—Yes.

35190. And that the people should be extremely circumspect in their negotiations with their landlords?—Yes; but unless it goes to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board they will rush into improvident bargains to get present relief. They don't mind about the rate of purchase, the country, or the British Empire, or anything else so long as they get present relief.

35191. Whilst the farmers are the most important class in the community, they are not the whole community?—They are not.

35192. The shopkeepers and professional men of Ireland are security for the ultimate repayment of these annuities?—They are.

35193. Don't you think it fair and reasonable that the authority which represents them should have a voice in these negotiations?—They should have a voice, because it affects their credit very seriously. There is the River Bann, that rises in the Mourne Mountains, and runs right through the Hilltown estates, and there is a powerful waterfall that would work any machinery. What I have said about the Downshire and Batt estates equally applies to the Annesley and other estates around here. This entire parish of Leitrim is under Lord Annesley, and the only good land on this estate Lord Annesley took from the tenants and added to his immense demesne, and has left his tenants on the ten townlands around his demesne and palatial residence to eke out a miserable existence on rocks, bogs, heather, and whins; and even for the mountains that run through these ten poor townlands the tenants have to pay a sharp rent. Lord Annesley has not even proposed to sell this property. It is generally believed that he and the other landlords have agreed to wait until they would see how the Downshire sale would end, so that they too would demand the same price.

35194. You say that Lord Annesley took this land from his tenants, and added it to his immense demesne?—Yes.

35195. From how many tenants did he take land?—About twenty-five; and then there were six others taken about the year 1870 that I remember myself in comfortable homes.

35196. What proportion in area of the whole property would be represented by the demesne?—I believe that the area of the demesne would be as extensive as the whole area of the twelve townlands outside it.

35197. Half the property has to remain unoccupied?—Yes. It is all covered with woods, planted on the ground where the tenants formerly lived.

35198. Is it all under timber now?—No. He grazes a considerable amount of it. He keeps sheep and cattle within the demesne.

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35199. Does he let any of it out as accommodation land to local tenants?—No. You could not get over the wall. Part of a road was open for the people to accommodate his tenants on twelve townlands going to market. He closed this means of ingress to the market, and they had to go round two or three miles.

35200. Contiguous to this huge demesne you have a large area of congestion?—A very large area of congestion.

35201. The congestion has been in part, at any rate, caused by the fact that Lord Annesley in 1870 consolidated the holdings of many of these people to add them to his demesne?—Those people had to look for places outside.

35202. Part of the congestion is, at any rate, accounted for by the fact that the land was taken from the people in order to extend the area of Lord Annesley's demesne?—Quite so.

35203. Would you say it would be a very unjust suggestion that this land which was added on to the demesne should be taken from Lord Annesley in order to enlarge the holdings of the adjoining tenants?—That was in contemplation ; but I don't know whether that would be effective.

35204. Would you say it is strikingly unjust?—The old theological maxim is that in justice time is neither right nor wrong.

35205. So far as it would improve the condition of the people contiguous to the Annesley Demesne you should first look to the portion of the demesne taken from the tenants in order to relieve the congestion?—Yes. It was suggested that labourers' cottages should be erected, and if the land could be taken compulsorily it could be given to the sons of small holders.

35206. You are aware that it is the policy of the two great parties in the State to put an end to congestion, and that the Tory party is as strongly in favour of it as the Liberal party?—Yes.

35207. Parliament has said that congestion must go. Do you think it worthy of Parliament that after coming to that decision it should shrink from obtaining the means necessary to give effect to its policy?—It is to be hoped so.

35208. In this particular district there is no hope for an improvement in the condition of the people unless the holdings are enlarged?—It comes just the same. It is the Hilltown Estate we have been speaking of.

35209. In this particular district there is no hope of remedying the congestion that prevails unless they get hold of portion of this particular demesne?—It would be a great advantage.

35210. Can anything be done without getting hold of portion of the demesne?—It would not get rid of congestion altogether, but it would help to do so.

35211. Do you know any other property in Ireland where the amount of land devoted to the demesne is equal to the amount occupied by tenants?—I do not. Now I would beg to submit for your consideration a few additional arguments which can be sustained by evidence in reference to this congested area. (1) Many of these poor people got relief under the Seed Relief Bill. (2) The great majority of the tenants on the above South Down Estates are under £10 valuation. (3) The rent on the majority of their holdings is not made on the land, but by the sons and daughters of these farmers who are at service with large farmers throughout Down, Antrim, and Armagh, or who go to England, Scotland, and America, and send home their hard wrought earnings which go to the rent office. (4) There is no railway facilities for these Hilltown tenantry, and hence, many of them have to convey their farming produce fifteen Irish miles to the nearest seaport market town. (5) Many sad evictions were carried out a few years ago on the Hilltown Downshire Estate for the non-payment of an impossible rent, and some of them not yet reinstated. I was present myself at one of these evictions. The tenant was an old woman, who had an imbecile niece living with her. The old woman took severely ill on the day of the eviction and I was called in to attend her, and administered to her the last rights of the Church. A few kindly neighbours who were present assured me she was in real want. A collection was at once taken up and we were able to hand over to this deserving object of charity a sum of money to relieve her in her extreme want. In a few weeks afterwards, when she recovered, she was evicted by Lord Downshire, a landlord with a rental of £90,000. If permitted I might refer you to the period of '47 and '49, the years of the famine in Ireland, and to state that in and around the Downshire Estate of Hilltown the people were found in a sad condition of distress and poverty. A Committee was formed of the leading gentlemen of the estate, of whom my father, who was poor law guardian of the Hilltown Division was one, and they met every day in the village of Hilltown and supplied the poor farmers of the vast mountain estate with soup and other means of livelihood. It is a significant and hopeful sign of the times to see not only the Newry and Downpatrick Unions, the majority of whom are Nationalists, but the Banbridge Union, three-fourths of whom are Unionists, pass resolutions requesting this Commission to hold a sitting in Castlewellan, as they were convinced that evidence could be given to show that a large portion of these Unions should be scheduled as congested. Here is what the Unionist Union of Banbridge says in its resolution, "That we the Banbridge Board of Guardians respectfully request the Commission of Inquiry into the Congested Districts Board of Ireland, to hold a sitting in Castlewellan, as we are convinced that evidence would be adduced to show that a large portion of the Union might be scheduled as congested." In addition these poor tenants in this vast barren mountain range of South Down, are filled with great hope by the announcement made by the Under Secretary, Sir Antony MacDonnell, when he declared at the Commission Court that money will never be wanting in cases of estates purchased by the Board for the founding and development of Irish industries, and in my judgment, which is supported by the public opinion of these vast populous localities, one of the best purposes this money could be put to is the establishing of suitable Irish industries in such central districts as Leitrim, Kilcoo, Hilltown, and Mayo Bridge, in order to enable those honest, hard-working and industrious peasant farmers of Down, not only to pay their instalments to the Government, but to raise their social condition and bring them up to a fairly comfortable position. Now, with reference to purchase. As one who has had considerable experience in negotiating sales and given the conditions under which tenants bargain with their landlords it is evident that the prices will be fixed too high, because for the moment the one party is receiving and the other paying away somebody else's money. In the interest then of the British Treasury, the taxpayer, the landlord, and the tenant there should be a third impartial opinion taken before the advance is made. In the interest of the tenant who is saddled with a long term of liability, such a provision is doubly necessary. Under existing circumstances the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Board are only permitted to ask questions regarding a limited class of agreements. Where the rents are judicial and the prices zone prices the Board or Commission must pay the cash and ask no questions, even though, as is proved by the Clinton sale, some of the rents may not be worth half the lowest zone price. Having regard for the future credit of Ireland and its good relations with the sister country this unfairness should be speedily removed. Now, with regard to what once was called and known as the great staple industry of the North, the cultivation of flax, I would beg to request your earnest consideration. The flax crop in this province, especially in County Down, was an important asset to help the farmers to pay their rent and meet their other liabilities. For many years past, and notwithstanding the efforts made by Sir Horace Plunkett's Agricultural Board to secure good seed and to back the farmers with new and up-to-date methods of tilling the soil, the flax industry has ceased to be beneficial to the farmers, in fact many have given up the sowing of flax, as they found it to be a complete failure. The Belfast linen merchants are now and for many years past only giving 5*s*. 6*d*. and 6*s*. 6*d*. per stone, whereas in former years the farmers could easily obtain 10*s*. and 12*s*. a stone. These Belfast merchants are at present and for many years past importing their flax from Courtrai (Belgium), and giving the peasant farmers of that self-governed country 12*s*. a stone. The large farmers of the North, as well as the small farmers, keenly feel the effect of this market depreciation, both in the yield and price of this once thriving industry. In the case of most of the holdings all along these Mourne Mountains, the land and rent are often minor elements in the struggle for existence. The

land is either so limited in amount or of so unproductive a character, that without extraneous help, actual starvation would ensue. The tenant on these uneconomic holdings are merely the occupiers of a piece of land on which he builds his cabin and pays a rent which is supposed to be agricultural, but which is not really earned out of the land, but is supplied by wages earned elsewhere, or by contributions from outside sources. Mr. Balfour in speaking of the value of such land in congested districts estimated its value at fourteen years' purchase, and Mr. Parnell at ten years' purchase. The Irish ratepayers who will be called upon to pay up if the purchasing tenants are unable to meet their instalments are not allowed any voice whatever in a transaction for which his credit was pledged. I would also beg to draw your attention to the fact that the bogs or peat fuel which once was an important asset in this part of the country is now almost exhausted. This is a serious loss and inconvenience to hundreds of these poor people who had their peat bogs so near their own doors. Now, with reference to the importation of Canadian cattle to these countries. We all know that if these restrictions be removed in the near future it will be another serious loss and embarrassment to the tenant farmers of this country, already handicapped by the keen competition from other and more favourable lands. In ten or twenty years it would be simply ruinous. One great party of the State frankly confessed that they would have voted for the opening of the ports this year, but for the position of the Irish tenant purchaser. This seems a very grave and important matter which a purchaser should take into his consideration before binding himself to a bargain for 68½ years. Referring to the poor, barren land adjoining Castlewellan, which embraces the entire area of Leitrim and part of Lower Drumgooland and Clanvoraghan, the young men when they grow up have to emigrate in pursuit of employment. The only industry in this densely-populated, mountainous district is the well-known Ballymagreghan granite quarry. To show you its superior quality over all competitors, the Albert Memorial in London was taken from this quarry. Now, I firmly believe that when the Commission Board are made aware of the value and importance of this granite industry, you will be disposed to give a helping hand in its development. If Messrs. M'Carten & Co., its owners and managers, were provided with polishing machinery and steam crane, with the assistance of a tramway to the port or railway, they could compete with other Scotch and English quarries. The railway tariff is prohibitive. For example, Mr. M'Cartan is asked to price four tons blocks for Dublin Port and Docks Board. It takes 3*s.* per ton to Ballyward railway station, and 7*s.* 6*d.* to Dublin, that is 10*s.* 6*d.* per ton; whereas Dalmeety, in Scotland, can deliver in Dublin for 4*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and to Belfast for 3*s.* per ton cheaper than the owner of this Irish quarry. In this congested district of Ballymagreeghan, the only means of living is the stone and quarry trade. Here is an instance. They were stopped work for six weeks and over 200 people were almost at beggingpoint, and quite a number of young tradesmen had to emigrate. These men would all return to their native place if this important industry would get a fair field. Orders are plentiful, and it is the finest rock procurable, and what is more, it is inexhaustible and only requires facilities in transit and up-to-date machinery to employ hundreds of hands. The tradesmen and young learners, are all natives. If the Commissioners could spare time to pay the quarry a visit, when in Castlewellan, it would forcibly bring before you the class of work that can be done on the mountain side. There is also an iron ore industry in the Decornet mountains, a few miles inland from Castlewellan. Members of an English company had it examined thirty years ago by experts who pronounced it the best iron ore in any country of the world, even of Spain or America. The company sent over a representative who for many years resided near the mine, but the Government took no further steps to have it utilised, and there it remains to this day, one of our latent sources of wealth, while the people who could have found employment in its development are to-day scattered over the world. There is now a new railway that runs very near it, and it only requires a friendly Government, whether English or Irish, to have this mine of wealth developed, and afford employment to the people.

35212. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say that these quarries constitute a source of national wealth? Yes. *May* 16, 1907. Rev. Andrew Lowry.

35213. Is it your view that in a poor country like Ireland there should be some public body to see that the most is made of that source of wealth?—Yes.

35214. Are you aware that the Irish quarrying industry is seriously threatened by its rivals abroad? Yes.

35215. Irish granite has to compete not merely with Aberdeen granite, but with granite from Sweden and Russia?—Yes.

35216. Is it your view that that is all the greater reason that some public authority should see that the Irish quarries should have the best possible provision in the way of transit facilities?—Yes.

35217. Would you go further, and say that some public body in Ireland ought to employ an expert to visit these districts where the people allege, with some reason, that valuable quarries could be opened?—Yes. There should be an expert employed. That is most earnestly to be desired, because you have evidences of their wealth. Some of them are in working order in a small way, and some of them are yet untouched.

35218. Therefore, you think it reasonable for those interested in the quarries of Ireland to expect that a public body would investigate those districts in which quarries are said to exist?—Yes.

35219. And also that a friendly eye should be had for transit facilities?—Yes.

35220. And, in the third place, that anything that instruction could do ought to be done to enable those who were interested to make the most of these sources of wealth?—Yes.

35221. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Of course, we all greatly regret the emigration to which you have alluded; but has not it been your observation in every country in the world, and among all classes, that the young, strong, and healthy have to leave their homes and go to the uttermost parts of the world to seek a living?—Yes.

35222. It is not peculiar to Ireland nor to any class in Ireland?—No; but in the case of the quarries I refer to, the young men could make a good livelihood in the quarries if they had the facilities of transit. They are very deserving, industrious young men, well skilled in their work. Mr. M'Cartan, a brother of the late member for the division in Parliament, is working this quarry, but at great inconvenience, because the Scotch quarries can send to Dublin at a very small percentage compared to what he has to pay.

35223. You have given an instance of a quarry having been stopped for six weeks—when was that?—About two months ago.

35224. Why was the quarry stopped?—The foreman left, and they were looking for another to take his place. There was some important order on hands that required his presence.

35225. How far is this quarry from Castlewellan?—About a mile.

35226. Mr. O'KELLY.—You have said that emigration is not peculiar to Ireland, and that there was emigration from other countries?—Yes.

35227. At present emigration is drawing upon our capital, and our population is declining through emigration?—Yes.

35228. Do you know any other country in the world where the population is declining through emigration?—No.

35229. In these countries there is no objection to the people going, nor would there be any objection in our country if the surplus population were going?—No.

35230 So that, after all, the kind of emigration we have in Ireland is peculiar to one country, and to one country alone—Ireland?—Yes; and in this imperial province of Ulster the emigration is quite as much as in other places in the South and West.

35231. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not the granite industry a very important one for Newry?—Most important.

35232 Does not the amount of money made in this locality through granite quarries show that there is a field, and a profitable field, for investigation into this matter of quarries?—Yes, a very important field.

35233. The new Cathedral in Newry is being rebuilt

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of native granite?—Yes, just outside the town, from the stone of the place.

35234. Native workmen have been employed in dressing native granite?—Yes.

35235. That is what you would like to see going on—wherever good stone is to be got in Ireland?—Yes; and Mr. M'Cartan cannot supply the orders that he could get if his quarry was equipped with polishing machinery, and that would employ 200 or 300 individuals.

Very Rev. Eugene Canon M'Kenna examined.

Very Rev. Eugene Canon M'Kenna

35236. Sir John Colomb.—You come from Castleblayney?—From the vicinity of Castleblayney. I have been asked by the Monaghan County Committee to give evidence on behalf of the small farmers of the county. I wish to describe the necessity that exists in the parish I came from for some special protection. The district is very high, and the farms are extremely highly-rented, even after two judicial reductions. The County Monaghan is the highest-rented county in Ireland. The reason is that the valuation began in 1848, and the Castleblayney, Newry and Armagh Unions were the last three unions finished. They were finished in 1864 and 1865. In the intervening years the prices of farm produce had gone up, because of the Crimean War and the Civil War in America; and for that reason the County Monaghan is, in proportion to its rateable capacity, the most highly rated county in Ireland. The agricultural valuation in the County Monaghan is £1 3*s.* 4*d.* per Irish acre, leaving out water, bog, and waste, while in Kildare it is only £1 2*s.* If you compare Monaghan with the neighbouring counties of Fermanagh, Tyrone, Derry and Cavan you will see that it is 30 per cent. higher than those counties, and the same contrast will hold good if you compare Monaghan with King's County, Queen's County, Wexford, Longford, Limerick and Tipperary. One of the results is that the rents are terribly high. I find by the statistical records the rent was raised so much above the valuation. To start with, the valuation was one-third too high, and the rent was then raised proportionately high. I have a record—it is very hard to get them now—of old receipts, which I obtained from a family that preserved them. In this case on the side of a mountain the rent of five acres Irish was £6 7*s.* 1*d.*, in 1844. In 1862 it was £7 18*s.* 11*d.* In 1867 it was £11 18*s.* 8*d.* There are eleven townlands in my parish, and the average height of these townlands is between 700 and 800 feet above the level of the sea. That part of the country is not protected from the Northern blasts in April and May. We have an exceedingly cold climate—so much so, that in that part of the country neither grass nor any other crop will make any progress from the middle of October until the middle of April; and as the Commissioners would not bring down the second-term rents to what they should be, this land, some of which is now rented at £1 an Irish acre, would, if judges were to inspect it, be declared to be worth not more than 9*s.* an Irish acre. I consider the farmers on all the hilly and mountain land of this country should have special protection when purchasing their holdings.

35237. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is now the rent per acre of the farm of five Irish acres, to which you have referred?—It is now £1 1*s.* per acre.

35238. It is lower now than it was in 1844?—Yes, a little lower. That is only one townland of the eleven that I specially refer to. I thought it better to get a few concrete cases. The rent of another townland about ninety years ago was forty guineas. It is now, after the second judicial lease, £126, and that represents a reduction of 40 per cent. on the highest rent. I think that this would go in some way to explain the high rents. About the beginning of the last century the district was a good one for flax-growing, but the high, clay lands would not grow it unless the people cultivated it first with spade labour, taking potatoes from it, and manuring it well, and then it would grow some flax, which they turned into linen. While that continued they were very well off, and then the rent was increased, and it was never taken down. On these eleven townlands, comprising 3,500 acres there are living about 200 families, and even their second-term rents are exceedingly high. I know one case of a man named Duffy, whose rent was very high, and who held eleven acres of land. He was evicted, and everyone thought it a pity, as he had a family, that he should be left without a home. Neighbours went to the agent, and said that something should be done, and that if he was let remain in his house and got an acre of land for potatoes the neighbours would buy the grazing. That was done. In about ten years, when his eldest boy, after being hired, was able to have some money, he got a future tenant's lease from Judge Ross's Court for seven years by paying £40. He held it for seven years at a yearly rent of £12 15*s.* 6*d.*, but was not able to make the rent of it. He just had it for his poor mother and brother and sister. After eight years, a young brother, who is now a fireman in a creamery close by with a fixed salary, undertook the obligation. His elder brother had let the ground except one acre, and he never made the rent by letting it. Although the land was £1 3*s.* an Irish acre, a very reliable man told me he had three acres of it one year for £2 10*s.*, and another year for £2 7*s.* 6*d.*

35239. Sir John Colomb.—You have given some interesting illustrations to prove that the rents are too high. But what this Commission is concerned with chiefly is congestion—that is, groups of very small holdings. Can you tell us anything about that in the Castleblayney district?—I did not pay attention so much to that as to this feature, which is general in the poverty-stricken districts that are embarrassed.

35240. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is the reason why Sir John asks you whether in the Castleblayney district there are many holdings of low valuation?—The valuation is no test. It is far too high. The rent was raised in proportion, and for that reason I say that the district would require some special protection, such as can be afforded by the Congested Districts Board. Unless something like that is done for them the people cannot live there. They used to have bog, but that is gone. An intelligent man, whose rent had been reduced from £18 to £11, told me he would prefer to pay the old rent with the bog to the present rent without the bog. Compared with sixty years ago, there are only 100 people in County Monaghan now for every 280 who were there at that time. In those days there was a great deal of spinning, weaving, and bleaching, and corn milling for wheat.

35241. Sir John Colomb.—You have referred to the existence of corn mills for grinding wheat sixty years ago, but in 1846 a different fiscal system prevailed in the country than at the present time?—Yes.

35242. Take, say, 1876, when the fiscal system had changed to what it is now: has there been any great decline in corn growing and milling since then?—It had reached bottom by that time.

35243. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is the land going out of tillage a good deal?—It is much the same since I went there, eighteen years ago; but the population is steadily decreasing. The loss of turbary presses heavily on the holders, and the rents are still 50 per cent. too high. I know a small holding of three acres the rent of which, up to a few years before 1867, was £2 15*s.* After that it was raised to £4 10*s.* When the rent was £2 15*s.* the tenant had thirty perches of bog. When the rent was raised to £4 10*s.* the bog was taken from him, and he was charged 1*s.* a perch. After that it was raised to 1*s.* 3*d.* a perch, and later on the Court of Chancery raised the bog on these poor people to 2*s.* a perch. I consider Judge Ross's Court to be the worst and harshest landlord in my district.

35244. Sir John Colomb.—Is your complaint about the turf that it is too dear?—That is so in individual cases, but in the case of 80 per cent. of the people the turf is practically exhausted in my district.

35245. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where do they get their fuel?—They are cutting what they call sods, or they go a distance, and pay 4*s.* 6*d.* a perch to people who have a few acres of bog. The man with the three-acre holding, to whom I have referred, whose rent was raised from £2 15*s.* to £4 10*s.*, has his rent at present reduced back to £2 6*s.*, but he has to pay for his bog; and if he paid for the quantity that he used to cut

when his rent, including turbary, was £2 15s., his rent now would be £5 or £6. I would suggest that the entire of the end of the County Monaghan, where I live, which is all hilly land, should be taken under some Board, that will give them special protection, and I would suggest compulsory sale at a fair price. But if there were, say, 24½ years' purchase of land rented at £1 1s. an acre, whose real value was only 9s., then without the bonus the price would amount to 57 years' purchase; so that it would not do to have compulsory purchase on such second-term rents. The zones, in my opinion, especially for all poor lands, should be altogether abolished; and, furthermore, I believe that if the zones are not abolished, the people cannot continue to pay the annuities on these poor lands. The great obstacle to increased energy among the rural population is the want of security. It may be said that they have security under the Act of 1881. That can be disputed; for if a man fails to pay his rent all his property in the land is gone. I saw some strange cases that would illustrate the necessity for compulsory sale and inspection. I do not like to say anything that would appear harsh, but a person, however he may feel it, must sometimes speak out firmly what he has to say. I know a certain land agent and landlord, and I may mention three or four of the things which they did, and which frightened the people very much, and embarrassed them. There was a sale seventeen years ago. An inspector came down from the Land Commission in Dublin, and refused to sanction the full price of some of the holdings, as they were not economic, and the people were very poor, and could pay scarcely anything. This agent went to these tenants, and said, "Unless you sign promissory notes to pay the difference to the landlord there will be no sale." There happened to be with me at the time a young man from one of these townlands. I at once sent him off with the message, "Tell your brother, and he will tell the others, not to sign anything for this gentleman; they cannot be compelled to sign, and if they do, they will put a burden on themselves and their children." Nothing disheartens these people so much as a burden. One of the great benefits of sale is the confidence and encouragement that it gives to them. At present they have no confidence. That is to say, if any mishap renders them unable to pay a year's rent they may lose their homes. If they had them purchased out they could devote their time and energy to improving them. There was a man who came to my district from Scotland, and purchased a small piece of waste, where there had been a bog, about one and a half acres. It was worth nothing almost. He got possession of it, and built a house that would cost any public body £100 to build. After a time, owing to a death in his family, he went back to Scotland to live. A man came to buy this little holding from him, and he could not get it, because the landlord had to be pleased with the tenant. Another man came to purchase it. He purchased it, and gave £50 for the house and the piece of ground. There was a judicial lease for 18s. When the arrangement was being made with the landlord to get it changed, he raised the rent to £1, and gave a lease, not of a present tenancy, but of a future tenancy, to the incoming tenant. I happened to hear about it, and told the man that he was acting very foolishly, as he could be put out or his rent could be increased at the end of fifteen years, I told him to see if the courts would have justice done, as he did not know the effect of what he was doing when he entered into the arrangement. He took no action, and I said if he did not do something I would write to his friends in America and stop them sending any more money to him. The result was that at last he went to the county court and the judge made him a present tenant at a rent of £1. I know of another case in which the same gentleman in a sale of a small property wanted to change as a basis of purchasing the second term judicial rents to first-term rents, so that the price to be given by the tenant, who did not understand what was done, would be increased to 31 4-5 years' purchase of the second-term rents. In one case in question the first-term rent was £12 and the second £9 6s. And this agent asked 24½ years' purchase of the first-term rent, which would amount to 31 4-5 of second-term. There may be hundreds of cases like these that I hear nothing about. To save these people from such risk they should get their little farms by compulsory purchase at a fair price. Another objectionable thing in my district is the system of future tenancies. There are about 580 farmers in my parish, of whom I am well acquainted with about 500. Of these 500 men, 92 purchased under the Ashbourne-Balfour Acts. Of the remainder there are at least 60 or 70, and probably about 20 more who are future tenants. I say probably more, because from what I have heard it appears that there is a certain number of people who are future tenants, but are ashamed to let it be known. Their children have gone to America, and send home money, and the farmers appear to be thriving, and won't admit that they are future tenants. Most of these future tenants are in a terrible condition. It means this, that the rack-rents of thirty years ago are perpetuated, and these people cannot get judicial leases, and the rent is paid by sons and daughters in America, or England and Scotland, and to a great extent in the case of four-fifths of the other small farmers of my parish and of many other parishes that I know of. Another point I would wish to refer to is the misapprehensions arising from the high purchase prices given by one tenant to another. It does not follow from these high prices that the land is worth such prices. Those prices arise from the economic conditions of the country and the disproportion there is between supply and demand. The people of the country don't wish the whole family to leave the place. They wish to stick by the old place if possible, and thus very few farms come into the market annually—to the best of my opinion not the half of one per cent. Very few are sold, and the few that are are acquired by officials, school teachers, or rural postmen and returned Americans. These men, partly through a laudable sort of sentimentality, wish to spend the last years of their life among the scenes of their youth, and give high prices to get farms, but the farmers are not able to give these prices. I know a case of a farm of fifteen Irish acres sold about fifteen years ago. The first judicial rent was £17 6s. The farm was sold for £100, and the buildings on the farm were worth £200. The landlord claimed £25 or £30. It was one of these rare cases, in which they gave timber and slates. The rest was the tenant's. One hundred pounds was all he got for house, fences, and all the rest. I knew another case that occurred within the last six months, in which a young man who earned some money in Glasgow wished to have a farm in Ireland. He bought a farm of ten acres within a mile of Monaghan-road Station for £145. The rent was £9 5s. The purchase money would not build the houses and fences and give anything for the unexhausted manure. So it is quite a fallacy to imagine that the high prices of farms are a proof that land is valuable in Ireland, or that the people can make anything out of the land.

Mr. JOHN M'EVOY examined.

35246. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You represent the Technical Instruction Committee of the County Down?—Yes.

35247. Would you kindly bring before the Commission the points you wish to emphasise?—The general schemes of the Department are working well through the County Down, but districts that have been referred to are receiving no benefits, or very slight benefits, from these schemes. The reason is, I believe, that the people are too poor to purchase live stock under the scheme; and I think if these districts were scheduled under the Congested Districts Board they might supply them with cattle-breeding stock, and some other things like that.

Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I would just like to correct that. His lordship will tell you that by a recent change what was formerly done by the Congested Districts Board in congested areas for the purpose of supplying cattle is now done by the Agricultural Department.

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Mr. John M'Evoy.

35249. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Sir John has put the case quite accurately, as might be expected, to you. For some years past the agricultural work formerly done by the Congested Districts Board has been discharged by the Agricultural Department. You are stating to the Commissioners now, however, that the work of the Agricultural Department does not reach the poorest districts in the county?—Yes. It does not reach for the reason I have stated. The people are too poor to buy premium bulls, or to improve the breeds of any of their stock.

35250. And in your opinion the poorest districts do not receive at present the treatment that is adequate for their requirements?—Yes; I would say so. I don't live in those districts. I know very little about them. I only know them by repute, but I believe that there are many works that might be done through the country that would be beneficial to the people. There are a lot of bad roads through the country. They have often applied to the District Council to get roads put on the county, but these applications cannot be entertained for want of money. I think it would assist some of these districts if they had good roads leading to the markets.

35251. Mr. O'Kelly.—Have you separate county committees for agricultural and technical instruction in the County Down?—No. One body does all.

35252. What was the nature of the agricultural schemes in the County Down?—They give assistance to shows—they give nominations to mares, pay fees to approved stallions, give premiums to men who buy premium bulls, which are available for a certain number of cattle at a small fee. They also give prizes for growing flax, and for the best kept cottages, and the best kept small farms.

35253. There are no scheduled congested areas in the County Down?—Not that I am aware of.

35254. Consequently each electoral division contributes to the rate payable to the local agricultural Committee?—Certainly.

35255. Was this agricultural scheme prepared by yourself or by the Department of Agriculture?—By the Department of Agriculture.

35256. Was it designed to bring good to the greatest number?—Yes; I suppose so.

35257. How is it it does not reach the very poor?—Some of the schemes for fowl, etc., might reach them, but I don't see how the breeding of cattle or horses could reach them.

35258. Can you give me an approximate idea of the amount spent on subsidising shows and premium bulls, and the amount given for the development and encouragement of cottage industries?—I could not tell you that. With regard to premium bulls and boars, they are doing a lot of good through the county, because good bulls and boars can be let to those people for a shilling a service.

35259. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would this be a summary of your replies: that there are poor areas even in the County Down that are not sufficiently provided for under the general arrangements, and that require specialised treatment?—Yes; I think so.

35260. Sir John Colomb.—Are you a farmer yourself?—Yes.

35261. What is the extent of your farm?—I have a brother who lives with me. We farm about 100 Irish acres.

35262. Do you agree with the evidence given earlier in the day that four-fifths of the land of farms in this part of Ireland is in tillage?—No; I don't agree with that.

35263. It was also stated that on farms of thirty acres of that same land cattle are not only produced, but are also matured and finished; do you agree with that?—Not quite. As a rule the cattle in the Newry district are sold at a year or a year and a half old. They are either shipped to England or are sold to large graziers from Meath or Westmeath who come to buy stock for grazing. There are large farms where they do finish cattle. We finish most of them ourselves, though I don't know whether it is as profitable as to sell them the other way.

35264. Then you disagree with the opinion that farmers with farms as small as thirty acres do produce, mature, and finish their beasts?—They do not finish nearly all what they rear. They might finish one or two in the year, but I don't believe, as a rule, they do.

35265. It is not the principle of their farming to do it?—It is not the principle in the County Down.

35266. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When you state that an agricultural farmer in the County Down does not keep so much as three-fourths of his farm under tillage perhaps there may be some little explanation of your statement that will make it quite consistent with what the former witness stated. The former witness when telling us that three-fourths of the farm would be under tillage told us that in the rotation of that farm certain periods in grass are classified as tillage. Suppose you take those two or three years when the farm is in grass as tillage, would it then be true to say that in the County Down on an agricultural farm three-fourths or more of the farm is in tillage?—Would you take out the grazing grounds and not call that tillage?

35267. What he did take out was the land permanently under grass and meadow. He said if you exclude that then three-fourths or four-fifths of a well tilled farm in the County Down is under tillage?—I would not say it is. I could not think it.

Mr. O'Hare.—I did not mean that every farmer with thirty acres finishes his cattle, but a good many of them do.

Very Rev. Canon Quin examined.

Very Rev. Canon Quin.

35268. Chairman.—You reside at Camlough, in the County Armagh?—Yes.

35269. You represent the Executive of the United Irish League for South Armagh?—Yes.

35270. Kindly bring before the Commission the points to which you wish to draw attention?—I did not intend to give any evidence before this Commission, but on account of having taken active part in the movement for land reform during 40 years, and having joined Sir Horace Plunkett in the work of the Agricultural Department, and Dr. Hyde in the language movement, I was pressed to give my views to the Commission and I yielded. My first point is with regard to South Armagh as a congested area. My second is as to the industries to be established in order that the people might live and thrive in these areas; and the third is with regard to land purchase. On the first point I think I can prove that South Armagh is as congested as any place in Ireland, with the exception of the Rosses of Donegal, with parts of Leitrim, Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, and hence requires exceptional treatment, and should be scheduled as a congested area; and if there are benefits to be derived through the Congested Districts Board our poor district, which you will probably visit to-morrow, should receive those benefits as well as Donegal, Mayo, with the rest of Ireland. My parish is something like fourteen miles long by six broad, and all through the parish the tenants have bought out either under the Ashbourne-Balfour Acts or the recent Act.

35271. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You were the negotiator yourself?—I negotiated for nearly 3,000 tenants directly with the landlords and agents. Recently they have purchased on the estate of Captain Alexander at Forkhill, five miles from Newry. On that estate there are 692 holdings; 559 of these holdings are rented under £4, and down to £2 and £1. There are 113 holdings rented at from £4 to £10, and about twenty holdings rented at upwards of £10. It is a very congested area, and very poor. Another estate, Johnston estate, is alongside Alexander's estate, and has 252 holdings. Of these 207 are under £4 rental, and forty-three between £4 and £10, and there are two above £10. On the Littledale estate some of which is in my parish, there are 67 holdings. Of these fifty-nine are under £4, and eight between £4 and £10. There are none above £10.

35272. All these holdings are now sold?—Yes. On Richardson's estate, close to Bessbrook, has been sold lately though they have not yet signed, the average would be about the same. On some of the estates in South Armagh, near Crossmaglen, I think that the average would scarcely even reach that.

35273. At what do you put the average valuation of the holdings in South Armagh; take those special estates that you have been talking about?—I think it would

be less than £4. Most of them are from £4 down to £1. There is a belt of land running up from Newry here into the County Monaghan, along Slieve Gullion, and all those mountain regions are congested. What they call the Lower Orrier, from Bessbrook down to Newry, is not congested. My parish lies along there. About half of it is congested and half is not congested. Mr. Close's estate, Mr. Wilson's estate, and others are bought out, but there is no congestion. My argument is this: even if they had the land for nothing in the congested portions they could not live and thrive in their holdings.

35274. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are there no mills or industries in the district?—I am coming to that point. What I would insist on is that South Armagh should be scheduled as a congested district, and receive whatever benefits are to be derived from the Congested Districts Board in the future, and not have them confined to Donegal, Mayo, or Kerry.

35275. You understand that the Congested Districts Board have no power themselves to extend their area of operations, and that it would require an alteration in the law to enable this to be done?—Yes, but you can recommend that. In 1881 I gave evidence before the Bessborough Commission, which was a very important one. It was the precursor of the 1881 Act. One of the most momentous Acts ever passed for Ireland. It was good for landlords and for tenants alike. That Commission had far-telling results. I gave evidence there from this district, and unfortunately am the only survivor. I look upon this Commission as equally important, and hope that it will have equally far-reaching results on the congested areas of Ireland, because the congested areas are now the difficulty in settling the land problem in Ireland.

35276. Mr. O'KELLY.—You would like to have South Armagh scheduled and to have the Congested Districts Board do there what they do elsewhere through the country?—Yes.

35277. What would you do with the Estates Commissioners?—I don't think we have much to do with them when we have bought out so much. Some of them have not bought yet; but in my parish, and three or four other parishes, the Congested Districts Board would be more serviceable and more profitable.

35278. You will admit that there is some disadvantage in having two Boards doing the same class of work in the one county?—I think they should have a perfect understanding between each other.

35279. An attempt was made in that direction, and I understand it was not altogether successful?—If this new Bill passes the Congested Districts Board will have extended powers. From my knowledge of their work in Donegal and elsewhere, I think it would be a great pity if the Congested Districts Board did not get more money and more powers. They have done very good work.

35280. Assuming it is a disadvantage to have two bodies doing the same kind of work in the one county, would you then be in favour of handing over South Armagh to the Congested Districts Board, leaving the Board to deal with the problem that they find there?—I would.

35281. Keeping the Estates Commissioners out altogether?—Yes. That is throwing no reflection on the Estates Commissioners. They are doing their own work, and doing it well; but I would be very sorry to see a body that has done such good work superseded by another body doing equally good work. I think that they should both co-operate in working for the good of Ireland.

35282. But you would have one body working in one particular area and the other in another area?—That would happen. The Congested Districts Board would be confined to districts where there is congestion. In places where there is no congestion the Estates Commissioners would have full scope. In the greater part of Armagh there is plenty of the best of land with which they could deal.

35283. Your preference for the Congested Districts Board arises from your knowledge of the good work that the Board has been doing in the past?—Yes; as far as my knowledge goes.

35284. You would be rather reluctant to hand over the same class of work to a Board the members of which have not the same experience as the members of the Congested Districts Board?—I don't care to give a preference to one body over another when both are doing good work.

35285. Remember that the Estates Commissioners are also a Congested Districts Board within the meaning of the Act?—They have a great number of functions besides the relief of congestion. The Congested Districts Board work is exclusively in congested areas.

35286. Does not it seem reasonable to suggest that the body that has the greater experience should be selected for doing that particular class of work, such as dealing with the problems of congestion?—Yes; that is the Congested Districts Board.

35287. And that is why you would have more confidence in committing to them the work in South Armagh?—Quite so. The next point, which I think a very grave point, is with regard to these poor people—can they be migrated, say, to places in the County Meath or County Louth? Of course, if these large grazing farms were cut up as I would be most anxious that they should be, it might be done, but the question of migration might also have its serious difficulties. The people of Louth—where there is a good deal of congestion—and of Meath would probably object to people from the outside, because they would have plenty of poor people who were forced from these large areas in my own time; because I remember 1847 well, and all these evictions in Meath, and the clearances of the holdings, and those who did not go to America were forced into the small holdings in the barren districts. Now, the people are most anxious to return to the homes that their fathers possessed, and I would say that they should have a preference. But what I hold is that there is not any necessity for migration if we had industries established here. In South Armagh, here, especially in my parish, we have certain industries. We have, in Bessbrook, a mill that employs 2,600 girls. There is no employment for men, except a few, such as mechanics. About twenty-five years ago they employed over 300 hacklers. They applied machinery to that work, and now there are only twelve or eighteen employed. To that factory girls come from three miles around from this congested district that I mention. There is a population of about 4,000 in Bessbrook, but the girls come from three miles around to the mills, and it is of great importance to them. About 1874, when I came there as parish priest, they were paying out at Bessbrook quarries about £1,000 a week. It was carried on until Mr. Flinn died about twelve years ago. Mr. Richardson then let the quarries to a man named Sturgeon for ten years at £100 a year. Mr. Sturgeon never worked the quarry, but absolutely closed it up, thereby depriving us of that £1,000 a week. That left me, when the hacklers had gone away, and the 500 men in the quarries were disemployed, with a congregation of women and no men. That is a very serious matter. It would be a good thing if these quarries were re-opened, and they could be re-opened now because they have fallen into Mr. Richardson's hands. They are the best of quarries, though now filled with water, and would give employment to 400 or 500 men.

35288. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—People do not give up things that pay them, and I conclude that the first owner kept on the quarries because they paid him; but if they paid the second man how do you account for his giving up a thing that would put money in his pocket?—The man who took it after the last man died took it with the object of boycotting the district for the Newry district.

35289. To lose money himself?—He has paid £100 a year for ten years and has never earned sixpence by it.

35290. My experience of the world is that a man will stick pretty tightly to a thing that is bringing in money, and if it is a paying concern I cannot understand why a man would be so foolish as to shut it up. The first man who died would not have carried it on unless he made a profit out of it?—He was at no loss.

35291. A man does not give himself great trouble in business unless he makes money by it. After the last man died what happened?—It fell into the hands of the lord of the soil and he let it for £100 a year to a man who did not intend to work it.

35292. Why did he pay £100 a year for it if he did not want to work it?—Just to close it up. He had quarries in Newry.

35293. He bought it up to stop competition against his own quarry?—Yes. In Lislea district we have a splendid quarry. It is a congested district. We have probably the best stone that could be got. Here is a certificate about it (*produces certificate*). I have also

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brought a specimen of the stone (*produces specimen stone*). It is the hardest stone and the best for setts in the three kingdoms. That quarry, if developed, would give employment to 200 or 300 hands and some assistance might be given to this project. That would relieve the whole district and make these uneconomic holdings economic in a sense. The people would remain at home and they would be more comfortable probably than if they migrated to Westmeath or the County Louth. The quarry that was closed was splendid for ornamental work and also for setts, but this quarry is much better for setts, because it is very hard. This Lislea quarry is in a distinct congested area from the Bessbrook quarry. What I want to try to show to the Commission is this: that there is a great possibility of establishing industries especially in those places where the people have bought out.

35294. Mr. O'Kelly.—Was this Lislea quarry ever worked?—It is being worked now, but slowly.

35295. Are the workers local people?—Local people.

35296. Have they been trained in the work of dressing stones?—Yes; and they had very large orders from Belfast, and they are trying to get them from Glasgow and elsewhere.

35297. Had you to teach them how to dress the stones?—We have any number of them well taught. They were all sett makers when this old quarry was going on. Then they had to leave to go to other quarries. Now they could return to us. They are all instructed.

35298. You have orders at present from Belfast?—Yes.

35299. What is it that hinders the expansion of this development?—The want of orders and the want of capital.

35300. What steps, in your view, ought to be taken to assist the industry? What would be the nature of the assistance you would require?—We would require some little money assistance in the beginning to encourage us until we should be established. A child requires aid until it can walk; when it can walk it can go along by itself. When these are put in the market I think we can succeed well.

35301. You say that the local people are already well-trained as makers of the setts. What form would the expenditure take, supposing you got the money?—In my opinion, if we were under the Congested Districts Board, it would be for the Board to lay down terms. In Donegal they spend money and say it must be returned, or they give it as a free gift, or do something to encourage the industry.

35302. But my point is this: generally the aid given by the Department of Agriculture to new industries is in the shape of teaching the technique of the particular trade in which these local people are engaged. You say that the local people understand the work of dressing the setts. That being so, supposing you got a grant to-morrow morning, what would you devote it to?—I would devote it to developing the quarry.

35303. By developing the quarry you mean what?—Working it properly, and trying to get orders and also the polishing of the fine stone.

35304. Does not some local man own the quarry?—Yes.

35304a. Can he provide the capital requisite for polishing and so forth?—He could. He is a man with £500 or £600 capital, but when you have £500 or £600 in stock and there is a delay in getting orders for setts and so on, his capital is exhausted; but if there was a little encouragement given the Congested Districts Board could see for themselves whether it could be developed.

35305. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you say a bonus per ton on the output for a year or two would be a good way of encouraging the quarries?—I think that would be a great encouragement. We will take another industry—the shirt-making. Some years ago, I, with Sir Horace Plunkett and all those people took a very great interest in establishing shirt-making in the district. An Inspector from Dublin was sent down and it was to be worked in my own parish. Unfortunately I was from home and he was got to put it in Mullaghbawn. There were old schools there, and I was delighted, because Mullaghbawn is a very congested area and the people were very poor before that; so that I was delighted that there was an industry established in Mullaghbawn, although I lost it myself. But there is no jealousy on these points as long as it is for the good of the country. The Rev. Father Johnston undertook to work it out. They established a branch of the Derry shirt-making in Dundalk. It failed in the town of Dundalk. There was a branch of it in Mullaghbawn, which probably you will pass to-morrow. Father Johnston heroically sustained this industry, to his credit be it told, and he applied to a firm in Manchester and put it under their care, and they undertook it and worked it out. Some time ago, when I entered the school the girls were very poor-looking, because they were extremely poor, but the industry is now giving employment to from 80 to 100 girls, as fine specimens of Irish girls as one could see anywhere, well-fed and clothed, fine-looking girls. That is one employment. The land was purchased out recently and this industry supplements the little income that may be derived from the farms, and they are quite happy. I don't know any place in the North of Ireland progressing more than Mullaghbawn. At first, the girls earned very small wages, but now they are earning from eight to ten shillings. If there were two or three girls in each house you would see the comfort that that will bring. In Crossmaglen you will find an industry established by Rev. Canon M'Geeney, who suffered personal loss in the beginning, but he bore on, and employment is now given in crochet and different other branches of needlework from 100 to 200. If these were established and if the industries could be brought into their own homes it would keep the people at home and probably make them as comfortable as if they were migrated either to Louth or to Meath. Now, I come to the purchase of land, the last point. I myself negotiated under the Ashbourne and Balfour Acts and I can tell you very clearly how much the price has gone up under the 1903 Act. The first estate I bought was that of the Rev. Mr. Glenny, Rector of Warrenpoint. We bought that about six or seven years ago. We divided the rent by two and he asked 18 and we offered 16, and we closed at 17 years' purchase of second term rents. Then we bought from Mrs. Quinn, three townlands, all congested. We cut the old rent in two and gave 17 years' purchase on half the rental. She negotiated first for 16 and we in our generosity gave her 17.

35306. Sir John Colomb.—What are we to understand by half the rental?—It was under lease at first. We fixed a fair rent by reducing the old rent to half what it had been, and we gave 17 years' purchase of the reduced rent.

35307. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was it an agricultural estate?—Yes.

35308. Was the rent which was reduced a very high rent before reduction?—Yes.

35309. Did you consider half the rent a fair rent?—Yes; and so did the landlady.

35310. She thought 16 years' purchase was enough?—Yes.

35311. You said 17?—We gave 17 for another reason, because we gave the same to Dr. Glenny.

35312. Sir John Colomb.—Before the negotiations were the tenants paying the rent which you afterwards cut in half?—They were for some time, not immediately before it, because immediately before it there was a judicial rent fixed, and I think they got about 7*s.* 6*d.* or 8*s.* in the pound of a reduction. Then we came in and bought, and they were coming in for a second term rent and she said we should split the old rent in two and make it a second term rent and sell on that basis. Then the 1903 Act was passed and we requested the landlords to sell on reasonable terms and we would meet them reasonably. The first we tried was Alexander's Estate. We were negotiating for two years. The landlord asked 23 years' purchase and we came as far as 21. Then we came to close quarters and there was a sale at 22½. Then after that Sturgon was sold. It was better land and brought 23½ years' purchase. Mr. Richardson's was purchased lately at 20¾ years' purchase on first term rents, that is 6*s.* 6*d.* in the pound on first term rents and 4*s.* 6*d.* on second term rents. The last I bought was Mr. Littledale's estate. It was part of the Whalley estate; and for the townland that we bought from Mr. Fowler, who is the agent in town here, 23 years' purchase was given. So in these cases the landlords got six years more, plus the bonus, than was given under the old Act. So the Quinns were not thankful to me, because if they had remained a little while longer without selling they would have got nine years more

purchase for their lands. What I say is this. For the purchase of good land 24½ years' purchase is fairly equitable. That is in the Lower Orrior. The sale prices in the congested areas are, however, very high. The landlords are holding for in fact extravagant terms. Their argument is that they want their net income on second term rents, congested areas and all that. It is a fair principle on good land. It is not a fair principle on bad land. While the good land of Armagh and County Down is being sold the bad land in congested areas is not being sold. The farmers on the good land who were fairly well-to-do, considering the circumstances of Ireland, have bought out; the landlords are now holding out for extravagant prices on the bad lands. What I hold is this, and I suggest it, on reflection, as a person who knows a good deal about the sale of land. While the landlords of bad land cannot sell under the terms of the Ashbourne Act so as to get a fair price, which they should get if compelled to sell, and the tenants cannot buy under the Act of 1903, which remains to them a dead letter. So far as the congested areas are concerned there are three classes of land: first, prime land; second, medium land, and third, bog and mountain land that is of bad quality. If the congested districts are not dealt with in the near future they will deal with themselves and there will be a row raised, greater than the row in 1881. Meantime, they are waiting to see what will be done. What I would suggest is this, I would give no bonus on sales of 24½ years' purchase, because if a man gets 24½ years' purchase he can so arrange it that it will produce his net income, and sales of that kind should not be facilitated by the bonus. Then in the case of sales of land of the second and third classes I say that the tenant should pay about 18 years' purchase as a standard, and the landlord should get about 20 per cent. on that, which would bring the price up sufficient to produce his net income. There are other sorts of land for which they would ask 22 years' purchase. I would give 14 or 15 per cent. on that; the landlords could sell at 20, and if there be such a scale in the near future—there may be people who disagree with me on this point, but they will be unreasonable, I think, if they do—I think all the congested areas should be bought up by the tenants and that the bonus should go to this class of land.

35313. You propose to graduate the bonus according to the quality of the land, but the question of the size of the holdings, which is an important one, does not appear to enter into your proposition?—On all the bad land you have the small holdings.

35314. On the good also there are small holdings?—Not many.

35315. There are some?—Take my own parish. From Bessbrook down the holdings would be between 20 and 30 acres on an average, all economic.

35316. Then your view is that small holdings are only on the indifferent and bad land?—Yes. The small holdings are generally on the bad land.

35317. Your proposition is to regulate the bonus in inverse ratio to the quality of the land; that is, the worse the land the higher the bonus?—Yes; and in congested districts.

35318. Are we to take your proposition as one for dealing with congested districts only?—What I would say is this. If a landlord gets 24½ years' purchase on second term rents he makes a good bargain and requires no bonus. But the congested areas are poor, and should be treated specially favourably instead of being, as they are, blocked owing to the fact that the landlords are asking extravagant prices. I have here a statement as to Sperrin, County Tyrone. Mr. Sproule offers his estate to his tenants at 27¾ years' purchase; he reserves the shooting, and I am not certain but that he reserves the bogs. From that same gentleman I bought a farm of the best land in the county at Stewartstown, County Tyrone, and I said to him, "Mine is a better bargain at 24½ years than that mountain land at 16."

35319. Is it not a reasonable proposition that in the case of a voluntary sale a man should say, "I cannot sell my land unless I get a price that will leave me with the same income as I had before I sold"?—It is.

35320. If, on the other hand, it would be injurious to the tenant to give such a price, do you think that it is the business of the State to make up the difference?—Yes. That is what I am trying to show you.

35321. Therefore, your proposition amounts to this, that you would use the bonus to enable the landlord to sell his lands without loss of income and to enable the tenant to buy and to sit at an annuity that he can pay?—Yes.

34322. Mr. O'Kelly.—You think that as the bonus is now distributed it has a tendency to raise prices, and that it should be distributed in inverse ratio to the selling price?—Something like that I have tried to explain.

35323. The lower the price the higher the bonus?—That is what I tried to convey; otherwise they will never come to a settlement on the poorer class of land unless there is compulsion, and I would have compulsion that would be fair to the tenant and fair to the landlord. I have been forty years in the land business, and we have bought out every inch in my parish, and I don't think I have an enemy among the landlord class, the agent class, or the tenant class. We have fought for a while, but we have come to very good terms and we have made bargains, and I find that the tenants are more than reasonable; and I must say that the landlords are not reasonable. I will give one illustration of it. In the County Tyrone there is a gentleman you all know pretty well—Colonel Hutcheson Poë. He is a very clever man; one of the most intellectual men I ever met. This is where I was bred and born. I was requested to head a deputation as to the purchase of his property by the tenants. It is bogland. Probably you will come across it in Cookstown. It is a congested area nine miles from a railway or from any town. I met him, and we got into bargaining. He asked 26½ years' purchase for that bogland. I think I offered him 18. He came down to 24 for that bogland—miserable bogland. I offered him 22½ years' purchase on second term rents—and they were nearly all second term rents. The bordering estate, the Hopes' estate, the largest estate in the County Tyrone, was immediately before all sold at 17 years' purchase, the same as under the Ashbourne Act, and in the County Derry, too, it was sold at the same price. He refused the offer that we made, and that is two years ago. We offered 22½, which was 5½ more than the price of the Hopes' estate, plus the bonus. The result is that Colonel Hutcheson Poë will not sell, and the tenants would be fools to give a higher price, and I suppose that I encouraged them in their foolery. And just like Colonel Hutcheson Poë, so the landlords generally of the poor lands will not sell, and the end will be that there will be a fight between landlords and tenants, and the State will come in and make bargains between them. I saw from the evidence given before you in other places that an agent from Letterkenny seemed to object to any tribunal fixing the fair price unless it was a landlords' tribunal. I have a very strong view that if there was a fair tribunal, such as the Estates Commissioners, and the tenants objected to it they would be acting unreasonably, and the same would apply to the landlords. I think if such a tribunal were appointed they could arrange the bonus so that the landlord could sell without loss to the tenant at a price that would not be extravagant.

35324. Sir John Colomb.—You were referring to Mr. Boyd's evidence. He objected to the Estates Commissioners on the ground that they represent the State, which advances the money. What he was advocating was an independent tribunal that had no interest in the matter?—I hope that there will be some tribunal appointed so that we may get the land problem settled, and settled for ever, because until that problem is settled you will never have peace and prosperity in Ireland. Once you have the land problem settled, then all other things will be added unto you. Settle the land problem and education, Home Rule, and everything else will be settled afterwards.

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Mr. James M'Guill.

Mr. James M'Guill examined.

35325. Sir John Colomb.—Where do you reside?—At Drummond House, Newry. I have been appointed to represent Newry No. 2 Rural District Council. I am very glad to say that the last witness has lightened my labour very much. What I have to say is shortly this. The portion of the district south of Newry is certainly congested, as I can show you by a few figures in reference to four electoral divisions. Take Forkhill electoral division. In the townland of Corrigans the average valuation is £3 8*s*., and that of Clougheara is £3 12*s*. In the Jonesboro division the average valuation of Carrickbroad is £3 18*s*., and of Drominta £4 2*s*. In the Killeavy division the average of Townahawn is £3 13*s*., and of Bellinliss £4 7*s*., and in Lathbergt division the average of Lathbergt townland is £2 18*s*. that of Maphoner is £2 13*s*., and that of Tullamacreve is £4 1*s*. What is wanted to remedy the congestion in these places is land for migration. In all these places you could not find room for the migration of more than thirty or forty.

35326. For the enlargement of holdings?—To shift those where there is great congestion, and migrate them to some of the neighbouring parishes in the next townland.

35327. That is what you advocate?—Yes. I wish to relieve those who are too much congested.

35328. You cannot say that in those districts there are any areas that can be taken up for the purpose of enlarging those holdings?—There are not.

35329. Therefore, to relieve congestion in these particular districts you are driven to suggest migration?—Yes. I would also like to refer to arterial drainage, which would make more land available for the people.

35330. In these districts?—Yes, because we have a lot of wet lowland which if drained would be available for the people, and would enable them to live more comfortably.

35331. Your proposition is to schedule these particular townlands as congested?—I only took those as an illustration. I say that all south of Newry in those four electoral divisions is congested.

35332. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You consider that in these four electoral divisions there are considerable areas of poor districts that should be scheduled?—Yes; Forkhill, Killeavy, Jonesboro, and Lathbergt.

35333. Mr. O'Kelly.—In the Forkhill division you have 372 holdings out of 452, or 82 per cent. of the whole under £10 valuation; in Jonesboro you have 464 holdings out of 541, or 85 per cent. of the whole under £10 valuation, and in Killeavy you have 508 out of 626, or 81 per cent. of the whole under £10 valuation?—That is right.

35334. That being so, don't you think that taking any holding under £10 as an uneconomic holding, these districts should be scheduled in order that the uneconomic holdings might be attended to?—That is my opinion; that is so long as we cannot get any home industry to keep them there.

35335. In Lathbergt you have close on 90 per cent. of the holdings under £10 valuation?—That is so.

35336. Could you give an approximate idea of the per head valuation in these districts?—I could not.

35337. Would you say that there were about five persons to each holding?—Yes.

35338. Then in the case of the holdings to which you referred, with an average valuation of £3 8*s*. to £4 1*s*., the per head valuation would range from fourteen to sixteen shillings?—About that.

35339. If you divide the valuation by the population in the four divisions you have named, would you get a figure under thirty shillings?—I have never looked into that, but the Clerk of the Union tells me it would be more than thirty shillings.

Mr. W. R. Bell.

Mr. W. R. Bell examined.

35340. Sir John Colomb.—You are Clerk of the Newry Union?—Yes; and I am Secretary of the Newry No. 1 and No. 2 Rural District Council, a member of the County Armagh County Committee, and Honorary Secretary of the Newry Agricultural Society. I know the district round Newry well for about fifteen miles, especially the southern portion of the County Armagh, where I was born and lived all my life. It is the poorest part of the County Armagh—Jonesboro', Killeavy, Forkhill, and Lathbirget. I was asked specially on behalf of the County Armagh County Committee to give evidence in regard to the county schemes. They have worked well in the better off portions of the county, but in the poor portions the premiums for bulls have not been taken up at all. We feel that if those areas were scheduled as congested we should get some assistance to provide bulls and premium boars, and that sort of thing, to enable the people to breed better animals than they now breed.

35341. Is the Agricultural Committee you come here to represent under the impression that if these districts were scheduled the Congested Districts Board would take up that question of supplying bulls and live stock?—We understand that the Board has done so in other places.

35342. Were you in court when the Bishop explained that that had all been altered?—Yes; but up to the present we have not been able to get bulls for the poorer parts of our county. I did my best to get a bull or two for them, but could get no assistance. The Department then said they would lend some money. One bull was bought for £60, about three years ago, and that bull has done a great deal of good in that part of the county.

35343. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say that since the work in the congested districts was handed over to the Department, within the past few years, so much have the special needs of the congested area been felt that in addition to the county schemes the Department have been moved to make special provision for those areas by supplemental schemes; so that it is just possible, in furtherance of your contention, if these districts were scheduled the Department would have supplemental schemes for them?—That is the very thing I would like to see done.

35344. Sir John Colomb.—You lay great stress on that, as an economic necessity?—I do. Unless these poor people get assistance they will never improve their breed of cattle. The same thing applies to premium boars. The pork industry is a very good one in this part of the country. I tried to get the people to improve their breed of pigs, and none of them would purchase good boars. I persuaded the Board of Guardians, and they purchased good boars, and they are breeding good pigs and sending them out to the people, and charging as little as they can without losing the ratepayers' money, to improve the breed of pigs, and I am glad to say we are succeeding in that. As a member of the County Committee of Agriculture for Armagh, I may say we have had a good deal of trouble with the Department with regard to the breeding of horses. For years past I endeavoured, in my own small way, to get the Department to subsidise half-bred hunter sires. Until this year the Department would not do so. But, after four or five years persuading them that we were right, they have now agreed to do it. The work of the lecturers through the country, in my opinion, is doing a lot of good. I know that many small farmers all over the County Armagh, especially in the poorer parts of it, write to the agricultural lecturer for information and views as to the way in which they should till their farms. I regard that as a very good feature indeed.

35345. Mr. O'Kelly.—Are these itinerant instructors?—Yes.

35346. How long do they stay in a particular district?—As a rule, about three weeks.

35347. What period intervenes until they re-appear in that district?—Possibly they would not come to the same district for a year afterwards; but they have experimental plots in certain parts of the county, and I must confess that the experimental plots, as far as I saw them, were not, in my opinion, quite a success. Perhaps that was because they had too many plots,

and the instructor could not attend to the whole of them.

35348. How many plots have you in Newry?—We have none now.

34349. You have to rely entirely on the itinerant instructor?—Yes. In the County Armagh, at the present time, we have agricultural classes. A number of young farmers go to Armagh three days in the week, at certain times of the year, and get very valuable instruction. That scheme has been very popular with a certain number of the young farmers, and almost every student who came is well advanced.

35350. That is the agricultural class; but take the itinerant instructor. He disappears from the district, and twelve months elapses before he re-appears?—I am sure that it would take him twelve months to get around the county.

35351. What class of people does he afford instruction to?—Farmers; partly young farmers, but mostly middle-aged farmers.

35352. Have you heard what have been the results of itinerant instruction in other parts of the country outside the County Armagh?—Yes.

35353. What did you hear?—I believe that in the Counties Down and Armagh, which I know best——

35354. Have you heard what were the results in the South?—No, not in the South and West of Ireland.

35355. Don't you think that the better plan would be to have continuous instruction for a few months rather than instruction for a few weeks?—Yes. That is why in the County Armagh we have got the agricultural classes started. The young farmers go to certain centres on three days in the week, and I believe that in this way they learn a great deal more than they could do in any other way.

35356. But surely the one school can only reach a very small number of those requiring the instruction?—Yes. I endeavoured to get another school started at Forkhill, but could not get enough of pupils. The County Committee say that we must have twelve pupils. We could only get eight. In regard to the shirt factory at Mullaghbawn, the County Committee endeavoured to assist it in every possible way. For two years the County Committee paid the salaries of two ladies from Manchester, who came over to teach our native girls how to make shirts. This year we have decided to pay the salary of only one instructress. At the end of the year we hope that the girls will know the work sufficiently well to do without further help.

35357. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—From your knowledge you are satisfied that the progress made in the factory is due to the improved instruction?—Yes. I went up to the place twice and saw it. It gives employment to from eighty to 100 girls, who would have to go to America if they did not get employment at home; so that I am quite satisfied that it is doing good work. I notice a great improvement in the breeding of poultry in this part of the district. As one of the hon. secretaries of our local show, I take a very keen interest in all matters pertaining to the improvement of live stock, and I also see a great improvement in all classes of live stock. Although our shows are entirely local we give from £500 to £600 a year in prizes, and I believe that that has tended to encourage the people to improve their stock.

35358. It has been money well spent?—I believe so. In the County Armagh prizes were given for small farmers and cottagers, but I am sorry to say that the people did not take up the scheme very heartily. There were only thirteen entries the first year, and twenty-five last year, and there are only twenty-six this year in the whole County of Armagh.

35359. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you got any egg stations in the County Armagh?—Yes. They have been a great success.

35360. How long have you got them?—Either three or four years.

35361. I suppose the scheme you carried out proceeded on the same lines as the scheme carried out by the Congested Districts Board in the West of Ireland?—I think so.

35362. Did you read the evidence of Mr. Porter of the Department of Agriculture as to the improvement of poultry?—I did not.

35363. Would you be surprised to hear he said that after three years all improvement of poultry disappeared notwithstanding the introduction of new blood?—I would not. If the people did not continue improving the breed the improvement would disappear. You will not improve the breed permanently by improving it for three years and then dropping. You must endeavour to introduce new blood.

35364. You must keep on introducing new blood all the time?—Yes.

35365. New blood into new blood?—No; but if you keep the same stock and do not renew your stock it is bound to run out. At least that is my opinion about it.

35366. Do you find those who are engaged in the poultry trade in Armagh anxious to do that?—Yes. Not everyone, but a large number of people are endeavouring to improve their stock.

35367. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you think that a large number of people, in consequence of what has been done, have come to see that there is money in the improvement of their stock and of their holdings?—Yes.

35368. When people believe that you think that their business will become a going concern?—I think so. In the southern portion of our county flax used to be extensively grown. It paid pretty well last year. This year there must be twice as much flax sown as last year. The County Committee gave prizes for growing flax last year. That was a great success. There were 180 entries in the county. On the whole my opinion is that the Department of Agriculture has done a great deal of good within the last few years. I have taken a very keen interest in this matter indeed, and have devoted all my spare time to it.

35369. I suppose you know that good things take a long time to come to perfection?—I think so. I am told by those who ought to know that Ireland is moving twice as quickly as England in the matter of agricultural improvement. In reference to the figures given by Mr. M'Guill, in my opinion the four divisions of Forkhill, Killeavy, Jonesboro', and Lathbirget should be scheduled as congested areas. The population is very dense indeed. In the electoral divisions of Jonesboro' and Killeavy the area is 13,852 acres of which at least 3,000 acres would be mountain, and the population is 4,482. That would be about three acres to each person, including the mountain. The population is quite as dense in the other divisions, Forkhill and Lathbirget. If you exclude the mountain you would have an average of one person to two acres.

35370. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you any suggestion to make as to the possible development of industries in those districts?—I don't know how you could do it without coming into competition with private enterprise. I think it would be desirable to encourage new industries for a short time, but after that if they are to succeed they must do so on their own merits.

35371. Mr. O'KELLY.—Has not that been done in the past? Have not industries that came into competition with private interests been helped in the way suggested?—In one case that I know of. That is the Mullaghbawn shirt factory.

35372. By whom was it subsidised?—By the Armagh County Committee acting under the Department of Agriculture. I believe that that money was well spent indeed. There was only temporary assistance given in that case, more or less to get the thing started. After it was started we got a firm of Manchester merchants to take charge of the whole place. They have taken it over on their own account, and if they fail it is their own fault.

35373. You do not see anything really wrong in subsidising new industries?—No. In the case of new industries I think it desirable that they should be subsidised at first for a very limited time. After a couple of years if they cannot get on on their own account they must go down. I would like to hand in two maps of the County Armagh showing the number of premium bulls during the first year of the working of the Department of Agriculture and this year. These will show you the portions of our district that are entirely without premium bulls.

35374. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are we to take it that the places where there are no bulls indicated on the map are the poorest places?—Yes; these are the parts of the county where the people are too poor to buy premium bulls. I would also like to hand in a copy of the last annual report of the Armagh County Committee in regard to the experimental work done last year and the working of the different schemes (*hands in report*).

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Mr. John Lennon.

Mr. John Lennon examined.

35375. Sir John Colomb.—You come from Mayobridge?—Yes. I represent Newry No. 1 District Council.

35376. Are you a farmer?—Yes; I farm about 70 acres. My valuation is £41.

35377. Would you kindly bring before the Commission any points that you wish to emphasise?—I would advocate road-making and also the construction of a railway from Newry to Castlewellan *via* Mayobridge and Hilltown. An estate was sold at 15 years' purchase before the Act of 1903. Another estate adjoining that was offered since the Act of 1903 and the landlord wanted 27¾ years. It is the desire of all farmers to become the owners of their land, by compulsion where necessary, at a fair price. It has the effect, in nearly all cases where tenants are in arrears, of raising the purchase price. I would advocate inspection in all cases. All the small holders are dependent on rent earned in America or elsewhere to pay the rent and the shopkeepers.

35378. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you till your farm?—I do.

35379. I am sure the Commission would be glad to know how many acres you till?—I till all except four or five acres that are mountain land. All my land is at an elevation of upwards of 800 feet.

35380. How many acres of your seventy would be tilled?—I cultivate all only about five acres.

35381. You say that is mountain land?—It was all mountain at one time.

35382. A great deal of these seventy acres is reclaimed land?—Yes.

35383. What class of tillage have you on it. Do you observe rotation of crops?—Yes.

35384. How many acres would be under roots in the year—a manured crop?—About five Irish acres.

35385. The rest of it would be in oats and grass and flax?—Very little flax and pasture.

35386. Do you stall-feed any cattle?—On a small scale.

35387. Do the farmers about you stall-feed cattle?—Not much about where I live.

35388. You do to some extent?—Very trifling.

35389. Do you know anyone who does there on a larger scale?—Yes; where the land is of a better quality.

35390. It is on the better land that the house-feeding process can be conducted?—You cannot have it on any other land.

35391. Sir John Colomb.—When you say your farm is about seventy acres do you mean Irish acres?—No; English acres.

35392. What stock do you carry on an average?—About five milch cows, four two-year-olds, five or six year-olds, and three horses.

35393. You include the calves and yearlings?—Yes.

35394. Were the two-year-olds bred by you?—Yes.

35395. As a rule do you keep your cattle beyond two years old?—When I need the money I don't keep them.

35396. When you keep them beyond two years old you do sometimes finish them?—I do; a small quantity, perhaps two.

35397. Is it want of capital that deters you from keeping your cattle until they are fully finished?—Perhaps I need the money and I must sell them.

35398. Mr. O'Kelly.—If you had the money you would not be in such a hurry to sell; you would finish them?—If I had pasture for them, or winter feeding; but you have to take all these things into consideration when you have bad land.

35399. Sir John Colomb.—Do you find where you till such a large proportion of your farm that you make enough manure for the farm with the stock you have told us of?—With the addition of artificial manure.

35400. You have to get artificial manure?—Certainly; in all cases.

35401. You have mentioned compulsion; you mean compulsion as to the price at which the landlord is to sell?—Yes.

35402. Do you mean also compulsion on the tenant to pay what annuity the Court thinks he ought to pay?—At a fair price.

35403. Say a landlord won't sell under 24 years' purchase, and a tenant won't give more than 18 years, you would apply compulsion to the landlord to make him sell. Suppose then the Inspector says, "You are both wrong; the landlord is asking too much, and you are not prepared to pay enough, and we will fix it at 21." Do you or do you not advocate in such a case that the tenant should be compelled to purchase at the price named?—I believe that that man or body of men should be compelled to make the price according to the quality of the land, and, of course, the tenant would have to put up with it.

35404. Therefore, you recognise that if you apply the principle of compulsion it cannot be against any particular class, but must be compulsion against everybody concerned?—Yes.

Mr. John O'Hare.

Mr. John O'Hare examined.

35405. Sir John Colomb.—What is your address?—Corriga, Newry. I come here to represent the farmers of Burren, in Warrenpoint rural electoral division. I wish to make the following statement with reference to the travelling lecturers of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. I have been Chairman at many lectures held under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and I have no hesitation in saying that the number of people attending these lectures is largely made up of young boys who come more for amusement than instruction. For the past four or five years I have been a close observer of the method of farming carried on in this (the Burren) district, and I have come to the conclusion that no improvement whatever has been effected in the system adopted, notwithstanding the fact that during this period we have had a considerable number of lectures from the Instructors of the Agricultural Department. In the beginning the older people came to the lectures, but when they saw the theoretical nature of the instruction, in some cases of an impractical character, they stopped away. So now scarcely any only young boys come, practically to have a night's sport. Although not productive of much good, still in a small and limited way these lectures have aroused a certain scientific spirit of inquiry among a certain section of the farmers. In that way the lectures have been of some good.

35406. Mr. O'Kelly.—What form of instruction are you referring to?—Agricultural instruction principally. It is not the instructors I am quarrelling with; it is the system.

35407. Did you hear the evidence of Mr. Bell?—I quite disagree with Mr. Bell. Of course, he has more experience than I have.

35408. Are you a member of the Agricultural Instruction Committee?—No. I attend a technical school.

35409. Have you the same experience as Mr. Bell?—No. I have been living in a country district, and can form an opinion.

35410. Is your knowledge formed from your own experience, or what you have heard about other parts?—My own experience, and what I have read about other parts.

35411. Would you disagree with Mr. Bell when he says that his experience of the lectures is different from yours?—I would.

35412. Although you don't know what goes on there?—I have read in the papers what goes on in other places.

35413. As a member of the Committee, would not Mr. Bell have special opportunities for judging what goes on in these places?—I don't believe he would.

35414. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You give your experience?—Yes. If Mr. Bell was present at one of these lectures I would say he would have more experience than I.

35415. While you think the theoretical instruction is not of much service, does any form of practical instruction occur to you as suitable for recommendation?—Yes. I think the small classes referred to by Mr. Bell, if properly supervised, would

be useful. Grown up boys could attend these lectures, and then be brought to these plots and shown how these things are practically done.

35416. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you talk of boys do you mean young men?—Boys of about seventeen.

35417. Don't you think as the future is with the youth of the country that it is a very good thing that the youth of the country should come to these lectures?—They don't pay that attention that an older person would pay to a lecture.

35418. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You consider that lectures containing theory should be largely supplemented by practical demonstrations?—Quite so.

35419. Would you think that there should be stations or farms which should be conducted according to a system of model instruction?—That is my point.

35420. Develop anything you wish to say on that?—Anything practical would be much better than this theoretical instruction. The whole thing is given in highly scientific language, which I do not think these boys understand. Words like sulphuric acid occur very frequently. Very often I question the boys about it afterwards, and they know no more about it than about astronomy.

35421. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You think it is over their heads?—Yes.

35422. One witness said that these things might as well be in Greek?—I quite agree with that.

35423. Mr. O'KELLY.—The same witness said you would get more practical instruction from the columns of the *Weekly Freeman*?—I quite agree with that. With regard to the question of scheduling this district as "congested." I beg to submit for your consideration the following:—The roads are very bad—extremely rough and hilly. The land is in the main reclaimed mountain or bog. A great drawback is the absence of peat. On the smallest calculation it takes £7 to £10 per annum to supply each household with coal. There are no industries. Even the granite quarries in the neighbourhood of Newry have ceased to give employment to a large number of workers. The rates are high. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction requires a contribution of a penny in the pound from the rates. This is a considerable amount to spend on schemes that possibly are not of very much value to farmers. I would suggest that this penny in the pound should be spent by the Congested Districts Board, in case this district comes within their jurisdiction, in instruction in lace-work, crochet, or some form of home industry of a more practical nature than on purely theoretical lectures on agriculture.

35424. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The Congested Districts Board has no power to levy a rate at all?—Suppose as a result of the recommendations of this Commission the Congested Districts Board had the power to take over the control of industries and had the power of applying this money, it would be better spent in the way I suggest than by giving it to the Department of Agriculture. It would be well spent money.

35425. What is to happen the rest of the county that is not congested?—They would have the power of having their own schemes. I would eliminate them from the rest of the county.

35426. You would take it out of the county administration?—Yes, as far as that rate would be concerned. In 1900 the teaching of agriculture was taken out of the National schools and handed over to the Department, so that you are making the Department pay for work that could be very easily done in the National schools.

35427. We have had a great deal of evidence on that point. The contention is that a great deal of the necessary preliminary knowledge of agriculture could be taught with advantage in the primary schools?—Yes.

35428. Most Rev Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you go further, and say, with the object of inducing the people to stay at home and work on the farms instead of emigrating, that it would be a very good thing if the boys who belong to the farming class, as a body, got in the National schools not only theoretical teaching in the principles of agriculture, but some practical training in agriculture?—I have on several occasions advocated the establishment of school gardens, but my recommendations were only to local people, who had no power in the matter. I have always considered that a great opportunity was lost in not training up boys in agricultural districts to habits of practical agriculture.

35429. The garden is important, but would you not go further than a garden, and say that in each parish there should be a central place where the growing boys may without interference with their literary work use their hands in practical farming?—Certainly.

35430. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You say you mentioned this locally to your friends; did they agree with you?—I was chairman at these meetings, and I pointed out to the people that I considered these lectures unsatisfactory in a sense, and that in my opinion it would be better if the instructor could come round and give practical demonstration of the work on the ground.

35431. My question had reference to your proposal with regard to National schools; you said you had no power in the matter, but you talked to people about it. What I wish to know is, did the people to whom you talked take the same view as you?—Yes. The holdings in most cases in the district to which I refer are small. There is scarcely a farmer who has not one of his sons or daughters in England, Scotland, or America. The following figures are taken from the Valuation Book. For the Warrenpoint Rural Electoral Division I have chosen three townlands as typical of the whole division. (*a*) Corrags, area 570 acres; valuation £376 10*s*; average valuation, £4·70, or, in other words, about £1·4 per head. (*b*) Burren, area 740 acres; valuation, £495; average £4·80 per head. (*c*) Carrickmacstay, area 515 acres; valuation, £299 1*s*.; average £4·30. So that we can reasonably conclude that in (*b*) and (*c*) the average per head is under £1·5. There are 110 grown up people at home, and fifty-five away, so that out of every three adults one is away.

35432. What do you call grown up?—People fit to work; over twenty years of age. There are 110 of these people at home and fifty-five away, which is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

35433. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where are these people who have gone away?—In England, Scotland, and America.

35434. Would they be in the main people who come back from year to year, or people who have emigrated to America?—Some of them come back, but the majority have gone away and do not come back, or at least do not return for a considerable time.

35435. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you mean to say the conditions in the three townlands you have mentioned are reproduced in the other townlands of this division?—Yes, and I went back to the Assistant Clerk of the Union, and he took up a townland at random, and said, "take that," and I found that the average valuation there was £2 15*s*., which is much lower than the three I had already taken. This is the townland of Turmonharry. The conclusion is that these townlands should be scheduled as congested.

35436. I find that taking the entire of Warrenpoint rural district electoral division the valuation is £5,780 and the population 1,446, so that it works out at nearly £4 per head instead of £1 5*s*. a head as in the townlands which you say are typical?—I did not go into the total.

35437. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You do not contend that the whole of the Warrenpoint rural division is as poor as the townlands you have given?—There is not a great lot of difference. There is Milltown, for example, even worse. There are others up in the direction of the mountains. I have taken these in the level portion of it.

35438. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are taking typical townlands here and there?—Yes.

35439. Mr. O'KELLY.—I understood you to suggest that all the other townlands included in the electoral division of Warrenpoint are merely a replica of the three to which you made reference?—From the point of view of appearance they are; from the agricultural point of view and from the number of holdings and so on, they may appear to be so.

35440. I am only pointing out a discrepancy in the figures?—I have taken the figures from the rate books with the assistance of the assistant clerk, Mr. O'Hare, and I got the same figures from an independent source. Quite recently, some negotiations have been

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Mr. John O'Hare.

going on with reference to the sale of some portions of this district, but the landlords and tenants were unable to come to terms. In one townland in particular, some of the farmers are three or four or perhaps five years in arrears of rent. There is a considerable portion of this district taken up by bogs and mountains. I would respectfully suggest in case this district comes within the jurisdiction of your Board:—(*a.*) That instruction in such industries as lace work, machine-knitting and "homespuns" should be given. (*b.*) That encouragement should be given to a little local industry—brick-making. There is a small brick-making concern that was closed up about twenty years ago, but it has been re-opened during the past year. If the district down there is suitable in the matter of clay, for the work on a large scale, the Congested Districts Board might take it up, and it would supply the demand in Warrenpoint, Newry, and neighbouring towns, and would be a source of employment to the district.

35441. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Where was the brick got from to build this place?—From Belfast.

35442. Have you any reason to think that there is a large area of clay suitable for brick-making, or is there only a small area?—The man who is working it now only owns a small portion. I can only conclude that the neighbouring fields contain the same sort of clay. I would also suggest that the waste portion of the land should be planted with trees.

35443. What do you mean by the waste portion?—Crags and portions on the hills that cannot be cultivated.

35444. Are these portions fit for sheep?—Hardly; say, half an acre on the side of a hill. If you put sheep there they destroy neighbouring crops. It would add warmth to the district to have it planted, and there would be also the value of the timber.

35446. Mr. O'KELLY.—The County Council appoints the County Commtitee. What is the principle of representation of the districts on the agricultural committee?—I could not say that.

Mr. O'KELLY.—If you represented your views to the local committee I am sure they would be quite willing to assist.

Mr. P. O'Hare.—I would like to mention a question that was asked as to whether it would be fair to compel the landlords to sell at such rents as the Congested Districts Board might consider fair and reasonable and likely to be paid. My impression is it would be fair to compel landlords to sell at a reasonable rate. Owing to the good reason that the land was made by the tenant and that the rent was raised on him it should be reduced proportionately now. If it is not reduced to such a rent that the people can pay, it will come on the cesspayers ultimately and bankrupt the county at large in the long run.

35449. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You qualify it by saying reasonable?

Mr. P. O'Hare.—Yes. If the best land of the country is being sold at 24 or 25 years' purchase the very poor land should be sold at a much lower price.

The Commission adjourned

SEVENTY-SECOND PUBLIC SITTING.

SATURDAY, MAY 18TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK A.M.

In the Courthouse, Castlewellan, County Down.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. R. J. MURPHY examined.

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Rev. R. J. Murphy.

35450. Sir JOHN COLOMB (*in the Chair*).—What district do you represent?—I am Parish Priest of Lower Mourne, and my address is Glassdrummond, Annalong, County Down. I have been deputed by the Kilkeel District Council to tender evidence on the congestion of the barony of Mourne, which is bounded on the one side by the mountains, and on the other side by the sea. It is about thirteen and a half miles in length, and the breadth varies to about eight or nine miles. The principal object of my evidence will be to prove that the entire barony of Mourne is a congested district in accordance with the definition of Section 6, Sub-Section 5 of the Land Act of 1903, viz.:—"An estate not less than half of the area of which consists of holdings not exceeding £5 in rateable value, or of mountain or bog land." Now, according to this definition, the whole of Lower Mourne, from Newcastle at one end to the Kilkeel River at the other, is congested, and includes the townlands of Ballaghanery, Glasdrummond, Mullertown, Moneydaramore, Moneydarabeg, Ballymartin, Ballyveighmore, Ballyveighupper, Ballyveighbeg, Bracknagh, Carganagh, Ballykeel, Magheragh, and Moor, two-thirds of all the holdings in these townlands being from £5 down in rateable value.

35451. In what union are those townlands?—Kilkeel.

35452. Are they townlands or electoral divisions?—They are townlands. There are only two electoral divisions—Mullertown and Ballykeel.

35453. Those include the townlands which you named?—Yes, and Magheragh and Carganey, and the reason I give those is, they are contained in my parish of Lower Mourne. The Kilkeel River separates the two parishes. Taking those two townlands and the two electoral divisions, the total number of holdings would be 1,381, and 1,018 of those holdings are rated from £5 down, and only 363 over £5, which means that two-thirds are under £5.

35454. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Father Murphy, as a matter of fact in two of those electoral divisions that you have named the valuation per head is under the standard fixed for a congested district. In one it is £1 6*s*. 10*d*. per head, and the other is £1 4*s*. 2*d*., and I suppose we may take it the two townlands which you propose to add from the electoral division of Kilkeel, are low in proportion to the valuation in the other cases?—Oh, no. I can give the valuation. For example, take Magheragh. There are seventy-nine holdings altogether, thirty-eight under £5 and forty-one over £5.

35455. In these two electoral divisions, together with the two townlands which you have taken from Kilkeel, three-fourths of the holdings are rated at £5 and under?—Yes, my lord. Coming to what is called Upper Mourne, which consists of a large number of townlands—there are forty, practically.

35456. Mr. BRYCE.—Where is Upper Mourne?—From Kilkeel river to Causeway Water, bordering Kilbroney, down to Greencastle.

35457. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—That is in the electoral division of Kilkeel?—Yes. The whole of Upper Mourne practically is congested according to the definition of the Act of 1903, but not at all to the same extent as Lower Mourne.

35458. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Two electoral divisions answer the definition given in the original Act—the Congested Districts Board (1891) Act?—Yes.

35459. Mr. O'KELLY.—What do you describe as Upper Mourne?—All that district from the town of Kilkeel between the Kilkeel River and the Causeway Water which divides it from Kilbroney.

35460. Mr. BRYCE.—The Causeway Water comes in at Rostrevor?—Four miles outside Rostrevor—this side of it; half way between Rostrevor and Greencastle.

35461. The poor holdings are those which are on the mountain side?—They are.

35462. That is right along the coast?—Right along the coast.

35463. On the coast itself?—Yes. In the barony of Upper Mourne the holdings total 1,697, including mountain and lowland. Out of that 1,697 there are 894 holdings of £5 and under.

35464. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Why do you take £5?—It comes under the definition of the Act of 1903, stating what a congested district is. There are 803 over £5; so that that goes to prove that the barony of Upper Mourne is congested according to the definition, as more than half are under £5. Of course the poor part is the mountain district, in which there are forty townlands. There are 605 holdings in that mountain district, and 387 of those holdings are from £5 down, and only 218 over £5.

35465. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I suppose if you went to £10 you would find under that limit the great bulk of the holdings?—You would, certainly. If I took Lower Mourne I would not have forty holdings over £10; in fact I have only fourteen over £20.

35466. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—In the district of Upper Mourne you have mentioned twelve districts?—Twelve townlands.

35467. Those are the townlands you draw special attention to?—Yes, I have been asked to draw special attention to those. The land in Lower Mourne, save what lies adjacent to the main road, is poor and damp and moory, being all reclaimed, yet still requiring draining and liming to make it capable of producing fair crops. The same is true of the mountainous districts in Upper Mourne. Many holdings might be improved by help to reclaim the waste land. In Upper Mourne it is all reclaimed from moor land, and the same applies to a large portion of the land in Lower Mourne.

35468. Mr. BRYCE.—Reclaimed by the tenants?—Yes; and in fact one farmer told me he paid the rent for his father on part of this land at half-a-crown an acre. Of course that is a considerable time ago—fifty years ago. It was raised to twenty-two shillings. Practically the whole of Mourne has been reclaimed. The mountain land requires draining very badly.

35469. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is there limestone there?—There is no limestone there. They have limestone out in the little islands near Greencastle.

35470. How far is Greencastle, for supplying lime, to this district you bring under the notice of the Commission?—About five or six miles.

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35471. Mr. BRYCE.—To some parts a great deal more?—Yes, some far more.

35472. Mr. O'KELLY.—The greater part of the holdings are uneconomic?—Oh, certainly.

35473. It would be impossible, I suppose, to enlarge the holdings there—are there any grass lands?—We have no untenanted land, and I don't think the people would migrate.

35474. How then would you propose to make the holdings economic?—I will tell you that in a moment.

35475. What would be the advantage of having this district scheduled under the Congested Districts Board considering that at present it answers to the definition of congestion under the Land Act of 1903?—Well, to benefit the fishermen on the one hand, and on the other hand to reclaim some of this mountain land and to foster the industries that are there.

35476. Of course a body like the Congested Districts Board could do that, whereas a body like the Estates Commissioners could hardly be expected to do it?—Yes.

35477. Are those fishermen the occupiers of some of those uneconomic holdings?—Only a few of them.

35478. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I would like to return to the question of liming and draining. Do you mean arterial drainage and that the occupiers require an outfall for their drains?—No. I do not think it requires arterial drainage.

35479. Then it is drainage of the farm?—Yes. And there is plenty of fall for this.

35480. It would not involve expenditure on large works for arterial drainage?—No.

35481. You wish to see the farms better drained?—Yes.

35482. If it is to their advantage why don't the small holders do it?—The difficulty is this, that they work at the stone trade either at carting stones or dressing them. It would not pay them to leave that and spend the time in reclaiming the land or draining it. They do a little at it now and again.

35483. If the district were put under the Congested Districts Board, how would they overcome that difficulty?—I presume the Congested Districts Board have powers to help a congested district.

35484. Supposing the Board had charge of the district here, how are they to get labour to apply to those holdings?—I presume those who have the holdings would certainly help. I consider they would.

35485. The difficulty of labour would confront them unless they brought it in?—I think the people would be inclined to help. They would be very foolish if they would not.

35486. How would that affect the general question?—It would affect it if the stone trade, which is not as good at all as it has been, or near as good, were to fail those people would be thrown entirely back upon the land, and the land in itself would not support them. Therefore, if it were not improved they could not live.

35487. If the stone trade failed that would release the labour for the drainage of the farm?—It would.

35488. It would result in the better drainage of the farm?—It would, but in the meantime the men could not starve.

35489. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What do those men earn by the stone trade?—There is a summer trade, that is, working at kerb-stone, and at that they earn eighteen shillings to a pound. Those who work at setts in the summer earn about twenty-five shillings per week. Three or four years ago those working at setts were earning £3 per week, but it is only about half that now.

35490. What do the ordinary quarrymen earn?—About fourteen shillings per week.

35491. You consider it a good thing for the people to have that employment?—They would not be in the country if they had not got it. They could not live by the land.

35492. It is not such a steady employment as the land?—It is not.

35493. You could not be sure of it?—No.

35494. The fact that you are not sure of the stone trade as a source of income in the townlands you have named you consider to be a reason why there should be an effort made to make the most of the land?—Certainly.

35495. To make the most of the land you have pointed out the need for drainage and liming; the drainage should go before the liming?—Yes. The land is cold and must be drained first and limed afterwards.

35496. You have told Sir John arterial drainage is not required, but drainage of the farms?—I think so.

35497. You consider it would be wise to give some encouragement to these farmers to drain their own farms?—I think so.

35498. Would you think a prize system in the district would do the work best?—I don't know how that would work. It comes simply to a question with these people of what would seem to serve them best for the moment. If the work would serve them best they would pay no heed to the prizes.

35499. We can understand there would be a time when the work would not be very brisk in the quarries?—Yes. At one time the work was very much greater than now.

35500. Are all the men of the families employed?—By no means.

35501. Therefore, it would look wise to give encouragement to the available labour to expend itself on drainage without interfering with the quarries?—Yes.

35502. Do you think the most advantageous way of giving assistance would be by a grant proportionate to the expense?—It would. Even a small grant would be a far greater encouragement than prizes.

35503. You recommend a little subsidy covering part of the expenditure?—I consider that would be the best.

35504. You think the district so poor, and the holdings so much under the economic level that a public body would be justified in giving portion of the expense of drainage?—I consider they would.

35505. Bearing on that, once a small holding was drained and reclaimed do you think that the men there have sufficient agricultural education and are practical enough to make the most of the holding?—They have.

35506. They would not require much instruction?—No.

35507. They have about them the County Down, which is so well tilled in the lowlands?—Yes.

35508. Is there anything else that would occur to you as useful to induce the small farmer to make the most of those reclaimed mountain sides. Do they require improved breeds of stock?—At present the County Council helps in that line and the stock certainly has improved within the last few years.

35509. The industry is that of the stone?—Stone and fishing.

35510. Is there any for women?—Yes; the women engage at lettering handkerchiefs in their own homes, but get very small remuneration—about three shillings per week.

35511. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—They do it in their own time?—They work all day.

35512. To make two or three shillings per week?—Yes. I met a girl the other day and I asked her and she told me some weeks she made four shillings, some only three, and others two, and this girl is working from morning until night.

35513. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The land is the permanent source of income for this population, and you think it would be well for a public body to give encouragement to the farmers to induce them to drain and improve the land to its utmost capacity?—Certainly. The stone trade has largely disappeared because the Belfast Waterworks catchment area has taken away the best quarries we had. They got the power to get the catchment by Act of Parliament.

35514. Mr. BRYCE.—Were they not bound to pay compensation?—To the landlord. There was little or no compensation besides, and that even would be no compensation for the loss to the district by the number of quarries for kerb-stones closed. The quarries that remain are mostly surface quarries, alongside the mountain, hard to get at, and with bad roads to them.

35515. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I suppose as there is a demand for those stones that when some quarries were closed, owing to the reservoirs, others were opened to supply the place?—They opened others, but not at all equal to the ones closed, or to be compared with them.

35516. Are we to take it that the acquisition of the quarries reduced the demand for labour and led to emigration?—It led to emigration, certainly.

35517. When were the quarries closed?—They were closed in 1902 or 1903.

35518. Was there a marked increase of emigration since 1902 or 1903?—Yes.

35519. Is that continuing?—It is continuing. A great many of those stone men now go off to America.

35520. Taking the last three or four years of the last century, 1897, and so on, is emigration very much more now than then?—Yes.

35521. You attribute that to the closing of the quarries?—Yes. The people of Lower Mourne also lost valuable peat moss by the closing in of the catchment between Newcastle and Kilkeel along the coast at Glasdrummond and the Annalong River.

35522. And that reduces the fuel in the district?—They have no peat at all now, and must buy coal at a pound per ton.

35523. Do you mean to say in these poor districts the fact of the Belfast Waterworks acquiring the area has changed the fuel used by the people from peat to coal?—Yes.

35524. Mr. BRYCE.—Was there any compensation paid to the tenants for that?—They got a little compensation—only a few pounds. It belonged to the landlord, Lord Kilmorey.

35525. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Then they have no fuel but coal?—No.

35526. And what do they pay for coal?—At present it is a pound per ton.

35527. Mr. BRYCE.—It is very dear at present. Where were those granite setts shipped from?—From Annalong.

35528. Do the people from Upper Mourne and parts of Lower Mourne go up to those quarries to work them every day?—The people of Lower Mourne do; the people of Upper Mourne have no quarries at all.

35529. So far as they are concerned, they never depended on that?—No; they depended on the mountain district and sheep, principally.

35530. Each holding has so much mountain pasture attached?—They have one particular mountain, and it was let by the landlord to some of the tenants, who charged sixpence per head for the sheep. At present the estate is almost bought out. The whole of the mountains belong to Lord Kilmorey.

35531. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—As a general rule, are the small holdings now occupied by purchasing tenants?—The final settlement has not been made. We sold through the Estates Commissioners, indirectly, and a price was offered for the whole of Lower Mourne and Upper Mourne—twenty-one and twenty-four years' purchase.

35532. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And the mountain?—Yes; at twenty years' purchase.

35533. Would it be put under a Committee of the tenants?—Yes, trustees.

35534. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is the position generally that there has been an agreement signed between landlords and tenants, and the tenants have not received the vesting order, and the landlord has not received his money yet?—That is the position.

35535. And they are not yet in the position of peasant proprietors, but are paying interest on the purchase?—Yes—three and a half per cent.

35536. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That applies to Upper Mourne, where the mountain is very important?—Yes. They could not do without the mountain at all. The small farmers mainly rely on the sheep to graze on the mountains. The mountain is in fact the most important item.

35537. Now, they have made sure, I take it, that all rights over those mountains are conveyed to the tenants?—Not the sporting rights, which are reserved to the landlord, so far.

35538. Then the grazing right is to be exercised by the tenants when they become purchasers, and the management is to be in the hands of trustees?—Yes; trustees named by the tenants, and one by the landlord. The trustees will have to engage a herd for the mountains, and the tenants will pay so much per head for the sheep, which will pay all expenses and the annuity. They are quite willing to give twenty years' purchase for the mountain.

35539. They have made their own committee?—They have been nominated and sent to the Land Commission.

35540. Are they at work?—Not yet, because the final settlement has not taken place.

35541. The exact plan by which they are going to work this important business of exercising control over the grazing of the mountains would be a matter of considerable interest?—It would.

35542. Mr. BRYCE.—As I understand, the agreements have been signed?—The final agreement has not been signed.

35543. What agreement is signed?—Only the preliminary agreement. The estate has been valued. A Commissioner was sent down, and the Land Commission and the trustees of the estate settle the matter now.

35544. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Did the landlord sell to the Estates Commissioners the whole property, after having made a preliminary agreement?—An offer was made to the tenants and they made an offer of twenty-one and twenty-four years' purchase, and then the estate had to be valued after that by the Commissioner, and he laid his value before the Land Commission, and it is for them to declare whether it is worth the price offered or not.

35545. Mr. BRYCE.—There has been inspection, and it is not sold within the zones?—It was.

35546. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Then, how does there come to be inspection?—The whole of the people did not agree to buy at the price—only about three-fourths—and unless the whole of them agreed to the price it would not be sold except indirectly and by inspection.

35547. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was it represented to the Estates Commissioners that a considerable tract of the estate was practically congested under the definition of the Act of 1903?—It was not represented to them yet.

35548. The whole of the tenants did not agree to buy, and was it the case that the landlord, under those circumstances, applied to the Estates Commissioners to buy the property in order that the Estates Commissioners might apply the law of compelling the one-fourth who did not agree to fall into line?—Yes.

35549. Now, the whole thing is suspended pending the valuation?—Yes, for the final decision of the Estates Commissioners.

35550. Now, as to the mountain, the small tenant had certain rights?—He had no rights to the mountain, which belonged to the landlord. The landlord let it to a tenant.

35551. Mr. BRYCE.—At an extra rent?—Yes, and then this tenant took as many sheep on it as he liked, at so much per head.

35552. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The landlord reserved the mountain to himself, and let out the grazing to the tenants at so much per head?—Yes, through one of the tenants.

35553. That being the position before the sale, when they agreed to the sale, did each tenant have his right to so much grazing per head?—No; that was not taken into account at all.

35554. Mr. BRYCE.—It was let to one tenant, who took on the graziers?—Yes.

35555. That tenant was the middleman?—Yes.

35556. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What I want to know is how the right of grazing is secured by the tenants?—The mountain will belong to the tenants as a whole, and the trustees will represent the tenants and the landlord, who will have a representative as a matter of form. It will be for the trustees to decide the number of sheep and the price per head.

35557-8. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has the purchasing price to each tenant been fixed?—No. That will be from the payment of the sheep on the mountain. Then the money will go to the trustees and they will pay the annuity for the whole tenantry.

35559. Mr. O'KELLY.—Who are the trustees and by whom are they appointed?—They are appointed by the people. I was asked to get some of the people to name three or four trustees.

35560. Is there anything about that in the agreement?—It was stated that the trustees were to have charge of the mountain.

35561. Was the mode of election mentioned?—No.

35562. That was left to consideration?—Yes.

35563. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are the trustees responsible to the Estates Commissioners for the payment of the annuity on the purchase money of the mountain?—They will. It will not be a very large amount.

35564. They will be in the position of letting the mountain as before?—You may put it that way.

35565. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There may be either a vesting order to each individual tenant or

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a general vesting order to the trustees of the tenants. Is the latter what has been done?—Yes.

35566. Mr. BRYCE.—I do not understand how those trustees can take upon themselves this permanent obligation of paying an annuity when they have got no agreement with the tenants as to the share they are going to take under this obligation?—As far as the annuity goes it is only a very small amount. The sheep would easily pay it.

35567. Suppose sheep were to go down?—The trustees have power to resign and throw the whole thing on the tenants.

35568. The tenants are under no obligation?—The tenants have agreed to twenty years' purchase and the money they pay indirectly. I am only explaining what has taken place.

35569. How are they bound, because the agreement between the landlord and the trustees is going to be a document which does not bind the tenants?—I could not answer that, but the tenants will be most willing to pay for this mountain even more so than for their own land.

35570. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are not the trustees appointed by and agents for the tenants?—Yes.

35571. Consequently through them the tenants contract a responsibility?—Yes; they do.

35572. Mr. BRYCE.—This mountain includes the whole of the mountains of the barony of Mourne. I mean Slieve Donard and all the rest of them?—The chain of them is right along.

35573. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say the sheep will more than cover the annuity, but let me assume you have a surplus. Are the trustees bound to refund that to the tenant?—I presume they would be bound.

35574. How?—I expect the tenants would look for it. They would have to come to a certain understanding to pay so much less and only pay what would cover expenses.

35575. Suppose the trustees refused to take a lesser sum. The tenants could not compel the trustees to let the sheep go on the mountain?—They could not.

35576. Do you think if there was a struggle between the trustees and the tenants for some months, who would be likely to give in first?—The trustees.

35577. You would not think it would be the tenants?—No.

35578. Don't you think the tenants would suffer?—I don't think they would allow themselves to suffer.

35579. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there not the same prospect of sheep-rearing continuing as of the farming industry itself?—Yes.

35580. Therefore it is problematical to speak of it ceasing?—Yes.

35581. And the Land Commission would be likely to look on it as permanent?—Yes.

35582. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—The tenant does not acquire any prospective right for grazing on the mountain at all in signing his agreement?—He certainly does acquire a prospective right.

35583. Is it a defined right for so many sheep?—I could not tell you what arrangement they may make amongst themselves. I presume it will be according to the value of the mountain in grazing and according to the man's holding.

35584. Supposing I am a £4 holder in one of these glens and I have so much grazing on the mountain, and, now, when I sign the agreement to buy my own holding do I also get any guarantee by my paying so much that I will have a continuing right to so many sheep on that mountain or not?—I think the number will not be mentioned.

35585. There is no untenanted land?—No; and I do not think any of the people would migrate.

35586. But many holdings might be improved by helping to reclaim the waste land?—Yes.

35587. Have those holdings the worst land attached to them?—Along the mountains certainly.

35588. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why would they not migrate?—I cannot tell you that.

35589. Too much attached?—They are very much attached to their holdings, and if they can get a bit of land near them at all in Mourne they will have it.

35590. The objection would be purely sentimental?—Yes; very strongly so.

35591. Mr. BRYCE.—This waste land is part of the mountain?—No; it is from the foot of the mountain down to the valley. It is heather and stones and moor.

35592. Which has never been reclaimed?—Yes.

35593. No stock feeding on it, or sheep or cattle?—Sheep may run over it, but they get very little on it.

35594. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do I understand you to say that those small holdings include a considerable area of waste land?—They do not as a rule.

35595. Some do?—Yes.

35596. You consider it best to reclaim that waste land?—I would say if the people had other work it would not pay them to reclaim it.

35597. You mean the land is so bad that it would not pay to reclaim it?—Some of it could not be reclaimed it is so bad. There is no bottom in it, it is all stones.

35598. You say they are far away from a good market town and suffer for want of proper transit facilities?—Yes.

35599. You say, "The farming classes suffer considerably in being far away from a good market town owing to the want of public transit, and are depending on the prices they may receive in Kilkeel, a small town into which few, if any, buyers from a distance come." How could you possibly remedy that?—The remedy I have been told would be a line of railway either to bring more buyers into Kilkeel, or give opportunities for the people taking their produce into Newry, which is a good market town. Kilkeel is about the centre of Mourne and about fourteen miles from Newry, and it is the market town on the one side; and on the other side is Castlewellan, and then the mountains through Rathfriland. They are all about the same distance.

35600. Have you ever happened to be in the western part of Donegal, or the western part of Galway and Mayo?—I was through Mayo and Galway.

35601. How would you compare your district with Gortumna or Carna. Would you say they are as comfortable?—I would say certainly the people of Mourne are better off.

35602. Mr. BRYCE.—Is there a railway from Newry to Rostrevor?—There is to Warrenpoint.

35603. That would be the shortest distance from Newcastle to Warrenpoint?—It would be also a great benefit for the fishery in getting the fish quickly to the market.

35604. Mr. O'KELLY.—Was that proposal ever brought before the public?—I believe there was a railway mapped out some years ago.

35605. Were any steps taken to direct the attention of the Government to it?—No.

35606. The proposal is now revived in your evidence?—Yes. We have a large number of men and their families depending on fishing for a living, some on winter fishing for white fish and summer fishing for herring, but in both there is a great falling off. For example, twenty years ago there were over thirty luggers fishing for herrings in the summer time, and now there are only about twelve from Kilkeel. With regard to the winter fishing, twenty years ago there were about twenty skiffs with seven men each, and now about eight between Lower Mourne and Kilkeel.

35607. Mr. BRYCE.—What was the winter fishing?—Haddock and whiting.

35608. With long lines?—What destroyed the winter fishing was steam trawlers. According to the fishermen they destroyed the spawn and very often they tore away their lines. The fishermen had little or no redress or none at all.

35609. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—All that, I presume, has been brought before the Fishery Department in Dublin?—Yes; part of it has. In consequence of this falling off of the fishing one hundred fishermen go every year to the Scotch summer fishing, as they have no work at home. That helps to tide many of them over the winter.

35610. Mr. BRYCE.—Do they go to the east coast—Peterhead, Buckie, and other places?—Yes. From Aberdeen up.

35611. They take wages probably on some drifter?—Yes.

35612. Sailing boats?—I think they are sailing boats. I think the take is divided up among them some way. I think the owner gets half share.

35613. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you think the fish have changed their locations?—The herring fishing fell off on that account, and the winter fishing fell off owing to the steam trawling—that is what the fishermen say.

35614. You are aware that there are certain powers conferred by Act of Parliament upon the Fishery Board with regard to steam trawlers, and has any

representation been made on the subject from here?—A question was asked in Parliament about it.

35615. Mr. BRYCE.—Do they fish inside the three miles limit?—Yes.

35616. It is a matter of policing if the Fishery Board have the steamer on the spot?—They come at night and they make off quickly.

35617. Mr. O'KELLY.—Has the Fishery Board ever taken any steps to prevent that being done?—Very little.

35618. Would you say the Fishery Board are guilty of dereliction of duty?—Yes.

35619. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—My point is, has this been brought officially before the Department, and, if so, have any steps been taken to prevent this trawling?—A question was asked in Parliament.

35620. Mr. O'KELLY.—A question was addressed to the Minister responsible for the Department of Agriculture, and surely that was the most effective way of bringing it before the Fishery Board.

Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I have been too long in Parliament to take that view.

Mr. O'KELLY.—As a member of the same House I have not much faith in it myself?—Even Mr. Green, head of the Fishery Department, was told. We had him down examining Wrackport, to get him to make a safe slip for the boats getting in and out.

35621. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When was he down here?—Here is his letter of 31st October, 1904.

35622. That is about the pier?—Yes, he came down three years ago. And we gave him all the information about the steam trawlers. I was there myself.

35623. Mr. BRYCE.—What did he say?—He said nothing about it. You see by the letter he was most anxious to have some improvement, and we were to get a winch for hauling up the boats, but nothing has ever been done.

35624. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Was it the case that they were waiting for the county to give something?—The county did offer, and they did not then come forward with their part.

35625. You know that?—I know that, as a matter of fact. In fact it is one of the most important things we do want—a slip. In the winter time, in Wrackport, they have simply a narrow creek.

35626. At the time the fishery was successful here, and the men well employed, there was no pier, and they did without it?—Yes, they had Annalong then. It is a harbour, but Annalong is now congested, with fifteen or sixteen coasters, that take away stones and bring other things in. They occupy the whole harbour, and the fishermen were put out of it.

Mr. BRYCE.—I think the proper people to contribute to this would be the Belfast Waterworks, who took away the stone and turf.

35628. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has there been much correspondence with Mr. Green since this letter of 1904 was written?—I suppose I had five or six letters on the subject.

35629. You know he is a very busy man, and has a good deal to attend to, and don't you think it would be well to continue the correspondence until this work comes to maturity?—It would.

35630. Is it in your parish?—It is.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I am sure Mr. Green won't be at all surprised if you keep at him until the project is realised.

35631. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is there any other point you would like to bring before the Commission?—With regard to the herring fishing in the summer time, for want of some speedy transit they have to sell their fish cheap to the hawkers, and if there was some means of transit they would get a better price.

35632. What time of the year do they begin looking for herrings?—About now.

35633. Can you give any information as to the quantity of herrings last year?—I could have given that if I had thought you would have required it.

35634. Can you send it to us?—Yes, I will try.*

35635. Mr. O'KELLY.—With regard to the better tackle and boats, you are aware the Congested Districts Board can take no action?—I know that.

35636. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you asked the Department of Agriculture, now in charge of the Fishery Department, for any assistance of that kind?—Some of the fishermen got boats

35637. You have not a sufficient quantity of tackle yet?—No.

35638. Nor sufficient number of boats?—No; for the winter fishing the most important point is simply the making of this slip at Wrackport. It would take £200 to rectify it. There is great danger in getting in and out, and it would require a grant.

35639. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I gather that good has been done in your district generally by the operations of the Agricultural Department—you think considerable benefit has been derived by the people from the operations of the Department?—Not considerable.

35640. Some?—A little.

35641. Is that mainly in improvement of live stock?—Yes; that is what the farmers say.

35642. Is there a general inclination on the part of the people of the district to take advantage of anything offered by the Department?—I think they are beginning to see it is their interest to do that.

35643. Mr. BRYCE.—Are those holdings you speak of worked with horses at all?—Many of them are not. Of course most of those people on those small holdings have, probably, one horse for carting stones. If they do not work at the stones they usually cart them from the mountains, but that has nothing to do with the working of their farms.

Mr. CHARLES E. GREENE examined.

35644. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Will you kindly give your address and tell the Commission what it is you think most important that they should know?—My address is Clough, County Down, in the Union of Downpatrick. The land in the greater part of the electoral divisions of Castlewellan, excluding the town, Dunmore, Rosconnor, and Seaforde, in this union, is rough, rocky, and inclining to be mountainous, and the population is steadily declining. As all the farms are under tillage and there is not, that I am aware of, any untenanted land in the district, the question of migration has not been considered, and I need not enter on it. I suggested that these electoral divisions be treated as a congested area mainly for the purpose of enabling advances to be made for the improvement of the dwellings or office-houses of the small occupiers under £20 valuation. I may say the greatest portion of all the farms are under £20 valuation in those districts. Forty per cent. of the money so advanced should be a free gift and easy terms of repayment made for the remainder.

35645. Are you a farmer yourself?—I am.

35646. What is your valuation and acreage?—Fifty-six pounds valuation and thirty-eight Irish (sixty-three statute) acres. Nothing has been done to assist the fishermen of Ardglass, Killough, Strangford, and Portaferry to procure good fishing boats and gear, and the result of that is that nearly all the profits of the Ardglass herring fishery are secured by Scotch, Manx, and Arklow boats. I suggest that the coast line of Downpatrick Union be scheduled as a congested area, from Dundrum to Cloughey, and that the fishermen of those districts be assisted in this way, as was done in Donegal.

35647. Mr. BRYCE.—Do these fishermen have holdings on the land as well, which they work?—Some of them do.

35648. What would be the valuation of those fishermen's holdings?—I can scarcely give an answer. The greater proportion do not have any holdings at all. There are some, but I can scarcely answer as to the valuation.

35649. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why would you stop at Cloughey, and not go further, say, to Ballywalter?—I do not wish to go outside my own union.

35650. But would you think it should be extended further than Cloughey?—Oh, certainly; I would extend it along the whole way.

35651. To Donaghadee?—Yes, quite so far as Donaghadee.

35652. Is Cloughey in your union?—It is.

35653. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You have some statements there?—Yes, an important statement in this matter has been prepared by Mr. Henry M'Grath, Portaferry, County Councillor for Downpatrick county division, and by Mr. Edward M'Quoid, D.C.,

* *Note by Witness.*—The amount of herrings landed in Kilkeel in 1906 was 297 tons.—R. J. M.

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Ardglass, and Chairman of Downpatrick Rural District Council. Both of those gentlemen are intimately acquainted with the conditions of the fishery in their divisions; Mr. M'Grath especially has taken a very particular interest in the fishing department, in fact he is connected with the Agricultural and Technical Department of the county, and he has done very much to assist, as far as he could, to develop the fisheries, but unfortunately, it appears, with very little results. All the money that has been secured from the Department since 1899 is a sum of £138 for the erection of a small pier at Portaferry.

35654. Mr. O'Kelly.—Who is to blame for that?—I cannot answer, but the blame is really attached to the Department.

35655. Don't you think the Local Committee of Agri- might share some of it?—Possibly they might.

35656. Are you a member of the local Committee?—I am not a member. However, I may say that the points were pressed upon the Department by the local Committee with very little results. The only result I can find was the visit of that Mr. Green that was mentioned by Father Murphy. He came down along the coast and he did make an offer to the fishermen to give loans under the Fishermen's Loans Act but they found it impossible to accept those loans, because security was required, and that prevented the fishermen accepting. They could not get security as they are very poor people, and they could not get security for two or three hundred pounds. What the fishermen do want is that boats or nets should be given on the share system. That is the only way that the fisheries could be developed, or that the fishermen could be assisted. With regard to the trawlers, that is a very sore point with the fishermen along that coast. They complain very much of the depredations that have been done to them by the trawlers. The Department claim that they have been protecting the coast, but the fishermen say that the protection is absolutely ineffective. They would also ask that the limit should be extended for trawlers to five miles instead of three. However, I presume, if the coast was really protected well from the trawlers perhaps the three-mile limit would suffice.

35657. Chairman.—What the fishermen really claim is that the coast may be well protected within the three-mile limit, but they want it extended to five miles?—You misapprehend me. They do not say it is well protected within the three-mile limit. They say those trawlers come very rapidly under steam much closer than the limit. Although the Helga, the Department have on, does really go about, the protection is ineffective.

35658. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your point is that the share system enables the poor men to get boats, while they could not find security for a loan?—Precisely.

35659. Under the share system security is not required?—That is what I understand.

35660. Under that system the boat remains the property of the public body giving it out?—Yes.

35661. And also is it not the case that there is this advantage, that the instalments are payable as the fishery progresses, and the catch is made, and not at fixed intervals, season after season?—Precisely; that is it.

35662. That suits the poor man?—That is the point the fishermen rise on their takings.

35663. Therefore, it is not a question of losing money?—There is no question of loans.

35664. Mr. Bryce.—You say no question of loans remains, but what of the vessels lost?—I presume the Department, or the Board would use the ordinary protection of insurance.

Mr. Bryce.—It is not so easy to insure fishing boats.

35665. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What Mr. Bryce puts has been a great difficulty in connection with those particular boats, but at the same time a scheme of insurance has been started. Did you consider what could be done in the way of agricultural improvement for the small holders?—Yes, I did. The suggestion that I offer for the improvement of small holders in these electoral divisions is this: One of the matters which requires to be remedied very much is for those small holders throughout these electoral districts, who are very much inconvenienced through the fact that the roofs of their houses are of straw. The climate is inclement, and when high winds prevail, those roofs are stripped occasionally by storm. They wear out very often, and it is a drain upon the resources of the small farmers to keep those holdings in repair, and to keep proper roofs on them. What I advocate is, that advances should be made to those small occupiers for the purpose of enabling them to make a general improvement in their housing accommodations. They could borrow money from the Board of Works, with an increase of the rent for the next thirty years, practically, and it would be necessary that a considerable part of those loans should be a free gift, to enable them to surmount their difficulties. and they have a precedent for that, in the Labourers Act; as I believe 37½ per cent. of that is a free gift. A much lesser sum would suffice for the purpose of enabling the improvement of the small farmers.

35666. Your reference to the Labourers Act is quite interesting. You consider the small farmer on a holding under four or five pounds valuation has pretty much the same claim as the labourer for help?—Yes.

35667. To make the homestead tolerable?—Yes; that is my point

35668. Mr. Bryce.—Are there many of such people in this Downpatrick Union—people under £5 valuation?—There are, not in the Downpatrick Union, as in the electoral districts I have named, on towards Ballynahinch.

35669. On to Slieve Croob?—It extends so far as Slieve Croob.

35670. In the mountainous country, between Castlewellan and Ballynahnich?—And Crossgar.

35671. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In further pursuance of the statement in reference to the labourers, I suppose, where there are so many small occupiers there is no need for labourers' cottages?—I do not say that. Downpatrick Rural District have already a large scheme for the improvement of the labourers' holdings ready for the contractor, numbering 110 cottages. They have also under consideration a second scheme for the erection of 395 cottages for the labourers. If those go on the labourers will be supplied, and they will be, in fact, better housed than would be the small farmers. Certainly I would be very much in favour of everything that could be done for the labourer, but a little should be extended in the way of, and to the small farming class, who are, to my mind, the bone and sinew of the land.

35672. I fully accept that, but is it not the fact that the labourers' cottages are put on the bigger farms?—Not always.

35673. If there was a wide area, such as was described by Father Murphy when he was speaking of Upper Mourne, would it not be a fact that the small occupiers themselves, to a large extent, in such a district, take the place of labourers?—Yes, but not so much in the district I speak of, for this reason—the young men of the district emigrate and go away, and do not remain to be labourers, while the men who remain at home are occupied on their own holdings, or in some little business. They do not take the position of labourers.

35674. It comes to this, that in a district where the holdings are small there is not the same opening for labourers' cottages as in a district where the holdings are large?—Quite so.

35675. In a district where the holdings are small the family of the occupier do most of the labour?—Yes.

35676. That being so, I think it is your contention that in a district where the holdings are small it would be a good thing to give to the small occupier some inducement to improve his dwelling up to the standard a labourer is able to attain when a cottage is built for him in the better districts?—Precisely.

35677. With the object of working that out another stage I have just to ask you, under the scheme of the County Committee of Agriculture, are there any prizes given to small occupiers to improve the houses or homesteads?—I think there is to cottagers, but I am not aware if there are any to small occupiers. I am not quite sure.

35678. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the difference between a cottager and small occupier?—Well, a cottager is simply in possession of a cottage and a little plot or garden, and the small occupier will have five or six or seven acres of land.

35679. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you con-

sider the Labourers Act of last year one of the most beneficial Acts we have had for a long time?—Yes.

35680. Would you like to see some corresponding advantages as far as could be consistently with public policy extended to this small farmer class?—Yes.

35681. Taking that another step, do you think could the advantages be attained through a prize scheme or, in the case of the poorest men, would it be necessary to go beyond a prize and give a subsidy in each case?—I think it would be necessary to give a subsidy.

35682. You do not think a prize scheme of itself would suffice?—It would not.

35683. Mr. O'Kelly.—You now intend to build 505 cottages?—Yes.

35684. Sir John Colomb.—Do you consider it rather hard upon the small holders to have to pay taxes to put labourers into houses better than their own?—Yes; it is rather somewhat hard at least.

35685. Don't you think the policy of making them pay for labourers' cottages ought to have weight in doing something to enable very small holders, who are farmers, to improve their holdings?—Yes.

35686. You have prepared some figures?—Yes; they are as follows. This is a statement showing population of Electoral Divisions according to the Census returns of three past decades.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	Decrease, 1881-1901.
Castlewellan (including Town).	2,510	2,261	2,182	328
Dunmore, ...	2,248	1,901	1,733	515
Rossconnor, ...	1,916	1,693	1,524	392
Seaforde, ...	1,404	1,192	1,018	386

This is a statement of the valuation of tenements in the Electoral Division of Castlewellan, Dunmore, Rossconnor, and Seaforde.

	Under £5.	£5 to £10.	£10 to £20.	£20 to £50.	Over £50
Castlewellan (exclusive of Town of Castlewellan).	284	144	62	20	11
Dunmore, ...	251	143	105	46	9
Rossconnor, ...	205	124	139	68	13
Seaforde, ...	122	131	114	40	7

With reference to the districts I have mentioned, there is a considerable amount of mineral resources undeveloped—that is to say, I believe, iron ore of very good quality indeed; and in the electoral division of Dundrum there is said to be a coal mine, a lead mine, and a silver mine. It was worked something like forty or fifty years ago in a slight way. The work was stopped, but for what reason I have been unable to ascertain, but there really is a coal deposit in Kilbeggan. If it was surveyed and examined, and found to be worth working, it would offer the necessary employment to the young men of the district, develop all those minerals, and prevent them from going to America. In the division I represent, Rossconnor, within the last ten years very nearly one hundred young men have gone to Idaho and Colorado. They are principally engaged in mining, and my idea is if those mines and mineral deposits were found at home, and if they were developed in some way by public aid, those young men would not have to leave the country, and would find the necessary employment at home.

35687. Sir John Colomb.—Of course, the Commission would generally agree with your wish to keep the young men at home; but if there are those deposits of coal and iron ore here, how is it, that with the enterprise and capital available in Belfast, people have not come down to see what could be done with them?—I could scarcely answer that question.

35688. You only propose to give money for the sake of developing an industry that would certainly pay?—Yes. I would advocate money should be given for aid to start those industries, and give the necessary instructions how to act in those cases, and I believe without any very large amount of assistance there would be plenty of money found in the district to develop the industries if we only knew how. In connection with this union, the only industry I have heard of is a quarry situate outside Castlewellan. That quarry, if it were properly developed, with a light railway, and also machinery and everything else connected with the industry, could be made to provide employment for ten times as many people as at present. If you glance at the figures I have quoted from the Census returns you will find the population of this district has been going down very much in the last twenty years. The whole thing is to give a direction and show how to commence, and I believe there would not be very much money required.

35689. Mr. O'Kelly.—Have those mines ever been worked?—Yes; iron ore was shipped, to a large extent, from Dundrum to the north of England.

35690. How many years ago?—Not more than ten years ago.

35691. Why was the mine closed down?—I cannot say.

35692 Was it paying?—I cannot offer any opinion.

Rev. J. J. Donnelly examined.

35693. Sir John Colomb.—You are Parish Priest?—Yes, of Ardglass, and I wish to volunteer a little evidence to support Mr. Greene as to the fishery, but not with regard to the agricultural part. Ardglass was once a famous fishing station. The land at Ardglass is not congested. The fishing part is much congested, and should be scheduled as such. Formerly about 400 fishing boats were constantly employed there from January to October, and the value of the fish amounted to about £60,000. The taking of the fish at the earlier period of the year did not permit of the fish fully maturing, and the reputation of Ardglass herring was affected thereby. Secondly, the fishermen say we should have a close season for Ardglass from 1st of January to 25th May. I will give you the reason. The herring fishing for which our coast is famous, has, during recent years, been prejudicially affected, and is being threatened with total destruction, owing to the invasion of Scotch and English fleets, which visit the coast about the latter part of the month of April, before the herrings are matured. Those boats fish along the coast up to the time that the close season expires, when they return to their respective shores after having impoverished and destroyed our herring area and depreciated the quality of Ardglass herrings in such a way that our men are unable to compete in the local markets with Englishmen and Scotchmen. Considerable injury is done by trawlers along the Ardglass coast. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government to prevent the trawlers coming within the limit they manage to come near the Ardglass coast, and when the revenue boat comes in the way they cover their number, and consequently up to the present no prosecutions have been instituted. The fishermen say, as a proof of the necessity of the limit for trawlers being increased from three to at least six miles, that there are two floods or tides at Dundrum Bay. Those tides meet about two miles from Ardglass and create in the sands collected food adapted for herring spawn. The trawlers fish here in the winter months and break through the spawn, and in early springtime early fishing disperses the young herring. From time to time Government inquiries have been held in Ardglass with a view to ameliorating the condition of the fishermen, but unfortunately no good ever came from those inquiries. I know Ardglass for the last twenty-five years, and four inquiries have been held in that time, but nothing ever came out of them. Now, in the past it has been admitted that Ardglass had some grievances, because about thirty-five years ago the Government spent about £25,000 in erecting a quay, but their work was incomplete from the fact that the rock in front of the harbour, known as the Churn Rock, was not removed. Although the fishermen, from their hard experience, know a

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great deal about the weather, sometimes in the summer season they are afraid to go out in the evenings because of the storm that may arise about six or seven o'clock in the evening. They are afraid to return because they would run the risk of being smashed on this particular rock in front of the harbour. I may add that Ardglass is the fishing market for Cloughey Harbour, Portavogie, and, to a great extent, Kilkeel, of which Father Murphy has spoken. It would benefit the Ardglass fishermen very much in addition to the other things I have brought before you to have a curing station established there. I have seen the herrings thrown out—there was no market for them—and hundreds of mease, thousands of herrings, thrown out in the sea because there was no market for them. There is a place called Ballyhornan, below Ardglass, and known as Gun's Island. This line or ditch, as the fishermen call it, runs from Ardglass in a straight line from Dundrum a mile below Ballyhornan. The trawlers practically come in to within a mile of this village, Ballyhornan, because they know the fish congregate there. About twenty years ago the population of Ballyhornan was about seven hundred, and in consequence of the destruction brought about by those trawlers, at the present time the population is not more than fifty. With regard to nets; in the event of the Commission not arriving at a conclusion about the advisability of a close season, it would benefit the Ardglass fishermen very much if they could get, not only boats, but two different supplies of nets, nets with a large mesh, and nets with a small mesh, for the beginning of the season. The "close season" is absolutely necessary to preserve the local industry on the County Down coast.

35694. Of course a close season is a matter for scientific inquiry and really beyond our province. It has been represented at the several inquiries I presume?—Very often.

35695. Those were inquiries held by the Fishery Commissioners?—Yes.

35696. I suppose, instituted under application from the district on some definite point?—Yes.

35697. Was it generally with regard to the close seasons?—Yes; and a number of points I have mentioned, nets and boats.

35698. The whole thing?—I merely volunteer evidence. I mention the facts and the grievances I have heard from the men again and again. The late Mr. Johnston, who represented South Belfast, put frequent questions, Mr. Wood, formerly member for East Down, and many of the Irish party, also did the same, but no good ever came from it. With all due respect to your Commission, that was the reason why the poor fishermen thought their evidence was useless, and they made no effort to supply expert evidence to-day.

They have a very able representative in yourself.

35699. Mr. O'Kelly.—I suppose they are despairing of anything being done?—Yes. Mr. Green visited Ardglass at the instigation of Mr. MacVeagh this time four years. I went to Dublin myself on two or three occasions and interviewed Sir Horace Plunkett and the members of his Department, but I came home as I went. It is very hard to see these poor men leaving the country. I would like to supplement what Mr. Greene has said about scheduling the district. He mentioned Cloughey as the terminus of his boundary. Portavogie is somewhat below that, and I am sure the fishermen would say this district should extend from Dundrum Bay to Portavogie. There are some three hundred boats fishing out at Portavogie, and those three hundred boats come to Ardglass market with their herring.

35700. Sir John Colomb.—Can you tell me why it is that the Department does nothing for you?—I would say it was absolute neglect from the different Governments, because my predecessor, Dr. Marner, had inquiries instituted, but nothing ever came out of them. Ardglass has been a voice crying in the wilderness for the last thirty-one years.

35701. Mr. O'Kelly.—You are a very patient people?—What could we do?

35702. They say down in the West of Ireland if they do not kick up a row they will get nothing, and they generally have the row?—The fishermen say that the herrings mature earlier in the south than in the north, and that is the reason why they would say the close eason should be confined up to 25th May. Besides, Ardglass herrings have a reputation for quality, and the herrings taken early are below the standard in quality. Ardglass and Portavogie are two fishing stations, and some time ago they had a dispute about the exact time that the close season should cease, and they came to the conclusion that the 25th May would meet the demands of all.

35703. Sir John Colomb.—Of course, I daresay you gathered in your inquiries, and from what you heard, that the question of the extension of the three-mile limit and a close season are questions that cannot really be determined locally at all, but involve international questions—you are aware of that?—I am.

35704. Putting aside those two points of the question of the close season and the question of the extension of the maritime limit, what has Ardglass asked for definitely and distinctly to have done in order to improve the fishing?—They asked for the removal of the Churn Rock; otherwise the expenditure of the £25,000 is useless. They ask for boats and proper nets. In the event of the close season not becoming a bye-law, they ask, as they are all poor men, for boats and nets, with large and small meshes, and then they would be partly on a par with the English and Scotch fleets.

35705. With regard to the curing station, you tell me you, yourself, have seen large quantities of herrings thrown away because there was no means of disposing of them?—Yes; no means of disposing of them.

35706. In the ordinary season, are there buyers going to Ardglass?—Yes.

35707. How was it there was no buyers at that time?—Three years ago, after the Scotch and English boats came in April and destroyed the shoals of fish, the Ardglass men had a very bad season, because they say they could not catch the fish that congregate on this particular ditch. The fish they did get were bad, and the buyers did not come. The herring are not matured, and the English buyers want the real Ardglass herring. Formerly there were three steamboats, when the value of the fish would amount to £60,000. Twenty-five years ago there were three steam-boats plying between England and Ardglass, and herring was sold from a pound to two pounds per mease, while now the average mease is sold at about seven shillings and sixpence the summer over. If we had a curing station it would be one remedy. The market would be better.

35708. Has the question of a curing station been definitely and distinctly raised by you or the people from that district with the Department?—Again and again.

35709. Am I right in understanding from you that the Scotch and English boats come here and make a good business of it?—Yes.

35710. How is it that the Irish boatmen cannot do the same?—Their boats are not sufficiently equipped, and secondly, those men come regardless of all weathers, because they have good boats. Our men hold that those boats, coming so early in the season, destroy the Ardglass fishing. Ardglass is not only famous as a fishing station, but it is the market for Portavogie, Cloughey, and many of the Kilkeel boats.

35711. These Manx and English and Scotch boats follow the fish around, and do you suppose if the Ardglass men had similar boats that they would go away and follow the fish around the coast and leave Ardglass the same as those men?—The Ardglass fishermen can catch the fish as well as Scotch or English boats, but they maintain it is injurious to start herring fishing in April in consequence of the peculiarity of the floods along that line from Dundrum Bay to Belfast Lough.

35712. Your point is that the Scotch and English boats come here and catch the fish, and that the Ardglass men cannot compete because they have not got the same class of boat?—That is number one reason.

35713. Supposing they got the same class of boat, would they follow the fish around the coast and give their time to it altogether, or is it that they want to fish near Ardglass only?—They are quite willing to fish anywhere. We have a number of men fishing at Kinsale at present, but the real point of contention between Irish fishermen and the Scotch and English fishermen is that fishing early in the season along the coast by the Scotch and English boats is absolutely injurious to the fish. It

destroys the fish, and in order to allow the fish to mature the season should not commence until 25th May or 1st June. If the fishing begin in April, it only lasts for two months here, the fish disperse. Before the early fishing started our season lasted for four months.

35714. As they cannot stop the other people fishing, would it not be as well for them to say we will have our haul out of it too. Is there not something in the fact that the fishing people who follow the fish around the coast are a hardier people, by reason of that training, that they go out in the early season when the weather is bad and are content to do it while the other people, not being accustomed to it, would rather see the fishing postponed?—It is not so in this case. They are most anxious to earn money. There are few men connected with farm work. The Ardglass men depend on earning their livelihood out of the sea. During the winter months they sail. That portion of the country I come from would not come under the Congested Districts Board because the farmers are in very good circumstances. The farming industry is successful as the land in this part is good. The fishing industry should be assisted, as it is the sole means of living for the fishers.

35715. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When your men are down as far as Kinsale where do they deliver the catch? On the English or Irish coast?—On the Irish coast.

35716. Do they sell them fresh?—Yes.

35717. Not cured?—Yes. They are sold in Ardglass by auction.

35718. But the fish they catch in Kinsale are sold in the South of Ireland?—Yes.

35719. Is there a railway?—Oh, yes, and a railway not only into Ardglass but down through the principal street of the town to the quay.

35720. That would help to develop Ardglass into a great fishing station?—I believe it was the great fishing station in Ireland.

35721. About that Churn Rock, I suppose on all occasions when you went to Dublin to interview some of the people at the Agricultural Department that point was put forward?—I have put that point before them too.

35722. Is it the conviction of those interested locally that the rock should be removed?—Yes.

35723. You, I think, stated unless it were removed the expenditure on the quay was almost lost?—Yes, almost lost. It is a very small rock. As far as I am capable of judging it would not take very much money to remove it.

35724. Do you know did the experts ever say that the removal of the rock might cause considerable damage at the pier?—Oh, no, the rock is situate on the other side, so that the quay is all right and there is always deep water. The men are afraid going round the corner of the quay head of being dashed against the rock. I have seen four men drowned as they were bringing a boat round the quay head. They were drowned in my own view.

35725. That is a striking proof that it is an obstruction?—Although I am not an expert in fishing, I am giving an honest statement of the case, and furthermore, as I have said, the fishermen were so hopeless of any redress I could not induce one of them to come to-day, so I came myself.

35726. I am anxious to find out myself whether it has been alleged that the removal of the rock would let in a big wave or anything of the sort and make the pier less secure?—Oh, no; it is completely secured.

35727. It has not been alleged that the rock acts as a natural breakwater to protect the pier?—Oh, no. There is the quay, that costs £25,000, and this rock is right in front of it. It would not cost very much to remove it.

35728. Your statement makes it clear that the removal of it would greatly improve the approach?—Certainly it would.

35729. And that the protection of the place would not be lessened by the removal of the rock?—It is completely detached from the quay.

35730. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—It is completely detached from the pier?—Yes.

35731. Being so detached does it break the sea so as to give smoother water alongside the pier?—No, it does not. All the parties with whom I had any conversation in connection with this rock, have said again and again that the money that was expended on the erection of the quay was lost in consequence of the Government or whoever had authority, not finishing the work by removing the rock. It requires very dexterous tacking to bring a boat safely to harbour in stormy weather.

35732. Where do the fishermen keep the boats?—Between the quay and the rock. They have two or three safe harbours when they get in.

35733. Is the rock exposed?—Almost. At high water you will see a little bit of it. It is barely the size of this courthouse. As far as I know it would not take much to remove it.

35734. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Sufficiently to make the approch much better than it is?—Yes.

35735. Is it the feeling of the fishermen that it would be a secure harbour for their boats if the rock were removed?—It would be entirely in favour of the harbour to remove this rock. About twenty-four years ago there were three or four different memorials sent away, but nothing was ever heard, except the ordinary official note stating—"We have received your communication" of such a date. That is all ever we got. That has been going on for the last twenty-five years, within my own knowledge, and before that time, I understand.

35736. How many boats are there in Ardglass?—I have seen, at one time, three hundred, but last year we had only eighty.

35737. Perhaps you are including the English and Scotch boats?—I am talking of Irish boats alone. About the period of the year—August—when the fishing is in full swing.

35738. How many boats are from this district?—I cannot answer that question very well, because Portavogie boats bring fish to our market also. Roughly speaking there are one hundred Northern boats—County Down boats—fishing in the Ardglass Harbour.

35739. A good many of those would be deck boats, not small open boats?—Manned by seven men.

35740. Mr. BRYCE.—Deck boats?—Half-deck.

35741. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They have berths?—Each man, I presume, has a berth for himself.

35742. So that they can go to Kinsale and live in their boats?—Yes.

35743. Mr. BRYCE.—Twenty-five-ton boats?—I cannot answer that.

35744. Are they like the Arklow boats?—Yes.

35745. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are the fishermen anxious to get larger boats?—Yes; better equipped. I was told some of the Scotch boats would cost about £1,400, and our boats would not cost more than two hundred pounds or three hundred pounds. They have machinery in the Scotch and English boats for hauling up the nets. When a storm is coming on they can haul in their nets. In the case of the Northern fishermen, they have the old means of hauling in the nets.

35746. Are there any steam trawlers in the district owned by Irish fishermen?—No; they are all owned by foreigners.

35747. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say one hundred boats turn into Ardglass?—Yes.

35748. With good adequate nets and the removal of this rock, do you think this hundred would increase, and would you think more people would engage in the fishing?—Decidedly.

35749. How many boats belong to the people of Ardglass?—Twelve.

35750. What is the population of Ardglass?—About seven hundred, and in the summer time about 1,500. Many women are employed at the quay packing herring. You must take into account as soon as the herring fishing ceases the population goes down, as the people have gone to sea.

35751. You say formerly the value of the fishing was £60,000—what is it now?—Five thousand pounds.

35752. Under improved conditions you would not be sanguine enough to hope the £60,000 would be reached again?—In days gone by Ardglass was the great fishing station in Ireland, and there are so many now in Donegal and other places——

35753. People elsewhere have had the condition of things improved, and consequently they have advanced at the expense of Ardglass?—Yes.

35754. I think you told me Mr. Wood knows Ardglass?—Yes.

35755. And Mr. MacVeagh put questions in the House of Commons?—Yes, and so did Mr. Johnston.

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Rev. J. Donnelly.

I may add it is not a question of religion. I am not discussing religion at all. There is no opposition among the men.

35756. Nor did I ever suggest it?—The Ardglass men are Catholic. Portavogie men are Protestants. They are unanimous.

35757. Mr. Wood, the former member, knows the place; Mr. MacVeagh also knows it well, and I daresay the present member knows it well—Captain Craig?—Yes.

35758. Mr. Russell is a Northern member and knows it well also?—He never comes to our part.

35759. I think he was in East Down on one occasion. What I would suggest is this, if I may respectfully make a suggestion, pending the report of the Commission, that Captain Craig, Mr. Wood, Mr. MacVeagh, yourself, and any others would seek an interview, pointing out that your past operations were useless, that something needs to be done quickly, and ask Mr. Russell to come down and see for himself, and act accordingly?—I suppose between Ardglass and Killough there are fifteen hundred people, and they are sick, sore, and tired of those public investigations. If you had a sitting at Ardglass Courthouse you could not get twenty people to go to the Courthouse to give any evidence before any inquiry, no matter how distinguished the Commission might be.

35760. Surely you take a different view, and you are not going, because of one set-back, to give up the task as hopeless. I think if the suggestion I ventured to throw out were acted on it might be with some results?—I will see to it. I certainly hope that some bye-law could be passed in reference to this close season. On account of the peculiarity I have explained of the two tides and two floods meeting at Dundrum Bay the fish congregate on that particular place, and it is then, in the interests of Ardglass, and would be very useful to have the limit for the trawlers extended from three miles to six or seven miles, for the reason that this ditch of which the men speak is within that limit of three miles.

35761. Mr. Bryce.—Is there any close season at present?—No.

35762. None whatever?—No.

35763. There is a close time at Stornoway. Is there mackerel here?—Yes; mackerel at the beginning, but in May they fish for herring.

35764. They fish whatever they can get? Have those fishermen any agricultural holdings at all?—They have not. Those men all live absolutely on sea-fishing. I wish to correct the statement that some of them are farmers. They are brought up to the sea and cannot work on farms.

35765. In connection with that, would you give us a sketch of those men's lives during the year. What does one of those men do at the beginning of January?—They start preparing boats in March, and our season closes at the beginning of October. Then they become sailors. They sail foreign, as many of them as can get berths on vessels.

35766. They become sailors for a few months after October?—Yes.

35767. Do they go on a long voyage?—Yes. That is the state of affairs at present. Formerly, fifteen years ago, before the trawlers did so much injury, they were able to start with long lines after the herring season was over. They made a good livelihood during the winter time, catching white fish. They caught whiting and sole. They received a good price in Belfast for Ardglass sole.

35768. Instead of catching white fish they go to sea now?—They attribute the decrease of the white fishing to trawlers coming within this particular line of demarcation.

35769. They go to sea for four months?—Yes, and then they start to prepare the nets and boats.

35770. When do they go to the fishing?—March or April. They are fishing at the present time—in the middle of May.

35771. They begin fishing at the exact same moment as the Scotch and English fishermen?—At present they are unable to do so as the nets are not small enough in mesh. The Ardglass men complain that the fish is of inferior quality owing to the early fishing.

35772. If they had the small nets they would go out fishing?—Yes; but they say Ardglass herring have a reputation, and by catching the fish early that is destroyed. A prudent farmer would not sell his lambs—nor would he take his potatoes out of the ground—before they were fully matured.

35773. That is a counsel of perfection. So long as other people do it they may as well fish themselves?—They used to be able to fish from 1st June to November, but now, since the Scotch and English boats came, our season terminates about the first week in August, because the fish have been scattered all over the place, and left the place where they spawn.

35774. In fact it is for the want of fish?—I venture to say on account of the trawlers and the boats coming in April the shoals of fish are dispersed over the ocean. Formerly, towards the end of the season, the fish were caught ten miles out, and at the present time, towards the end of the season, they have to go out thirty miles.

35775. I understand the recommendation of the fishermen is that a close time should be established to the end of June or 25th May?—There is a difference of opinion between the men in Ardglass and Portavogie. Ardglass men say the 1st of June, and Portavogie say the 10th May. They split the difference and came to the conclusion that the 25th May would be the proper time.

35776. They would like a close time established to the end of May, and they consider that would extend the fishing to the end of the year?—Yes.

35777. Even though a great number of English and Scotch fishing boats come?—They are experts, and they would be able to compete with any of them.

35778. They would need nothing but close-meshed nets?—If the close season is established we do not require nets with small meshes. If it is not established we require two classes of nets for our boats. I am giving you the opinion of all the fishermen I have met—nearly all of them—Portavogie, Ardglass, Kilkeel, all are of opinion it is injurious to the County Down coast to have the herring fishing started earlier than the 25th of May.

35779. They would like the limit for trawlers extended to six miles?—Yes.

35780. So that they would have white fishing in the winter?—Yes.

35781. They would have begun fishing for herring from the middle of May to the end of November, and then have such fishing as they could get until the middle of May?—That was the state of affairs up to within the last fifteen years.

35782. Suppose the Ardglass fisherman could get the limit of trawling extended, which is a thing that requires international agreement, he would still have to go to sea from the end of October, provided he had his close time to 25th May, and then from the end of November he could go and be a sailor as at present if he could not do the white fishing?—Yes. Another peculiarity about the coast of Ballyhornan or Gun's Island, is that the water is very deep there round this particular portion, and the white fish there are in large numbers. The trawlers come into the shore, within half a mile of the coast, and the coastguard station has been removed there. It was manned by fourteen men. They have no fear now of any person seeing them on this particular coast. It is three miles from Ardglass.

35783. Sir John Colomb.—Have both coastguard stations been removed?—Both have been removed. There were two coastguard stations, Ballyhornan and Killard. I have seen those trawlers a mile from Gun's Island again and again, and the poor men looking at those people taking away their bread and butter. I was up at the offices of the Department once, and I was told there was a revenue cutter, and all I had to do was to send a wire. They did not mean, I suppose, to throw cold water on my complaint, but I considered the reply positively insulting, that I was to run down to the post-office and send down to Louth, to Mr. Hill on the cutter there.

Mr. Andrew J. Morrow examined.

35784. Sir John Colomb.—You represent the Agricultural Committee for the county?—Yes; my address is Clonevin Park, Lisburn.

35785. You have a live stock scheme?—Yes. I will take agriculture first. We have an instructor at present going round the county giving itinerant instruction and conducting experiments all over the county. We have about a hundred experimental demonstration plots. He is only appointed since March. We had no lecturer last year owing to the Department taking away our instructor to Athenry. We have now got this man. He is giving instruction all over the county, and he is at the disposal of anyone who wants him. We had agricultural classes. We had two centres, Downpatrick and Banbridge, where the pupils have been taught agriculture.

35786. By lectures?—Agricultural classes, of three days each, for six months, three days per week. They are over now, and he is conducting experiments. We have a poultry scheme, and we have an itinerant horticultural instructor, and an instructor on bees, and we have a scheme for subsidies to shows. We give three hundred pounds to them, and we have a scheme for small farmers and for cottages erected under the Labourers' Acts.

35787. Tell us a little more with regard to small holdings?—First of all we have a scheme for a cottage on holdings not exceeding one acre—labourers' cottages belonging to the farmer; a class for farmers not exceeding £25 valuation, and another class exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50. Then, we have another class, a champion class, as the prize winners of last year are excluded. We have a class for labourers' cottages alone. We give prizes to the best kept labourer's cottage. They are worth twelve shillings and sixpence each. We give them fruit trees and potatoes.

35788. You do not give cash?—Fruit trees and other things.

35789. Mr. O'Kelly.—Are those labourers' cottages prizes peculiar in the county?—They are in the Downpatrick and other unions of the county.

35790. Sir John Colomb.—What are the precise nature of the operations with regard to the small holdings of £5?—They come in under £25 valuation.

35791. The £5 and £25 come in all in one class?—Yes. We have them up to £15, and we got very few entries. We extended the sum, and for that of £25 we have a very good show.

35792. Mr. Bryce.—Have you any experimental plots in your schemes?—No farms, just plots through the county. Some of the farmers give plots for demonstrations.

35793. For the year?—Yes. It is simply seed and manurial tests.

35794. Do you find the people are keen about the results of those?—Yes.

35795. They go and see them?—Yes. We issued a report. Last year we did not issue a report owing to the agricultural instructor being away. It was very much sought after. I have a copy of the Report of 1906.

35796. Sir John Colomb.—The classes are well attended?—The lectures are fairly attended. The average attending the agricultural lectures would be forty or fifty.

35797. We had it told to us at Newry that at first the farmers themselves came, and then they did not come in time, and that it was the young men came, and that apparently they were not very keen to learn, but regarded it as a sort of entertainment—do you agree with that?—Oh, no. I think if you get thirty farmers round the school it would be a very good attendance, and there were very few less than that, and if not farmers, then they were farmers' sons.

35798. Anxious to learn?—As far as I know, they are.

35799. Our business is with what really concerns congestion and the small men. And is there anything in your system in this county that pays special regard to such districts as Upper and Lower Mourne, or do you treat them as one?—They are all treated as one. Kilkeel Rural District has not fared as well as the other parts of the county. In regard to live stock there it is difficult to get anyone to keep a bull. We have only two there, and it is entitled to four. We have sixty bulls in the county.

35800. It is not that there is any disinclination on the part of the County Council and the Committee, but the practical difficulty in those poor districts of arranging to keep a bull?—Exactly. There is one man who went to Dublin to buy a bull but the price was too high, and it is expected he will get one in Belfast.

35801. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You know those poor districts pretty well?—Yes.

35802. Would it be your opinion that poor districts such as Sir John has mentioned to you would require more public help than rich districts, proportionately?—I believe they would require a bull sent to them and given to them, but we have not the money to do so.

35803. I can quite understand that, but without at all interfering with the general arrangement for the better off districts, would you think the poor districts should receive more help than the better off districts?—Yes.

35804. Hence if a district is poor, and with a large number of holdings under £4, it might be a good thing if the Department had, for such a district, a supplementary scheme, independent of the general scheme?—Yes.

35805. And worked through the County Committee?—Yes, and it could be well worked through the County Committee

35806. You would be able in that way to give more assistance to those districts?—Yes, to the small holdings.

35807. As a matter of fact at present, in the scheduled areas, the Department has schemes by which the work of the County Committee is aided and supplemented, and they are supposed to be worked somewhat in accordance with the views of the County Committee?—I would be very glad to receive some of that from the Department, and we could spend it very well round Kilkeel and the other districts.

35808. Would it be your view that in addition to the usual operations of the County Committee scheme it would be natural that in agriculture and industries some special attention should be paid to those poorer districts, and perhaps a larger amount of the public funds proportionately made available without taking from the rest of the county?—Yes, I would.

35809. In pursuance of what Sir John asked you at the start about the prizes which you gave to encourage various classes of occupiers, do you think would there be room for a class under £25 valuation?—There would be room but we had no entries when we had it down for a low class. The farmers did not enter. Then we increased the valuation to £25, and brought in another class from £25 to £50. Then we had fair entries, almost 150.

35810. You would rather say that fair competition would require that the man under £10 or £5 should not be competing with the man whose rating is £25?—It would be much better if they would enter and compete, but they won't enter.

35811. But did any?—Very few under £10, except in the little cottages, and they would come in under labourers' cottages.

35812. Sir John Colomb.—When you speak about cottage classes and labourers' classes—that would be a labourer with perhaps an acre holding—would it be open for a small holder of perhaps thirty shillings valuation to enter into competition, or would he be excluded?—It is not exceeding one statute acre. It is not under the Labourers' Act, but a cottage belonging to the farmer, and that a labourer is living in, and that has a small garden. There is a prize for him.

35813. There is a class, and there is competition in the labourer's section, which means a labourer with an acre?—Yes.

35814. There is a small class of men, with £4 valuation?—No; there is none between that and £25.

35815. Is there a fair amount of competition in the labourers' classes?—We have ten or twelve entries for three or four prizes. In one district in the north of the county for five prizes we have ten or twelve in it. In Kilkeel we have had some competition.

35816. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say you got no entries under £25 valuation?—Very few.

35817. What year did you include competition of that kind?—Last year was the first. The year before that we got a few.

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Mr. Andrew J. Morrow.

35818. How long was this scheme for people whose valuation is under £25 in operation?—This is the second.

35819. Last year you commenced?—Yes.

35820. You thought that justified you in dropping the scheme?—There was very few entries under the £15 valuation before that. We raised it to see could we get in more, and we did. We had a few entries the first year, next year, fair entries, and the third year, and last year, we had more.

35821. Don't you think you are improving from year to year?—I don't know about this year.

35822. I think it is hardly fair to put people under £15 in a competition that lies open to £25 and £50. The first year you had a small number and the second year you improved?—No; not under £15, but when we raised it to £25.

35823. You kept it at £25 since?—Yes. It might be changed another year.

35824. That is a very interesting report you referred to, but I do not see that it deals with the fishing?—We did not deal with the fishing, although at the last meeting, in April, there was a very strong resolution sent up by Mr. M'Grath to the Fishery Commissioners as to a slip, giving the boats on the share system, and about the trawling off County Down by trawlers, and the Department wrote down that they could not give anything of the £10,000 that is allotted for the fishing. They said County Down got its fair proportion of the protection against trawling by the Helga. They said the County Down fishermen were the best in Ireland, and that they got instructors from amongst them to instruct them in other places.

35825. Some witness has said £138 was voted by the Agricultural Committee?—That comes from the County Council. Our Committee does not touch that.

35826. Were your schemes for those whose valuation is under £50 very well advertised in the County Down?—Yes, in eleven newspapers.

35827. Where does the County Committee hold its meetings?—In Belfast.

35828. I notice you give grants for shows?—Yes.

35829. Is the Royal Ulster Agricultural Society for Down?—No, it is for the whole of Ulster.

35830. Aided by the local Committees?—Only Antrim and Down subscribe to it.

35831. What sum have you at your disposal for the whole county?—About £3,400. That includes £250 of a grant we get from the Henry Trust Fund, Downpatrick, for agricultural purposes—it does not touch the live stock scheme.

35832. I see a flax scheme?—We put that out.

35833. Why have you knocked off flax?—I do not think it was doing any good.

35834. You thought it was not necessary, or was it not taken advantage of?—We have a flax scheme, but when we had flax shows we were boycotted in regard to the buyers. We had only two buyers for the bulk of our flax.

35835. Would you tell us what your scheme was?—We had a scheme for the best scutched flax produced and brought to the show and market, and at the market there was nobody to buy it except two men. We ran that for two years, and they would not give the price for good, well-cleaned flax. They would not give the price the farmers wanted. We had another scheme for the best scutch mill, but we dropped the whole thing last year.

35836. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is flax cultivation declining?—It think it is increasing this year. It will increase without any of our prizes if they get a good price.

35837. Sir John Colomb.—It was to bring the quality of flax to perfection you encouraged it?—Yes, by prizes.

35838. How did the fact of spinners not buying affect your prizes?—We gave prizes, but no one would touch the class. We just gave the prizes for the flax letting them dispose of it as they liked.

35839. Then, they could not sell the flax?—It was worth two or three shillings a stone more than they got. The buyers would not go to that price, and just two out of the whole county bought the flax.

35840. Mr. Bryce.—What do you think was the reason of that?—They would not give the price because it was well cleaned.

35841. Did they not distinguish between well cleaned and badly cleaned?—They did not give very much more. It was very trifling.

35842. You infer the farmers' labour in cleaning the flax was not properly remunerated?—Not to the extent it should be.

35843. Perhaps those flax buyers could clean it better themselves?—No; I do not think that.

35844. Sir John Colomb.—Is there a market?—There is one here, one at Rathfriland, and one at Newry.

35845. Do you mean to say price is not regulated by quality and cleanness?—Sometimes it is, and sometimes it is not. If you go in with it very good you may get sixpence more, while it might be worth two shillings more.

35846. Mr. Bryce.—Is there a ring?—I do not think there is, but they won't give the price. They could afford well to give a good price this year.

35847. Mr. O'Kelly.—You give manual instruction?—Yes, we do; and we have much-appreciated domestic economy classes.

35848. Sir John Colomb.—What is the manual instruction?—It is carpentry work. There is a class in the evenings, and for schoolboys under fourteen. They work two hours handling tools, and how to draw, and then, in the evening we have tools, and they make barrows and other things, under the supervision of a practical man.

35849. Where are those places of instruction?—Out in the country and the villages.

35850. Take Upper and Lower Mourne?—We have not been round there yet. We have two sets of tools, and at present the instructor gives a class for six weeks—three nights at one class and three nights at another.

35851. The districts of Upper and Lower Mourne have no class yet?—Not as yet, but they will be going round.

35852. Is it because you have not been able to spread them sufficiently over the county yet?—We have been only two years at it, and there are seven centres in the County Down.

35853. Do you foresee any greater difficulty or much more expense in establishing manual instruction classes in a district like Upper and Lower Mourne, and other classes?—No. I do not. The only difficulty we have is to get places to hold the classes in. The poorer the district the greater the difficulty you would have. We have a very good class in a poor district in a National school, near Mayobridge. We have very successful classes in Mayobridge and Hilltown on domestic economy. In the poorer districts we have better classes than in the richer districts, and often we could have two classes.

35854. Mr. O'Kelly.—How long is this scheme of manual instruction in operation?—This is the third year.

35855. How many agricultural instructors?—Four on the agricultural side, and three technical.

35856. And for manual instruction?—Only one.

35857. How many centres have you?—Two.

35858. How many centres do you think you ought to have if you covered the county?—Downpatrick Rural District itself would take two or three. It is a fourth of the county.

35859. You have confidence in the whole of the itinerant instruction?—I have. I think it is one of the best things ever came into the country.

35860. Have you seen them working?—Yes, at Hillsborough.

35861. In your own county?—Yes.

35862. When did you make a start in Hillsborough?—It was last year sometime.

35863. What time last year?—It was the summertime last year.

35864. How long did it last?—Six weeks. And another class was held at Dromara at the same time.

35865. Last summer he started in Hillsborough to give instruction for a period of three months?—He was in Dromara and Hillsborough at the same time. Then, he went from that to Ballinahinch and Crossgar.

35866. When do you expect him back to Hillsborough?—Not for a while.

35867. Will he come back in two years?—I suppose he will.

35868. Why?—It is according to the classes he gets.

35869. If the scheme takes in the various places?—He would not be in Hillsborough for the next three or four years if we went round all.

35870. What is the meaning you attach to a successful class?—The attendance is one thing.

35871. The attendance might be good and the classes not successful?—The attendance at the classes is very successful.

35872. Do you think three months' manual instruction are sufficient to enable a man to——?—To make a plain gate?

35873. And anything else?—They have made wheelbarrows. At Dromara four or five made wheelbarrows within the time.

35874. Do you think that teaching a young man to make wheelbarrows——?—Anything belonging to the farm.

35875. That that is an adequate return for the money spent on manual instruction?—I don't know. It shows them how to handle tools.

35876. Do any of the young men in the towns get that instruction?—They were principally farmers' sons in Hillsborough and Dromara, farmers' and labourers' sons. I was at both classes for an evening.

35877. When the instructor returns to Hillsborough, in course of time do you think he will meet any of his former pupils?—He could have had two classes at the time he had one if he had the tools and benches. Instead of sixteen he could have had thirty-two. There were five mechanics to give instruction to.

35878. Your experience is different from other parts, where they find the young men in the towns?—It is quite the opposite here. Then, we have domestic economy. It is started at Kilkeel at the present time. It is a very successful class. We have another class, started only last year for embroidery. In some parts of the county we don't want that, though in poor parts they do. The instructress is going to three or four miles from here on 1st June, in a district in which they do drawn-thread work.

35879. Sir John Colomb.—Have there been any domestic economy classes held in Upper or Lower Mourne?—One in Rostrevor, a very successful one, and one in Hilltown, most successful.

35880. With regard to embroidery and sprigging, has that been brought into the poor district?—No; they do not require it there as it is already there.

35881. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—One instructress in domestic economy is all you have?—Yes; and about seven centres in the county.

35882. Well-attended classes?—Yes; we have to turn some away. The technical classes are doing very well, but our scheme is a small one—£200 from the Department, and £120 from the county. Ours is a rural scheme, the others are urban.

35883. Sir John Colomb.—With your experience do you consider it would be beneficial in order to increase the industrial habits in Ireland if preliminary training of manual instruction were given to the elder boys and girls in National schools?—I believe it would be very good.

35884. So that they would be able to take fuller advantage out of the manual instruction classes afterwards?—It would be more useful.

35885. Do you think that would be generally popular with the people?—I don't know that.

Mr. John M'Aleenan examined.

35886. Sir John Colomb.—You are a civil engineer?—Yes, and my address is Castlewellan, County Down. I have lived and practised the greater part of my lifetime in South and East Down.

35887. You understand the chief object of this Commission is in reference to the poor districts, the poverty stricken districts, whether scheduled or not?—I do. I gave evidence at arbitrations and before Land Courts in East and South Down and other Courts for the farmers, so that I have the means of being fairly acquainted with the circumstances of the people. My knowledge would confirm the evidence I have heard given by Father Murphy here to-day, and of Father Lowry in Newry about Lower Mourne, and for Kilkeel District Council. I would agree that there is not a fifth of the holdings life supporting. The holders must live otherwise In my opinion the land by nature is very poor, and such as it is has been made by the tenants. In my opinion no improvement of the holdings would enable the holders to live on them without some other means of existence. Nature, although it has given them bad land, has given them a great deal of natural resources in the way of mines and minerals, and if they were developed would give occupation to all, better perhaps than the land. The people are a very enterprising people. If they were shown the way, in my opinion, they would speculate and take shares in any companies that would be formed to develop the industries that could be opened up in the place. You have got evidence about quarries here, convenient to the place, and there are other quarries up near Hilltown. It is a different class of granite from this. It is a cheaper and easier wrought granite than this, but it is not quite as good, but it is impossible to work it, owing to the difficulty of placing it on the market.

35888. You mean the difficulty of transport?—Yes. I have been told by parties that are working at the stones in this district that if proper machinery was erected in the place, and the parties shown, by experts, who knew how to do the business, how to polish; and if there would be machinery for steam cranes and automatic hammers and machinery for polishing, and also an easy means of placing heavy stones on railways, that the parties in the district, who have an interest in the stone would pay half of the cost. I am told it would take fourteen or fifteen hundred pounds to erect the requisite machinery, and the parties locally interested in the stone would be willing to pay half, and pay the interest on the balance of the money, and, if necessary at the end of some time buy it out from the Government, or the Department, or whoever would erect the machinery.

35889. Do you mean that in quarries which are now being worked the application of machinery, which involve cost, would make them more profitable?—It would.

35890. Would it not also reduce the demand for labour?—It would not.

35891. The substitution of new machinery?—It would not.

35892. Is not the general tendency of the introduction of machinery in quarries to reduce labour?—Not in this case. In this case the machinery required is machinery for work that cannot be done with the men that are now engaged. Small farmers earn a living at these stones on the rough quarrying work; and if there was machinery to finish the stone there would be a greater demand.

35893. If the outlay of a capital of £1,500, applied to the quarries for polishing and finishing processes, were going to largely increase the profits, how is it that in an enterprising part of Ireland like this, and plenty of business men in Belfast, they do not find the money to make the quarries more profitable?—There are no people engaged in this quarrying who have sufficient funds to do all this; and the men that have the money have no knowledge of quarrying.

35894. Do you mean to say the quarries are being carried on by men who have no knowledge of quarrying?—They have no practical knowledge of quarries. Apart from the quarries there are two mountains of iron ore. One of them was worked up to twenty or thirty years ago, and the other never developed.

35895. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How far are you from the sea here?—Four miles, and Ballymagrehan quarries, six miles.

35896. What is the port for shipping stone?—Dundrum. Newcastle would be more convenient provided the railway continued to the quay, but if it was delivered by rail in Newcastle it would have to be carted a mile to the sea. A railway coming down from Newry through Hilltown mountain would tap these quarries and deliver at the sea.

35897. What would be the course of the railway?—From a point convenient to Mayobridge, between Hilltown and Rathfriland, then across the Bann River, and out on the square, and on the south side of Loghislandreavy down to Burren Bridge.

35898. I believe the advantage of that line of railway was put before the Commission at Newry?—If it was that line of railway would do. There is a hill, or rather a mountain of sand at Hilltown, I suppose the best sand in the Three Kingdoms. If there was any means of conveying it to Belfast at a marketable

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price it would be invaluable. It is carted fifteen or twenty miles at the present time.

35899. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—For building purposes?—The sand they have in Belfast is a particularly bad sludge from Lough Neagh. If a light railway were made there it would be very close to the sand hill at Hilltown. The mountain mines at Dechomet were worked for a large number of years by an English Company. It was brought on a traction engine to Dundrum, a distance of ten or twelve miles. The traction engine made three runs in the week, under favourable circumstances. At other times they would be stuck in a pipe or gulley on the roadside.

35900. Have you any knowledge of why the work ceased?—Owing to the cost of transit no profit could possibly be made on it.

35901. You think the company did not pay by reason of the difficulties and cost of transit?—Yes.

35902. They could not compete in outside markets?—They could not. The iron is particularly good. The new railway opened within the last year comes within a few miles. That is the railway from Banbridge to Castlewellan.

35903. Mr. BRYCE.—There is a railway at Castlewellan?—It was practically opened last year.

35904. The English Company, with the right of running, have virtually abandoned it perhaps for fifteen or sixteen years. And now that the conditions are different it might be restarted?—Perhaps they would if the landlord offered rights over it. I may say in developing any of these industries the landlord stands largely in the way. I can give you instances of it at these places. A townland, a few miles outside Castlewellan, was sold by Mr. Gartland, and the tenants, who were quarrymen, believed they had the right to develop a quarry there as best they could, and a few working stone cutters opened the quarry on a farm that was bought out, and when they had the quarry opened, and doing fairly well, Lord Annesley, who happened to own the townland, sent out his bailiff and demanded rent.

35905. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are aware that on an estate where the tenants buy their holdings the mines and minerals become vested in the Estates Commissioners, and the landlord has no control?—The estate was sold, and Lord Annesley was the owner of it.

35906. Are you speaking now of an estate that was sold by Lord Annesley to the tenants?—Oh, no; it was sold by Mr. Garland, under Lord Ashbourne's Act.

35907. Under the Act of 1903 the circumstances are changed?—Yes. In some cases I see that the tenants buy out these rights although I would not give the tenants the right to stop an industry any more than the landlord.

35908. Under the Act of 1903 mines and minerals became vested in the Estates Commissioners and can be used in the interests of the public for public purposes?—Quite right.

35909. Mr. O'KELLY.—The iron ore mine was stopped because they wanted transit facilities?—I would say largely.

35910. Not entirely?—I saw it being conveyed, and I cannot see how it possibly could pay. If it was copper or silver it could not pay under such circumstances.

35911. The want of transit facilities was the cause?—It must have been, largely.

35912. What were the other cause?—The other cause I would think is that the English company did not want to work it.

35913. Suppose they did want to work it, and had transit facilities, do you think it would be likely to become a paying concern?—I think it would pay better to bring the coal on the ground and manufacture there than take it to England.

Mr. BRYCE.—That is certainly not the case. It always pays to bring the ore to the coal.

35914. Mr. O'KELLY.—You have transit facilities?—It is within a reasonable distance.

35916. When were the works stopped?—About twelve years ago.

35917. Who is the lord of the soil?—The Marquis of Downshire or Baron Trevor.

35918. Or both?—Or both, perhaps.

35919. Suppose you had transit facilities necessary do you think the iron mine would become a paying concern?—I really think it should. The ore is splendid.

35920. Would the lord of the soil put any obstacles in the way of working it?—I cannot say.

35921. Have any representations been made to the Company that hitherto worked it?—I cannot say.

35922. Has anything been done locally to urge this company to re-commence operations?—I do not think so.

35923. Now, with regard to the quarries, why is it they are not working?—There are two principal reasons for the quarries not working. The first is that it costs as much, even with the railway now within three miles of the mountain to put stone at the train as it does to train it from that to Belfast.

35924. That is to say you have to haul the stones from the mountain?—From the mountain three miles down to the train.

35925. If you had a modest line of railway from that to the quarries would that difficulty be overcome?—It would. The next point is that at the quarry I have been speaking about it took a dozen men working some days to get a three or four-ton stone on to a waggon and getting it off the waggon on to a railway truck at Ballynard station, where they would leave the stone. If there was proper machinery for that it could be done in a few hours.

35926. Are there any quarries at work in the district?—Yes.

35927. Have they got transit facilities to the quarry?—They have not.

35928. How are they paying?—They are working away at them.

35929. What special disabilities do they labour under compared with quarries in other countries?—I am told quarries in Scotland have a railway into the quarry, and up-to-date machinery for polishing.

35930. You told me there are quarries working here to which there is no railway made?—There is no railway to any of them.

35931. Some are working?—They are working as best they can, but they are not developed anything like they should be.

35932. When you speak about further development what exactly do you mean?—I mean it is only an odd contract those parties can take, because they cannot get the price. If they had further development they could compete.

35933. Further development would take the form of railway construction?—Yes.

35934. To the quarry?—Yes.

35935. Given that you would be able to compete on fair terms with competitors elsewhere?—Yes; and the output would be largely increased, and the labour largely increased.

35936. I suppose it is well known in this district that they may be made a great source of revenue to the people of the town generally if properly worked and transit facilities were adequate to the needs of the quarries?—They have general knowledge of that, but, of course, people in Castlewellan and about it who can live otherwise do not bother their head about it.

35937. Don't you think if they could add to their income they would supply the necessary impetus in the shape of money to have the quarries developed?—If the quarries were developed by, say, the Government, or a company they had confidence in, there are people in Castlewellan that have money to spare and would have money to invest in it.

35938. Everyone in Castlewellan is not as well off as that?—You could not expect a shopkeeper to take an interest in the quarry outside the town.

35939. If you cannot expect the people immediately concerned to take an interest in it how can you reasonably ask others to do so?—I reasonably ask the Government that has charge of the country to look after the people and develop industries. I say they should have an interest in it. If a Government takes the charge of the country and the welfare of this country it is their interest to develop it for the welfare of the people

35940. You would not be disposed to deny that the people themselves——?—Should give their assistance. If the Government but do their part and show they have an interest in the place, and take more or less responsibility of the place, there is public spirit and money enough in the district to largely assist them.

35941. But it seems there is not public spirit enough to bring this potential source of wealth under

the notice of the Department?—There is not sufficient spirit amongst men to speculate money in a trade they know nothing about.

35942. Have any steps been taken to represent to the Department of Agriculture in Ireland that these quarries are capable of great development?—Not that I am aware of.

Mr. O'Kelly.—I must say that I agree with your conclusions that when a Government takes charge of a country it ought to assist in developing it.

Rev. D. Mullaghan examined

35944. Sir John Colomb.—What district do you represent?—I am from the parish of Kilcoo (County Down), and I represent the parish of Kilcoo, which extends from the borders of Newcastle to the borders of Hilltown, from the top of the mountain, bordering Upper and Lower Mourne to the parishes of Castlewellan and Leitrim. There has been very little representation made from this district of the country to the Commission up to the present. The inhabitants of the district are purely employed in agricultural pursuits, and in that district of country there are 783 rated valuations, land bearing separate rates. I do not mean to say there are 783 farmers, because one farmer may hold two or three separate valuations but if you take the average of the valuations you will get 500 out of the 783, or 63 per cent. that do not reach over £5. The people of this district have had rather a severe struggle in the past to make ends meet, and in case of bad crops or in case of members of the family who are in America or Great Britain earning and sending home money, failing to remit money to old people at home—when either of these sources of support fail the people were reduced almost to misery. I may say that if the people in the district had to depend absolutely upon the products of their farms, well eighty per cent. of them could not do it. There are not in the district twenty per cent. of the farmers who can subsist on the products of the land.

35945. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—On what do they subsist?—Partly on the earnings of their children who are here or in Great Britain, or in America, partly—though to no very considerable extent—upon the few shillings made by the female members who are engaged in embroidery or hem-stitching. Then, up to the present, some people who could afford to buy sheep had them grazed for a nominal sum on the Mourne Mountains. That source of income is threatened, because the landlords, without any reference to the tenants or making any compensation to them for their threatened loss, made over large catchment areas to the Belfast and Portadown and Banbridge Water Companies. The sheep have not yet been turned off the mountains, but the tenants are induced to believe that at any moment they may be turned off without any compensation for their loss.

35946. Sir John Colomb.—The mountain portions you speak of were not part of their holdings, but they took them as grazing from the owners?—They were not part of their holdings in so far as they were not included in their leases, but they had a right to send sheep for something like four or five pence per head per annum.

35947. Was that part of their leases?—I do not think it was, but that had been the custom for a very considerable number of years. Owing to the questions that are cropping up at the present time about the purity of different water supplies the tenants are induced to believe that at no very distant date they are to be entirely prohibited from sending their sheep to those catchment areas.

35948. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Sheep would be their main source of income?—Not for all the farmers, but for those who could, by struggling, purchase a few sheep and send them to these mountains, where the grazing of them cost practically nothing. They could derive considerable benefit from this sheep farming.

35949. Sir John Colomb.—Can you tell me approximately the area of the whole mountain used for sheep grazing and what is the proportion of land now taken up by the water company?—I could not. The mountain extends from practically Newry to Mourne. The greater portion of the entire Mourne Mountains were sheep runs.

35950. Do I understand you to say that for the purpose of supplying Belfast with water a large portion of the Mourne Mountains has been appropriated?—They have what they call catchment areas—that is the point from which the water flows to the reservoir—and they claim to exercise an influence over these. The same applies to the new reservoir that is being constructed at Foffaney on behalf of the Portadown Water Company.

35951. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is the catchment area surrounded by wire fences?—Not yet, but I think that portion of the Belfast catchment area has been walled.

35952. That, in your opinion, will adversely affect the economic condition of a very large number of people?—It will affect a considerable number of people. It will affect the class of people who have not sufficient area to maintain sheep stock on their own holdings at home, and who have been in the habit, up to the present, of sending a stock of sheep to the mountains.

35953. Will you suggest to the Commission what your remedy is?—I was very glad to hear Mr. M'Aleenan draw attention of the Commission to the beneficial effects that would follow from the light railway being made from Newry by Hilltown, Kilcoo and Castlewellan. I think if that line came into existence it would have a very beneficial effect on the district. Another point that I should mention is, that there are considerable acres of land which lie for from two to four months of the year under water. That is the fact notably in the Slievenamore district, and land there could be reclaimed if the river were sunk. In this and several other places you must have what would be equivalent to many small holdings that would be very much benefited by sinking portions of the river. On this side of the Burren there were two or three holdings where proprietors were prepared to contribute £50 to have the bed of a river sunk a depth as would take off the surface water off the lands in the winter season.

35954. What happened?—The lands are still in a bad state. I think part of the river was sunk slightly. I am not sure whether the £50 they were prepared to raise has been expended or not, but I think if the £50 has been expended it might as well be thrown away, because £50 would make no hand of what requires to be done. I would also suggest that the farmers of this district could be very profitably employed if they were put upon the proper lines of planting and raising trees on the rough portions of the district where timber could be grown. A great deal of timber has been cut down. I have heard many farmers express a desire that something should be done to replant corresponding areas and it was represented to me that I should speak of re-afforesting as far as it could be conveniently introduced into the district.

35955. Sir John Colomb.—But the lands you have in your mind and you wish the Commission to have in their minds at present is land not appropriated to grazing or any other purpose?—The lands are being grazed by sheep at present, but as far as I could gather the persons who are grazing these lands at present would be prepared to sacrifice the grazing profits for the present for the sake of having these areas planted with good timber.

35956. You, first of all, brought under our notice the hardship going to be inflicted by the appropriation of certain lands, where people grazed their sheep, by the Belfast Water Board, and now you say that it would be a beneficial thing to take more land away for the purpose of planting?—Planted areas would be small relatively to catchment areas; also grazing would be injured by them only temporarily and then improved, owing to shelter, whereas by water catchment areas grazing is perpetually injured and no improvement caused to adjoining land; and if this land is thinly planted with good timber and sheep are kept off it for a few years it would become better land when sheltered.

35957. Do you understand that there is no use planting trees unless you are going to bring them to maturity and that that will take forty or fifty years?—I think that if the trees are properly planted and seen to, then if the trunks have obtained sufficient strength and the branches are sufficiently raised from

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the ground you could allow sheep to be admitted to graze through the trees after a few years.

35958. The sheep would be temporarily withdrawn and then would be grazed under the trees?—Yes, and there would be better grazing under these circumstances. I don't mean close planting for the sake of timber. They want timber, of course, but they want to have it so that it will not entirely exclude the grazing rights on the land which it is proposed to plant.

35959. Do you mean that the tenants can combine planting with grazing?—Yes. It seems that that is the impression that they are under.

I am afraid that they would find out that there is a big mistake in that idea.

35960. Mr. O'Kelly.—You said that one farmer holds several farms?—Yes.

35961. What would be the size of these farms—take a home farm first?—I know cases of actual farms, which I got from the rate books. A man might be living in a place valued at from £4 to £10 or £11, Then he might have another place that he had bought or acquired in some way or other, at, perhaps, £2 or £3 or perhaps only 30 shillings valuation.

35962. You would not have a man with sixty or seventy acres on his home farm and five or six miles away possess 50 or 100 acres which he would let out to local people?—I don't think there is a man in all the district I have mentioned that has a farm that would reach to anything like 100 acres if all were combined. What you refer to may exist in other parts of the County Down that I don't know anything about, but it does not hold in the district I speak of. I should say also that there is scarcely any possibility of getting farmers to unite these valuations. Their point is, that owing to their want of money they will never have an opportunity of purchasing separate little holdings for their children. They want to give a little piece to almost every son they have, so that it is possible that the district, in the near future, may become even more congested than it is at present.

35963. Because of the evils of sub-division?—Not exactly sub-division, but the time was when these holdings were all separate little holdings.

35964. But the effect is the same?—The effect is the same.

35965. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have the people of the locality approached any of the large companies to see what favour they would show to the construction of the proposed line?—As a matter of fact the railway that has now been brought from Ballymoney to Newcastle was at one time thought of being brought the way I suggest.

35966. Would you consider that there is still room for the railway that you suggest?—I believe it could be made as paying as the one that has been opened, because if the country between Newry and Newcastle was opened up the amount of freightage, not to mention passengers coming to Newcastle in the summer months, would go far to make the line a success.

35967. But since the construction of the new line no company has been approached about the one that you suggest?—No. The new line has only been opened for about a year and it is very likely that any company that could be approached at the present time would look upon the project more or less with disfavour, because the Great Northern Company has now a railway going from Newry by Scarva and Banbridge in here to Newcastle. Portadown is not in direct route from Newry to Newcastle. The Great Northern will not therefore, I am sure, make the new line to the same terminus as they have already, and I don't see that any other company except the Great Northern could be easily approached in the matter.

35968. Yes. That is the line you think would serve to develop the granite and iron mines?—Yes.

Mr. Patrick Murray examined.

Mr. Patrick Murray.

35969. Sir John Colomb.—You reside at Clanvarraghan House, Castlewellan?—Yes; about two miles from here.

35970. Are you a farmer?—Yes. My valuation is £37 10*s*. My acreage is 38 statute. I am a farmer and I was seven years an auctioneer, and I have been valuing land for twenty-five years for the Land Courts.

35971. Have you any other business besides that of farmer?—Land valuer.

35972. For tenants?—Yes.

35973. Mr. O'Kelly.—Have you ever been a valuer for landlords?—I was asked, but I did not act, because I could not. They would not let me value according to my belief.

35974. Sir John Colomb.—You were asked to value, but somebody else was to put the value on?—No, but they asked me to value through their glasses and I would not. I asked them to let me value according to what I believed to be a fair value, and they would not let me. I have been asked by the County Councillor for our district to represent a place that possibly has not been represented yet, that is the portion from Loughislandreavy chain of mountains down almost to Ballynahinch. If there be any congested districts in the County Down this should be one of them.

35975. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What union is it in?—In several unions, Banbridge and Downpatrick chiefly. It comprises about twenty-five townlands.

35976. Sir John Colomb.—Would you give us the name of one or two of the electoral divisions in the districts which you consider should be scheduled?—Castlewellan is one of them, and Lotallion is another.

35977. In Castlewellan there is about one-fifth under £10. All the rest are over?—I could give some figures in the townland of Clanvarraghan, 1,242 acres, valuation, £718, of which Lord Annesley holds 201 acres. There are then 75 holdings in the balance. Under £2 valuation, 20 holdings; under £5, 32; under £10, 21; under £20, 8; under £30, 3, and over £30 there is one—myself.

35978. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—These are all the holdings in the townland?—Yes.

35979. Does it include Lord Annesley's demesne?—No. This townland formerly belonged to a man named Scott, and he sold it in a number of portions; Lord Annesley bought one portion—the wooded portion.

35980. Mr. Bryce.—This is mountain land?—Yes; a great deal of it. There is a great portion of it that Lord Annesley holds in his own hands. Out of the 201 acres there are about 100 acres of good land that he holds in grass. The remainder is wooded. The next townland is Boekaderry, 1,747 acres, valuation, £619. It contains 86 holders, 23 under £2 valuation, 30 under £5, 20 under £10, and 12 under £20.

35981. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How do these people under £2 manage to live?—In my young days they could live better than now. There was handloom weaving; turf was plentiful, and the young men cut turf in the bogs and sold it, and a great many of them had to hire out their children.

35982. Sir John Colomb.—Do they hire out their children now?—Yes; they have to do it more so now. The population has been reduced by almost half in these mountain districts since I was a boy.

35983. Most Rev Dr. O'Donnell.—What you have said of the people under £2 applies also, to a considerable extent, to those over £2 but under £5?—Unquestionably. There is very little difference.

35984. The industries that they used to have in their houses have all dropped?—Yes. Most of the small patches of land on the mountains have been reclaimed from bog. They were laboured by spade labour. The labour has now gone and they cannot be laboured now, and the result of that is a good deal of this mountain land has gone back into moss.

35985. There is not the necessary labour in the country?—There is not.

35986. What do the young men do? Do they hire out in other parts of Down or go away?—As soon as they get up to be twelve or thirteen years of age they hire out. This is a very important hiring town. Farmers from the better portions of Down come here, and the boys hire out to them until they earn what will bring them to America, or perhaps to England, and then they send home money to their father and mother to pay the rent.

35987. Sir John Colomb.—Your knowledge goes back a long time, and you account for the fact that

when you were young the people were able to live upon their holdings because they did weaving?—It was a great help.

35988. Do you consider the people worse off now than they were then?—I do not say that they live worse, but the farms don't support the same number of people. I remember when in every second house you went into you would get two or three looms where they could weave the whole flax season.

35989. In those days you say that the people were better off because of the money that they got for weaving at home?—Yes, and by using the spinning wheel.

35990. That has all disappeared?—Yes; there is nothing of that kind now.

35991. Is that the reason for the emigration now?—It is part of it.

35992. What other reasons are there?—Foreign competition, and many other things.

35993. Mr. BRYCE.—The price of farm produce has fallen?—Yes.

35994. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you aware that official returns don't justify that, but show it is not so—that is, taking a period of thirty or fifty years?—I am talking of 1850, when wheat was 18*s.* a cwt., and flax was 12*s.* a stone.

35995. Are you aware that the official returns put before this Commission show that, with the exception of wheat, all farm produce has risen?—I cannot agree with that. In 1865 I sold flax at 12*s.* a stone, and I sold better flax this year at seven shillings a stone.

35996. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Sir John is comparing the prices now with the prices, say, when Griffith's Valuation was struck. The prices you have in your mind are the prices of 1875 or thereabouts?—I believe that when Griffith's Valuation was struck, in 1863, prices were fairly good. I believe that the County Down was one of the most highly valued in Ireland. I assisted a while in Griffith's Valuation.

35997. You have told us about the conditions of those people on the small holdings. What do you propose as a remedy?—There are twenty-five townlands in this district that I represent. In seven of them there are granite quarries, if they could be developed, and in five of them there is an ample supply of iron ore. I saw that tested.

35998. Mr. O'KELLY.—Who did the testing?—I sent one sample to be tested from the townland I live in. I got a return. It would give 75 per cent. of iron.

35999. May we take it from you that what you look to would be the development of the mining industry in this district as a means of relief for the very small holders?—Quite so. Besides we have a great deal of water power in this district going to waste.

36000. There being no land available for the enlargement of small holdings you fall back on railway construction for the development of mines. Do you also include the development of fisheries?—No. We don't go in for fisheries.

36001. But I was speaking now for the whole county?—Yes. I go in for re-afforestation and also for arterial drainage. There are bogs on this range of mountains that could be made fairly good if there was some arterial drainage.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-THIRD PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22ND, 1907,

AT 12.0 O'CLOCK NOON.

In the Schoolhouse, Rathlin Island, County Antrim.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

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Rev. E. V. M'Gowan.

Rev. E. V. M'GOWAN examined.

36002. Sir JOHN COLOMB (*in the chair*).—You are administrator in Rathlin Island?—Yes.

36003. Will you kindly bring under our notice the chief features in connection with Rathlin that you wish to present?—As parish priest of the island, and coming necessarily into daily intercourse with the people, I am fully conversant with the extent and magnitude of the hardships they have to undergo. The case of Rathlin with reference to the present inquiry could hardly be exaggerated, and when to-day's sitting is concluded, I question whether the evidence you have heard in any other part of the country would reveal a sadder state of things than exists among the poor people of Rathlin. The witnesses to be examined include two of my predecessors as parish priests of Rathlin, and, what I consider of special importance, several of the islanders will tell you in their own words the particulars of their sad lot. Mr. John Byrne, of Ballycastle, has also valuable evidence to offer. The great difficulty under which the islanders exist is the want of better harbour accommodation, and they believe that if proper harbour accommodation were provided that it would be the key to the solution of many of the difficulties under which they labour. I understand that some measures have been already taken to have proper harbour accommodation provided at Rathlin, but for some reason or other effect has not been given to them yet. I think if the present Royal Commission would use their great influence in having these measures carried out as early as possible and as successfully as possible a great boon will be conferred on the island.

36004. Of course you understand that the object of this inquiry is only concerned with the state of congestion in the different parts of Ireland. We come here because it has been represented to us that there is congestion here. I only want to prevent too much hope being raised, as matters of that sort are beyond our province, though we can put them forward with our observations upon them?—I merely wish to suggest that perhaps the Commission would be kind enough to urge the taking over of Rathlin by the Congested Districts Board.

36005. That is your main desire?—Yes, to secure powers to the Congested Districts Board to take over Rathlin. If there were proper harbour accommodation at Rathlin many of the difficulties under which the islanders labour would be removed and the fishing industry would be very much improved. At present it is in a most unsatisfactory state, and I may say that it scarcely exists at all. Then there is the want of proper boats to carry on the fishing industry. Another grievance is that steam trawlers come close to the island. They come here during the night; and I understand that an inquiry is about to be held at Moville next month with reference to the counties Donegal and Antrim. I think it would be very much better if one sitting were held as near as possible to Rathlin in order to have this objection got over.

36006. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You think that the fishermen cannot travel a long distance to these inquiries?—They cannot. They are too poor to travel so far—unless written evidence were sent.

36007. That is never so satisfactory?—It is not.

36008. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—How long would it take for a man wishing to give evidence at Moville to get there?—It is a very long way. They never go so far from here with the boats, and it is impossible to give evidence at Moville with regard to the trawling grievance.

36009. I suppose your contention is that the inhabitants of Rathlin Island have a better field of observation than those on the mainland to see what is going on?—Yes. I have seen trawlers there myself, pointed out by some of the islanders coming here along the shore. Another great advantage of proper harbour accommodation would be that cattle would be taken safely over to the mainland. At present the only means of transferring cattle to markets and fairs is to put them into small boats. Horses must be thrown on the strand and put into a boat. When nearing Ballycastle they must be thrown into the sea and allowed to swim ashore. That is very hard on the people here, because the horses very often are injured from being tied down so long in the boats for a period of two or three hours, and the prices are cut down frequently on account of these injuries. I myself have seen horses, cattle and other live stock injured greatly when taken out of the boats as a result of the conditions of transit. Last week I saw a sow with one of its legs broken when it was taken out of the boat, and of course its price was cut down by five or six shillings.

36010. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—A great deal of abuse is necessarily involved in that process?—Yes. The kelp industry cannot be carried out properly unless there is adequate harbour accommodation. At the present time a man bringing over the kelp in these small boats frequently suffers from the way in which the buyer cuts down the price. If there were proper harbour accommodation large vessels might come in and take away the whole of the kelp made on the island in one cargo and bring it to market.

36011. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you regard the kelp industry here as very important?—It has been in the past, and I believe that it could be restored to a satisfactory state although prices have fallen considerably.

36012. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the kelp run into a solid or sold in the condition of ashes?—In the condition of ashes. It is burnt to the end. There is no fuel at all in Rathlin. The people must bring the coal or turf from the mainland. When the people are hard pressed for fuel they must resort to dried cow manure, which in Irish is called baughraun. Frequently I have seen the people using dried sods taken from the surface of the soil.

36013. That does not improve the surface of the soil?—No. It injures the soil very much. If this harbour were provided cattle could be brought in larger vessels and landed. I would like to draw attention also to the high price of goods on the island, due to the fact that there is so much trouble in bringing provisions to the island. Everything is sold at a higher price than on the mainland owing to the difficulty of bringing these things across. A loaf is

charged at 6*d.* that should be charged at 5*d.* or 5½*d.* on the mainland, and other things are dear in proportion.

36014. Mr. BRYCE.—There would be something for the freight?—Yes.

36015. You cannot get over that—the man who carries it will have to get something?—He is not paid very much.

36016. Your point is that the total cost would be less?—Yes; if there was a vessel to come into a harbour on the island all these provisions would be cheaper.

36017. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do the shopkeepers trading with the island not have boats of their own?—Some of them do—not all.

36018. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How does the post come?—The post comes twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays. There is a small boat that comes with the mails. The next question is the unsatisfactory state of the fishing, which could be very much improved. I am told by the people that there is an abundance of fish around the coast. They frequently allow tons of fish to go into the sea again because they have no means of curing fish on the island.

36019. Do you mean that fish in quantities are landed on the island, and for want of a market are thrown away?—Yes. They did not draw their nets. These have frequently been allowed to be emptied again as they could not make a proper use of the fish at all.

36020. Is that when the weather was so bad that they could not communicate with the other side?—My point is if there was proper harbour accommodation to bring the fish away they could do something if they landed the fish on the island to cure them.

36021. Mr. BRYCE.—If there was sufficient fish landed would not the curers come here and establish curing depôts?—I think they would not. The difficulty of landing is too great, and the passage across in small boats is very dangerous.

36022. If curers would not come what would be the good of curing the fish?—If there was a proper harbour provided, they would come there. The harbour question is the key to all the difficulties in these islands.

36023. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What are the fish they catch?—Ling and haddock in the winter.

36024. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What about herring and mackerel?—They have them in very great quantity.

36025. If mackerel and herring are caught in the neighbourhood of this island, why cannot they take them to Ballycastle instead of bringing them here?—The difficulty is the want of proper boats to bring them across. The people have very small boats and cannot bring big cargoes.

36026. Owing to the smallness of the boats the fishing can only be carried on in very fine weather?—Yes. The weather here is frequently very bad. The coast is very rocky and dangerous.

36027. In fine weather when they catch them they could take them to Ballycastle?—They consider that it would not be very well worth their while. It is a long distance away and is troublesome crossing the Sound here.

36028. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is not it a fact that boats which in comparatively fine weather are able to leave Rathlin are not able to reach the shore at Ballycastle because of the inadequacy of the harbour accommodation there?—Yes. The necessity of harbour accommodation there is quite as pressing there as it is here.

36029. Mr. BRYCE.—It is really part of the same problem?—Yes.

36030. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would you go so far as to say that it is more pressing?—It is more pressing.

36031. Mr. BRYCE.—I understand that a grant has been given to improve Port Ushet?—Yes. Mr. Bryce, the late Chief Secretary, got a grant from the Government for the work, but there has been some delay about the matter, and the work has not been begun yet.

36032. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you any information as to the cause of the delay—has it been want of money, or the necessity of making certain preparations?—I do not know the cause of the delay. All I know is that the work has not been begun yet.

36033. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What was the amount of the grant?—The Government granted £1,000

36034. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—There was a condition that the county should find some money which, I think, they agreed to find?—Yes.

36035. Therefore, the money difficulty is not the cause of the delay?—I think it is not the difficulty.

36036. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there a feeling that the work should be done before the stormy season sets in, and that for that reason it would need to be taken in hands early in the spring?—Yes, because it would be very hard to carry out those works in the winter time. They must be done in the summer.

36037. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you happen to know what body was to execute the work—was it to be a contractor or the Board of Works or what?—I think that the County Council have a committee to look after the matter. I understand that the committee are coming over at the end of this month with some of the members of the County Council, and an engineer and an inspector to sit and hear evidence from some of the people here.

36038. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have they not selected the exact site yet?—They have at Ushet.

36039. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But they have not decided on the exact nature of the work?—No.

36040. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do I understand you to say that the County Council engineer has a voice in the selection of the site?—I don't know who the engineer is.

36041. Mr. BRYCE.—It is not a question of selecting a site. It is a question of improving the existing port?—That is all.

36042. The removal of stones and soforth?—Yes.

36043. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The County Council are giving a contribution?—Yes, they are.

36044. Their engineer comes in in that way?—I am not sure whether he is a County Council engineer. I know that he is coming with the committee of the County Council.

36045. You don't know whether the Board of Works will have the carrying out of the project?—I don't know. The next matter that I wish to refer to is the character of the land. As you see, the land is most unfertile. It consists for the most part of rocks, and the only thing it produces in any abundance is heather. The holdings average from five to ten acres. In the case of the small holdings they are miserably small, and the land is of the worst quality. The island is covered to a great extent with water, partly loughs and partly marshes. Much good could be done by drainage, as by that means much of the low lands would be rendered capable of affording pasture to the cattle.

36046. Mr. BRYCE.—And I suppose of tillage also?—Yes.

36047. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would the execution of the drainage be difficult?—In some cases it would not, because there is a considerable fall to the sea where these marshes are.

36048. Would any cuttings be through rocks?—In some places, but in most places that are very badly in need of drainage the cuttings would not be very much. The water could be brought to the edge of the cliffs and allowed full sweep to the sea. A matter of very pressing importance is the fencing of the rocky heads of the island. The island rises in most places sheer out of the sea, and I am told that the sweetest grass very often grows on the face of these rocky heads, and the cattle very frequently come to the edge of the cliffs and fall over. Some men have been known to lose their entire stock in one year. Of course that is a considerable matter for these poor people. I believe if some assistance were given to them to fence the rocky heads a large amount of good would be done to the people. That applies to all the rocks around the island.

36049. What kind of fences were the people thinking of—stone fences or wire ones?—In many cases the people have erected stone fences and in some cases wire fences, but these are not so durable, and very often are blown down by the storm.

36050. It would add considerably to the prosperity of the islanders if the stock were secured from accident?—It would.

36051. Have you heard that one of the works executed under the supervision of the Congested Districts Board in Arranmore Island was the fencing of the cliffs?—I was not aware of that.

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36052. It bears out what you say about the advantage of having the cliffs fenced in?—The people here cannot afford to have cattle, sheep, and other live stock; for that reason, I believe, that the sheep are not so plentiful as they were. I never saw so few sheep on the island as at present.

36053. Mr. O'Kelly.—I suppose you have no idea of what it would cost to put up such fences?—No idea.

36054. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The land has not been sold to the tenants on the island?—No, but I was going to remark that if the Congested Districts Board would assist the islanders to buy out their land in case it was being sold, they might get the land under more favourable conditions.

36055. Would not it pay occupiers to have their instalments increased if these cliffs were fenced in?—I think it would.

36056. Mr. Bryce.—I understand that the tenants have entered the Land Court to get a reduction?—They have, for the first time.

36057. Sir John Colomb.—They have never been in before?—They have never been in before. At one time the rental of the island amounted to £800 a year.

36058. About what time are you referring to?—I think it would be 1881.

36059. The Land Act was passed at that time?—Yes.

36060. Did the landlords and tenants enter into judicial agreements out of court?—He gave some kind of abatement to the tenants because they did not go into court. It did not amount to very much. A matter of importance would be the parcelling out of the large grazing ranches among those who have small holdings. There is a map of Rathlin Island (*indicates map*), and the promontory at the top left-hand corner to the north is all grazing land; and there is a tract of country the length of the map, that is all grazing.

36061. Mr. Bryce.—Have the owners of the small holdings any right of grazing over that tract?—I think not. Some few people have the grazing for themselves. If that tract of grazing ranch were divided among the landholders it would be a very good thing.

36062. Sir John Colomb.—Rathlin Island is an electoral division?—Yes.

36063. I see there are two holdings above £50. These are the biggest holdings on the island. Is that one of them (*indicates on map*)?—Yes. That is portion of one of them.

36064. Where is the other?—The other is at the south east end of the island. There is another considerable tract in the middle of the top of the map there, which is all grazing land. I am told that there has not been a spade on that land for the past fifty years.

36065. Mr. Bryce.—Is there no pasture attached to the small holdings, which average five to ten acres?—Yes, but it is very poor. The people take the good land for cultivation. Perhaps in the middle of the cultivated land there lies a hill for grazing.

36066. Are these small holdings generally of the poorest tillage land?—Yes.

36067. Where is the good tillage land?—On the larger farms.

36068. Does this grazing portion include any tillage?—Yes, but it has not been tilled for many years past, though you can see the traces of tillage there still.

36069. Sir John Colomb.—According to the return about one-half of the holdings on the island are under £10?—Yes.

36070. Four-fifths of the entire number of holdings on the island are under £15 valuation?—That is so.

36071. Mr. Bryce.—Does the valuation exceed the rental or the rental the valuation?—I think that the valuation exceeds the rental.

36072. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say that the rental of the island would be £800 about twenty-five years ago?—Yes.

36073. What would be the rent now, approximately?—I could not say.

36074. Would it be half that?—A great deal less than half.

36075. That reduction was due to voluntary abatements given by the landlord?—I think so.

36076. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are the tenants in court at present?—Yes. The court sat in the months of April in Ballycastle. The lay Commissioner has not yet inspected the holdings, and no decision has been given yet.

36077. How do you suggest that the grass lands should be used for enlarging the holdings?—It might be parcelled out among those who have some of the poorest holdings.

36078. Would those who adjoin the grass lands need it all or might these lands be made to serve people at a distance?—They might be made to serve people at a distance.

36079. Sir John Colomb.—Assuming that the Congested Districts Board had power to deal with this land for the enlargement of holdings, would you say, from your knowledge, that it would be better to divide up the grazing land among the adjoining tenants, or to keep it all in commonage with the rights of all to have certain stock on the land and to work it for grazing in common?—I think it would be better to have a redistribution of the land.

36080. If the available land is here (*indicating on map*), and you divide that among the people immediately adjoining, what advantage would that be to the people in the other places?—The people adjoining these large tracts do not possess the land I am referring to.

36081. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would not quite a large number of small occupiers remain in the central parts of the island, whose condition would not be improved under your arrangement?—They would probably remain where they are.

36082. Sir John Colomb.—They would get nothing. What I want to get your opinion on is whether, if some body were dealing with these grass lands, it would be better to stripe them and give portions of them to adjoining holders, or to reserve it under some authority so that all the tenants could get a certain amount of grazing?—I think it would be better to reserve the land for some of the more deserving cases on the island.

36083. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There is not so much of it in it?—Yes.

36084. You consider that the small men in the neighbourhood would need it all for the adequate enlargement of their holdings?—Yes.

36085. Do you say that the fact that all could not benefit from it is no reason why some might not do so?—Yes.

36086. Are there many small occupiers in the neighbourhood of these grass lands?—No; I think that the neighbouring occupiers are not so deserving as some further off.

36087. I take it then that your reply to Sir John is that this land could not go round all the small occupiers of the island, but that it might go round comparatively few?—Yes; the most deserving.

36088. And be very useful as far as it went?—Yes.

36089. Is it all in a piece?—Yes.

36090. Who has it?—A tenant.

36091. He lives on the island?—Yes.

36092. Has he any other means of living?—He has.

36093. What other means of living has he?—He has a publichouse.

36094. Is it the same occupier who holds all the different plots of grazing land?—No; there are several persons. The upper portion I refer to is in the hands of several occupiers, who have the right to graze on it.

36095. Are these neighbouring small occupiers?—No. They are a long distance off.

36096. Would you consider that they should be left the right to graze?—I think that the land should be divided among the most deserving persons. Those persons who have the land already are not so deserving.

36097. They don't need it so much?—Yes.

36098. They are big people?—Yes.

36099. Mr. Bryce.—In former times were these tracts divided among a large number of holders?—Yes; in former times there were people living on these townlands.

36100. Mr. O'Kelly.—Are any of these holdings in rundale?—Some of them are.

36101. You think that you should not only have a redistribution of the land but of the people also?—I don't know about that, but a re-distribution of the land would be very desirable.

36102. But for the greatest good of the greatest number would not you advocate a redistribution of the people as well as of the land?—Yes; but it would be

very hard to accomplish that, as the people are very much attached to their homes.

36103. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you use the word "deserving" are we to construe it as referring to those whose holdings are the smallest and poorest?—Yes; not only those who have small holdings, but small holdings of inferior land. In some cases the lot of persons on these small holdings is a very hard one.

36104. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would those who occupy the grass lands have much objection to parting with them at a reasonable price?—I think that there would not be any great objection.

36105. Mr. O'KELLY.—But if they had an objection you would have no objection to the application of the principle of compulsion?—I don't know about that. That is a difficult question.

36106. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have these holders of the large farms gone into court?—The whole island has gone into court.

36107. Therefore, if you were to disturb holders of these grass lands by the application of compulsion you would be dealing with judicial tenants?—Yes.

36108. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If the island were bought by the Congested Districts Board it would have compulsory powers as the law stands with reference to those tenants?—It would.

36109. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you see anything wrong in applying the principle of compulsion to the owner in fee and hesitating to apply it to judicial tenants?—I don't recognise the difference exactly.

36110. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do these big tenants employ any labour?—They do. They employ men to labour their lands.

36111. Therefore, you would not only be interfering with judicial rights, but you would, to a certain extent, be taking away the demand for labour?—There is very little labour on the upper end. There is no labour at all on this grazing tract of land.

36112. Then, I am afraid I misunderstood you. I understood you to say that these large farms do employ local labour?—They do, on their tillage farms, but in the parts I refer to there is no tillage at all. I would like now to refer to the population of the island. In 1841 it was 1,010. Now it is only 368. There are twenty-two townlands altogether, and on these there are only seventy-four houses.

36113. You don't happen to be able to tell us what it was in 1851?—No. I think after the failure of the potato crop it was very much diminished.

36114. I see that the valuation of the island is £888. That valuation was made in the fifties and early sixties, and it would be interesting to see what the population was in 1851 to compare it with the valuation. How do you think the people were able to live in those times when the population was three times what it is now?—I believe that in former times the people provided themselves with every article of clothing, while at present they must buy all these things. Also, in the old days, they cultivated every available spot on the island, and to this day you will see traces of cultivation, even to the tops of the hills.

36115. From inquiries you have made, and your own knowledge, you say that the whole island was under cultivation?—Not the whole island, but as much as could be cultivated was cultivated in the old times.

36116. Is it the case then, that comparing those distant times with the present, the land has gone largely from tillage into grass?—That is the case, largely.

36117. Would you attribute that to the fact that tillage does not pay, or if not, to what fact would you attribute it?—In the first place the population has, to a considerable extent, gone away, as they could not cultivate so much now as they did formerly, when the island was densely populated, and every available patch of land was cultivated. In the old times they had many cottage industries, and were able to make their own clothes, and even the shoes that they wore on their feet. At the present time there is not a single industry on the island, except kelp-making, which is very poor.

36118. Mr. BRYCE.—Is there any migratory labour going away to Scotland or England?—Not very much. The people are very much attached to the island, and very rarely leave. At the present time I don't think that there are any persons leaving home. Some years ago some of the boys went to Scotland, to the mines, but at the present time their inclination is to remain on the island.

36119. The limestone quarries that have been opened have given some work?—Yes.

36120. How many people do they employ?—Fifteen or twenty.

36121. They are only on a small scale?—Yes.

36122. Are they likely to become larger?—I don't think so. Some time ago they had more hands employed.

36123. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do the islanders pay an agricultural and technical education rate?—Yes.

36124. Has anything been done for any of their interests?—Nothing at all.

36125. How long have they been paying the rate?—Since the Committee was established, I think.

36126. Have any of the inspectors of the Department of Agriculture come here?—No.

36127. You are paying a rate out of which you get no advantage?—Yes.

36128. Mr. BRYCE.—I understand you also pay a sanitary rate for the mainland?—Yes.

36129. You pay for roads on the mainland?—Yes. We also pay a rate for the police force, though the people here are most peaceable, and there are no police here.

36130. You pay a sanitary and a road rate for the mainland though you get no benefit from these things?—Yes. They pay the full rates, and there is very little given back. The roads here are very bad, and there is very little money—not more than from £45 to £50—expended on Rathlin in the year.

36131. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would not you think that a district like Rathlin, which is practically isolated from the mainland, considering its backwardness and soforth should have a first claim upon a committee such as the Committee of Agriculture and Technical Education?—Yes.

36132. But up to the present nothing has been done?—Nothing.

36133. The island might just as well not have been in existence so far as the committee was concerned?—Yes.

36134. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there any representative from the island on the committee?—No.

36135. Even if there was a representative it would be exceedingly difficult for him to attend the meetings?—Yes. That is the real reason.

36136. Does not that point to the conclusion that in a place such as this island some little administration of its own in reference to technical and agricultural work should be promoted?—Yes.

36137. That should be done not from a centre on the mainland, but from some centre here, however subordinate?—That is quite so.

36138. No representative of the island could be got frequently to attend the meetings?—He could not. That is the real difficulty.

36139. Has that been brought under the notice of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Dublin?—Not that I am aware of.

36140. You think they ought to know these things?—I think that they should know these things.

36141. An Irish department one would think ought to know them?—Yes.

36142. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are you aware that in some parts of the country, particularly the part that I come from myself, the County Mayo, the local agricultural committee often appoint a sub-committee to deal with a certain part of the county?—I was not aware of that.

36143. Following up your answers to his lordship, would not you think if a sub-committee from the island were appointed, and if they got a certain grant yearly from the County Council, even a small grant, they would be able to show results for it?—I think they would. The people here are most industrious and very willing to do their own share of the work. I may add that I made some inquiries as to getting a proper instructress over here for the girls of the island. I spoke to an instructress from the County Kerry who is quite willing to come here and give instruction here for one month.

36144. Mr. BRYCE.—Is she an instructress in domestic economy?—No; in sewing, embroidery, lettering and figuring.

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36145. Mr. O'Kelly.—You are aware that the Congested Districts Board have along the western coast assisted in an industry of the kind?—Yes.

36146. I think you will say that, generally speaking, the conditions in Rathlin island are somewhat analogous to the conditions of the islands with which the Congested Districts Board have interfered in a most beneficent way?—I think so.

36147. That being so, don't you think that it would be a wise thing to suggest that this island might be looked after by the Congested Districts Board with some advantage?—I think so.

36148. Sir John Colomb.—Would you complete what you were saying about the instructress in sewing?—The only difficulty at present is the want of premises in which to carry on instruction. We have no house on the island to receive an instructress and have the classes going on. A few of the people on the island still have the old spinning wheels, and this lady is of opinion that these could be brought into daily use, and also that an industry for knitting stockings could be established.

36149. The difficulty is the house?—Yes.

36150. Where are the funds to come from for an instructress even supposing you had a house?—She is willing to come free for one month.

36151. You could not look forward to doing that continuously?—No, but some girls having been trained for one month could train the other girls.

36152. You think that the plan could be started and continued if you had accommodation?—I think so; and a number of friends would assist us after a while. This school could not be used because we want to have the girls taught during the day, and the children are here during the day. I was asked about the expenditure on roads. The county expenditure on our roads is £47 3*s*. 10*d*. The rate which we pay on land is 2*s*. 3*d*. in the £, and on other hereditaments it is 3*s*. 8*d*.

36153. The £47 3*s*. 10*d*. is not merely for maintenance, but also for special works?—Yes.

36154. That is the average expenditure over a period of three years?—Yes.

36155. Mr. O'Kelly.—How much does the island contribute?—£132 1*s*. 8*d*. I received particulars from the secretary of the County Council. The rateable annual valuation for the land is £791 and of other hereditaments £234 17*s*. The sum of these is £1,025 17*s*. The total general district rate assessed for the current year is £132 1*s*. 8*d*., of which £89 0*s*. 6*d*. is on land, and £43 1*s*. 2*d*. is on other hereditaments. Of the above assessment on land £37 18*s*. 4*d*. is in respect of the county charges, £11 10*s*. 9*d*. is in respect of the union, and £39 11*s*. 5*d*. is in respect of the district. The total thus assessed on land is £89 0*s*. 6*d*. Of the total on other hereditaments there is £14 13*s*. 7*d*. in respect of county charges, £7 16*s*. 7*d*. in respect of the union, and £20 11*s*. in respect of the district. These make a total of £43 1*s*. 2*d*.

36156. Mr. Bryce.—These two together make a total of £132 18*s*.?—Yes.

36157. Mr. O'Kelly.—You pay £132 for the purpose of getting back £47?—Yes. That is as I understand it.

36158. Mr. Bryce.—I suppose you get some benefit from the assessment for the union?—We have no poor here who are chargeable on the union funds.

36159. Sir John Colomb.—You have got two representatives on the Rural District Council?—Yes.

36160. I suppose that they cannot attend very often?—They don't belong to the island. They belong to the mainland.

36161. The island itself comprises the electoral division?—Yes.

36162. But you take two representatives from the mainland, I suppose, because they can attend and the islanders cannot?—That is the reason.

36163. I daresay also because the representatives are pretty well fitted for the work?—Yes, but very little has been done by any of these public bodies for Rathlin, either by the Poor Law Board, the County Council, or the District Council. It would be very advisable if lectures could be delivered on the rearing and feeding of live stock, poultry-keeping, the management of bees, and fruit culture, which I think might be pursued here to advantage. The climate here is fairly equable on account of the Gulf Stream, and fairly well suited for fruit culture.

36164. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You don't suffer much from late frosts?—No. The frost does not lie long here.

36165. Mr. Bryce.—Where the shelter is you could grow trees?—Yes, between the rocks are little valleys where you could have orchards.

36166. And the bees would get honey from the heather?—Yes.

36167. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—By what date have you early potatoes on the island?—I could not say.

36168. Some time before the end of May?—I think so. A gentleman who wrote a history of the island some time ago said that Rathlin had very fine apple trees years ago, but at present there are no trees on the island except a few stunted trees that you see about here.

36169. Was this history in book form or in some paper?—In book form.

36170. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did not some newspaper article about Rathlin appear some ten days ago?—Yes, I have got a copy of that. Perhaps the Commission will be glad to hear that we have almost succeeded in getting a savings bank for the island. I do not wish to say that the people here are able to save money, but if the savings bank is established they could put up the money for the rent until they have to pay it away in July so that there would be no danger of its being spent. The post office has agreed to establish a branch bank on the island.

36171. Sir John Colomb.—That will be a distinct advantage?—I think so.

36172. Speaking generally, I understand you to represent strongly to the Commission that the first thing that is really wanted for the substantial benefit of the island is the provision of means of proper communication with the mainland, and that for this purpose there must be proper harbour accommodation here and proper harbour accommodation on the mainland?—Yes.

36173. And I gather that you think you have been practically absolutely left out in the cold, left entirely on your own resources without any help to encourage the development of small industries, or of any industries at all?—That is quite so.

36174. You claim on behalf of the people of the island that there are strong and exceptional reasons why this island should have special help given to it?—I think so.

36175. Mr. Bryce.—I believe that there was one exception to the record of inaction, and that there was one bull sent by the Department?—Yes. There was a bull sent some years ago, and he remained here for a few years. That was taken away by the Department and sold, I believe, at a loss. I don't know why. A few days ago I had a letter from the Agricultural Committee of the County Council saying that they had obtained another for the island, and it is now at Ballycastle waiting to be brought across.

36176. What was the history of the former bull—was it that the people wanted to send the bull away some months before the Department would take it, and no means were provided for taking it away, and the result was that the bull was damaged going across?—I believe that that is the case. That was before my time on the island.

36177. They took no notice of the letter for some months and finally it was taken away?—Yes, and sold at a loss in Dublin.

36178. Did not they want also to give you some prize chickens?—I believe they promised those things. I don't know whether they were sent or not.

36179. Because it would hardly do to represent the Department's neglect as absolute?—I was not referring to the Department in my remarks. I had in my mind the other public bodies—the County Council, the Rural District Council, and the Poor Law Board.

36180. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How long are you on the island?—I am here since the 1st of March. One of my brothers was stationed here for two years. I was frequently here on vacation, and knew something about the people.

36181. Sir John Colomb.—You had opportunities before you came here of understanding the requirements of the people?—Yes, I had.

Sir John Colomb.—We are extremely obliged to you for the interesting information which you have given us.

Mr. JOHN BYRNE examined.

36183. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are Lloyd's agent in Ballycastle?—Yes; I am also a farmer; I have resided for more than thirty years in Ballycastle. I have been in Rathlin Island repeatedly and know all the people on it. Rathlin is about six miles long, and over three-quarters wide on an average. The population at the last census was 368. It consists of twenty-two townlands, and constitutes one electoral division in the Ballycastle Rural District. It contains 3,396 acres 3 roods and 38 perches, of which 60 acres are under water. The valuation is £1,025 17*s.* of which £791 are on land, and £234 17*s.* on other hereditaments. There are 667 acres, 1 rood and 34 perches, a little over one-sixth the whole island. in the landlord's hands, and let temporarily. In that 667 acres I include a farm on the west end of the island, which I understood was let temporarily, but the man who occupies it tells me he has gone into the Land Court. There are over 200 acres in that farm, and if that is held to be a tenancy the amount on the landlord's hands will be reduced accordingly.

36184. If that comes off there will be over 460 in the landlord's hands?—Yes. The land is let temporarily since 1881.

36185. On the eleven months' system?—Not exactly that, but the tenants are not judicial tenants.

36186. If they are not eleven months' holders how can that be?—Holders not existing before 1881 cannot be judicial except by special agreement.

36187. If the landlord wanted to disturb a future tenant he has got to pay him seven years' compensation as settled by the court and for improvements; so you cannot say that it is in the landlord's hands?—I understood it was land that might be fairly considered to be in the landlord's hands, though, as I had not access to the documents, I could not claim to be accurate on that point.

36188. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you understand that the 460 acres might be recovered by the landlord without compensation?—I do. The landlord pays the rates and taxes on it.

36189. Sir John has put it to you quite accurately that if there are future tenants there should be compensation paid on the tenants going out?—But the landlord would not be likely to pay rates for future tenants.

36190. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—He would not. Therefore, it looks as if it was in the landlord's hands, although the same man continues always in occupation, and that it is under the eleven months' system?—The landlord does not pay the rates on the farm of 200 acres, as I understand it. The altitude varies from sea level to 450 feet. It is distant at its nearest point from Ballycastle five miles, Fairhead, three, and Cantyre, fourteen. The coast-line is very bold, almost all around, the rocks at some places rising almost perpendicularly out of the sea. The climate is mild and equable owing to the Gulf Stream. Heavy frost is rarely experienced, and snow never lies long on it. It suffers, however, very much from storms, particularly at harvest time, when, if a storm centre (and it is pretty much in the line of them) happens to pass over it, the stooks are caught up in the whirlwind and carried out to sea.

36191. Do you find, as we find in the South of Ireland, that the month of August is generally a wet month, and that it is in harvest-time you get storms of rain?—Yes; very frequently. There have been very bad harvests here of late years.

36192. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I suppose that these storms would be very injurious to the grain crop?—Yes. It is particularly dangerous when the corn is in stook. The people are occupied in agriculture, fishing, and kelp-making. They are very hardy, industrious, and most peaceable. There are no police or coastguards on the island, nor are they required except in cases of shipwreck. The roads are good, but in some places the gradient is so steep that horses can only draw about one-third of what they can do on level ground.

36193. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are the roads mainly contract roads on the island?—They are all contract roads.

36194. Were these roads with the very steep cuttings made by the county?—I could not go back to that.

36195. But they are all on the county, and presented for?—Yes. They are all presented for. There are but few trees, though at one time the island is said to have been heavily wooded. The trees, I suppose, were all cut down for firewood.

36196. Mr. BRYCE.—Is there any trace of tree stumps in the bog?—No; but I see that, according to the work of the Rev. George Hill, a historian of local repute, Rathlin was heavily wooded at one time.

36197. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it be to subdue the natives that the wood was cut down?—I don't think so. Fuel is exceedingly scarce, and in their stress the poor people are forced to burn sods and "baughrans" or dried cowdung. These give off large volumes of smoke which makes its way out, as much by the doors and windows as by the chimneys. The dwellinghouses are small, and overcrowded, and in many cases, built of dry stone and plastered with mud. The windows and doors are small and low, sunlight is shut out, and no attention whatever is paid to the necessity of ventilation. They are mostly thatched with reeds from the half-dried lakes that are so numerous on the island. The out-offices are very bad, and the sanitary condition of the premises leaves much to be desired. The people are too poor to improve them. Under these conditions it is surprising to see the inhabitants so well-grown and healthy. They, however, and many generations of those who went before them, exist on the principle of the survival of the fittest, the delicate ones of them dying off young.

36198. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you any knowledge of the working of Parish Committees under the direction of the Congested Districts Board in other parts of the country?—I have not.

36199. Very good results indeed come from the working of such Committees in the congested areas. Sanitation has been improved, and in many cases the overcrowding of houses has been remedied. Do you think that a Parish Committee on the island here would be able to effect a considerable improvement in remedying the defects to which I refer?—Undoubtedly, if it had the resources of the Congested Districts Board or some such body at its back.

36200. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do they keep the cattle in the dwellinghouses here?—In some cases they do, they are forced to do it.

36201. Mr. O'KELLY.—Would I be right in saying that the majority of the people on the island keep the stock in their houses?—No. The majority do not. I would say that only a very small proportion of them do. They know it is wrong. The people are not at all ignorant naturally. If they got an opportunity many of them would be clever. There are very smart men on the island, but poverty prevents them from bringing about better conditions than those existing.

36202. Mr. BRYCE.—There are lots of stones all about, and it should not be very difficult to use local labour in the winter, making byres for the cows?—You would need roofing. They can barely grow sufficient straw to fodder the cattle in winter, and they have recourse to the reeds in the half-dried lakes for thatch. It is the only way they have of covering the houses that they live in.

36203. Is there any encouragement given by the County Committee to the islanders to improve their houses through a prize scheme?—No. You would have to have the standard very low, so that any of them might come within the four corners of a prize scheme.

36204. Is there any such scheme at work on the mainland?—Yes, for holders of small allotments of lands and cottages.

36205. You consider that the condition of the island is not sufficiently advanced to enable them to avail of a prize scheme?—It could not apply at all with any hope of success, the houses are so very bad and the people so poor. They can, and do endure hardships and privations that would wipe out a more tenderly-reared race at once. Their lot at present is a sad one. They have been drifting from bad to worse. Without money and without credit the outlook is dismal indeed. The eyes of the young men and women are looking to foreign lands.

36206. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Father M'Gowan told us that there was not any inclination on the part of the young people to go away?—He meant that they were not inclined to migrate, but they do go away. They must go because they cannot live on the land. They do go.

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36207. Mr. O'KELLY.—They have no objection to going 3,000 or 4,000 miles away from the Island of Rathlin, but they have an objection to going from one end of it to another?—I don't know that. They never got a chance. I think that the circumstances of some people in the island are such that before there can be any improvement effected there must be migration.

36208. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think that the drift of Father M'Gowan's statement with regard to migration was that the young people did not go to Scotland for labour?—Not the same as in the West of Ireland, but they leave the place altogether.

36209. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Assuming that the Ballycastle coal mines develop into a big thing, I suppose in the natural course you would expect that there would be migration from here over there?—There would be, because the people are very willing to work wherever they can get work. They are not at all a lazy people. Clergymen and others are encouraging them to hold on as they are for a little longer; that the future will be better than the past. It is to be hoped such a change will shortly be brought about in the affairs of the country as will enable those who labour to receive as much for their toil as they could get in our cities or in foreign lands. Such a change, and such a change alone will stop the tide of flesh and blood flowing from our agricultural districts.

36210. Mr. O'KELLY.—What change have you in your mind's eye?—If I went into all the changes that I would like I could talk as long as the Commission would sit, but the better conditions I look forward to in Rathlin are better accommodation for their boats, assistance in providing boats and fishing gear, money at a low rate of interest to improve the dwellinghouses and farm offices, and assistance to fence the farms. And then there remains proper harbour accommodation at Ballycastle, so that the fish, when caught, may be taken to market.

36211. You refer to changes to be brought about in the affairs of the island and not of the county?—I don't know, but it would apply all over.

36212. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you refer to the change necessary to stop the tide of flesh and blood flowing from our agricultural districts, persumably you are aware that this is not a problem peculiar to Ireland, and that even in the Colonies and in new countries the great difficulty is to prevent the people in the country from drifting into the towns?—Yes, because the towns can afford on account of the enormous profits that they make to pay higher wages than the farmer can afford, and the tendency of modern days is to richly endow the education of young men and women in cities and starve the intellect in the country, and that attracts them to city life.

36213. You do recognise that it is really a problem that is facing the whole world—America, the Continent, and all countries?—It is facing us very much.

36214. We feel it very much in Ireland. Therefore, what could be done properly and legitimately should be done to encourage people to keep out of the towns and stay in the country?—Yes. Educate them well there, and give them an opportunity of making their livelihood on the land a profitable one.

36215. Mr. O'KELLY.—The exodus from the country districts in England is different from the exodus from Ireland in this sense, that it is an exodus to towns where they get remunerative employment, but the exodus in Ireland is not into Irish towns but into foreign lands, because in all probability they would make as much in agricultural districts in Ireland as in the towns in Ireland?—In North Antrim a great many people gravitate to Belfast and Glasgow.

36216. Belfast is about the one city to which your observations apply, but take the county generally, and I suggest that the problem is different from what it is in England?—I was not aware of that.

36217. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Your proposition seems to be, that with a reasonable expenditure, the condition of the people could be improved so as to enable the island to support in comfort a much bigger population?—Yes. The present population is a nucleus round which can be built up a larger population on the island.

36218. Mr. BRYCE.—What evidence have you that the condition of the islanders long ago was better than it is now?—I heard old Rathlin men say that the people long ago had more money in their hands.

36219. Do you say that the larger population, before the Famine, was better off than the present population?—Yes. They had more wealth in their hands in cash.

36220. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Did you ever inquire whether in those days there was such a thing as a pair of shoes on the island?—I did not.

36221. Mr. BRYCE.—Is it not quite possible that the people have better houses and so forth than then?—I do not think that there has been much improvement.

36222. In the West of Ireland there is a great difference. In the great majority of the poor parts of Ireland the cattle did live in the houses, and now they don't; the general standard of life has been raised, and although the people have not got more money, they are actually spending more in their life than they did in former days. That applies to other parts of Ireland. Is it your impression that that is the case here?—The people cannot improve here for money is very scarce.

36223. But it is possible that they may spend what money they have in an improved standard of life; don't you think that is the case?—I don't quite comprehend what you mean.

36224. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Whether it is an improvement or not there is greater expenditure incurred now?—Yes. The people wear better clothes and are better fed.

36225. Don't they drink more tea?—Yes.

36226. There is greater expenditure on tea; whether it is a desirable expenditure or not is a different question. It is questionable also whether all the expenditure on boots is a desirable thing. I don't say that it is questionable in the sense that the expenditure on tea is questionable. Probably there is more spent on tobacco all over Ireland than there used to be in those days?—Of course.

36227. Have you any idea whether before the famine a much larger population on the island was engaged in fishing than now?—The last time Mr. Bryce was on the island he was told by an old man that he saw three smacks lying in Ushet Harbour, very large fishing boats.

36228. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Locally owned on the island?—Yes.

36229. Mr. BRYCE.—I don't think there is any doubt that the fishing industry was better in former days, and that the boats were better?—The boats were very much larger.

36230. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There would be no great chance of improving the industry now unless the transit facilities were improved?—That is the first and great requirement.

36231. Mr. BRYCE.—Talking about tea, what price do they pay for their tea on the island?—It varies. About 2*s.* a pound is the average.

36232. Do they drink much whiskey?—I think they would if they got a chance. I believe it is a question of money. They are not all teetotallers.

36233. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—How many public-houses are there on the island?—Only one.

36234. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—We have it that the police are not requisitioned to keep the peace?—No. One of the rarest things in Rathlin is a Rathlin man's blood shed in anger. They may talk as much as they like, but they never strike.

36235. They require some little amusement, but they don't carry it too far; they don't come to blows?—They do not.

36236. Mr. O'KELLY.—They are an exception to the ordinary rule among Irishmen?—They have cool heads. They have more sense in that way than people in the West have.

36237. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If you had large fishing boats could they be anchored with safety in any of the existing harbours?—If there was a large boat belonging to the island at the present time, the nearest anchorage at which it could lie in safety would be Larne or Portrush.

36238. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Where did they keep these larger boats that they used to have in the old days?—At Ushet.

36239. That harbour is not available now?—It is not.

36240. Mr. BRYCE.—It is blocked up by stones?—Yes.

36241. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Your opinion is, knowing the people, and knowing the circumstances of the place, that if there was harbour accommodation there

would be an effort to have bigger boats?—Undoubtedly. It is the great desire among the people to have larger boats. It is a very dangerous channel to cross. No later than two days ago a man who bought some cattle in the island was crossing over with them. There was a pretty stiff breeze, and the boat was lying down until the water was nearly six inches over the lee gunwale. There were three heifers on the boat. One got knocked down by the other two and had to be trailed under a beam back to her place while the boat was under weigh in a heavy sea.

36242. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The gist of your evidence seems to be this, that for the adequate development of the fisheries you would require harbour accommodation on the island so that boats of considerable tonnage might be anchored here with safety?—Yes.

36243. That is the first thing?—Yes.

36244. Then you would require some landing facilities on the mainland to enable the fish to be sent to market?—Unless there are landing facilities and safe anchorage accommodation at Ballycastle there is no use in giving them at Rathlin. The holdings on the island may be classified as follows:—House and garden only, 14; £5 valuation and under, 7; £8 valuation and under, 14; £10 valuation and under, 10; £15 valuation and under, 19; £20 valuation and under, 6; £25 valuation and under £50, 5; Over £50, 1. Contrasted with the valuation of land in other places, I consider that on the island very high. It looks as if inconvenience of access was left out of consideration altogether.

36245. Sir John Colomb.—You speak as a farmer knowing the land, and comparing it with a similar area of land on the mainland. You say that it is really much the same, and that no allowance was made in the valuation for want of access?—Yes. I believe that is the basis on which the valuation must have been made. Even when the rent was at its highest point it never approached £1,000 a year, and the valuation is £1,025. Before the Land Act of 1881 rents on the mainland were usually above the valuation.

36246. We may take it from you that if there was a new valuation here there would be a fall in the valuation of Rathlin as compared with the mainland?—Undoubtedly.

36247. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you any idea why Rathlin was so highly valued?—It was one of the last places valued, and as they came on here the prices were increasing.

36248. Would you be able to trace the year in which Griffith's valuators were on the island? If they were here at a time when the islanders were disposing of their products to advantage it might have influenced their judgment?—Yes. Nearly over the whole island the land is held in rundale. In some cases one partner holds the inside grazing one year, and another partner has it the next.

36249. Sir John Colomb.—Do you mean to say it alternates?—Yes, and rotates where there are more than two.

36250. When the Land Court heard these cases did this point come up?—The holdings are not inspected yet. There was a good deal of difficulty in the Land Courts because the boundaries are not defined, even on the 25-inch map. They are put down as in rundale and grouped together. When Mr. Robinson, the Sub-Commissioner, comes over he will have to define them himself, or the Ordnance Survey Office will have to send down a man to define them.

36251. Assuming that there is a question of purchasing either directly from the landlord, or by any other mode, do you, or do you not, consider that the rundale is a disastrous system, and that no permanent arrangement should be made which would perpetuate it?—That is my opinion, certainly. I am about to deal with that. In one or two townlands one ridge belongs to one man and the next one to another.

36252. Yet the people don't quarrel?—No.

36253. Then they are very superior in that particular to people in a great many other places in Ireland?—Farming could not possibly be carried on successfully under these conditions, and one of the first steps that should be taken to improve the place should be the re-adjustment of the boundaries, leaving every man a farm to himself. The methods of cultivation followed are not good. Rotation of crops is unknown. Artificial manures or feeding stuffs are rarely, if ever, used. Artificial grasses are seldom sown, the sweepings of hay lofts being mostly relied on. As may be expected from such a procedure, weeds, not alone the indigenous ones, but also those imported infest the land, and the grass sward is very light and of the very worst quality. There is one weed—darnel ryegrass—(lolium temulentum) the seeds of which are narcotic. It grows in great abundance and cannot be separated from oats and barley by the crude method followed here in cleaning grain, and it is ground up with them into meal and used as food. Agricultural machinery cannot be used owing to the small size of the plots capable of cultivation and the prevalence of stones on the surface.

36254. Is there a doctor on the island?—No.

36255. And no dispensary?—No. It forms part of the dispensary district of Ballycastle, and the dispensary medical officer from Ballycastle attends here when required.

36256. In bad weather, when men or women get sick, how do they manage?—They have to wait until the weather is good.

36257. Mr. O'Kelly.—Meantime the sick person may die?—They hold on as long as they can. In some cases if the stones were removed the land would be left barren.

36258. Mr. Bryce.—That is to say the soil would be washed off?—Not exactly that. It is rather due to the fact that these stones throw off a coating every year which contains valuable ingredients for crops. If the land was deprived of these ingredients by the removal of the stones it would be barren, it is so exceedingly poor in itself. At the bay, the soil is composed of shingly limestone that throws off a coat of carbonate of lime with a little phosphorus every year and gives fair crops. It is unfortunately full of the seeds of charlock, and spraying with sulphate of copper is never tried on it or on potatoes. Green crops are little grown, and stolen crops are unknown. As very little hay, and only a small quantity of oats, is grown, the fodder for cattle and horses during the winter is very scarce. The growth they make in summer is checked by the hardships of winter, and they are late in arriving at maturity. During the summer they have to be herded on the hillocks and knolls among the cultivated plots during the day, and kept in walled-in enclosures, called locally fanks, at night. Needless to say the practice is destructive to wool, and is most injurious to cattle. Dairy management is not understood. Milk is usually kept in the dwelling-houses, and little benefit is derived from the milch cows, which on the mainland are the mainstay of farmers. Poultry farming too is neglected, though the place is admirably suited to it. In the time of the late Mr. Robert Gage, a late resident owner of the island, the cattle were much better than they are now. He kept good cattle, horses and pigs for breeding purposes, and let the tenants have the use of them free or at a nominal charge. Since he died no bulls were imported, and in-and-in breeding has been followed, attended by all the evil consequences resulting from the practice where indiscriminately carried on, leaving the progeny easy victims to tuberculosis. A few years ago through the action of the Agricultural Committee of the County Council the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction lent a bull for a couple of years that was of great service. The last one was, unfortunately, left too long on the island, he lost condition, and was sold at a small figure in Dublin after he was returned. Since that they did not send another.

36258A. Sir John Colomb.—Can you give me the date when that bull was returned?—November, 1905. The late Chief Secretary, however, was around here with Mr. Glendenning last autumn, and his attention was drawn to the matter with the result that one is to be sent this year, and it is to be hoped the islandmen will not be again made the scapegoat of, if some of the officers of the Department neglect to discharge their duty.

36259. That seems to throw discredit on the Department. Can you tell us shortly what was the neglect of their duty?—The Agricultural Committee of the county of which I am a member pressed on the Department the necessity of doing something,

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in Rathlin, in which the Committee was most interested. They were very anxious that something should be done for the island owing to the exceptional circumstances under which the farmers live here. They approached the Department of Agriculture and suggested that a bull should be lent to the islanders. The Department were told that the bull should not come earlier than the month of June and should be taken off not later than the end of September. The first year in which one was sent it was returned towards the end of September in very good condition. Mr. Gordon of the Department of Agriculture came here and saw the bull on grass, and said that he could not be better in Dublin than here. They were at the time buying bulls all over the country. The Department was not very well organised to meet all this business, and I really think that they forgot that there was a bull on the island, and instead of sending for it at the end of September they left it here exposed on the hills, and it went back in bad condition. I actually met the man who kept the bull in Ballycastle one day, and he asked me what were they going to do with the bull. I asked was it not gone back to Dublin, and he said no. I immediately telegraphed to the authorities, and he was sent for. The Department punished the islanders for that by not sending another bull. A considerable number of horses are bred, but no benefit whatever is received from the Horse-Breeding Scheme of the Department, although a halfpenny in the pound is levied for Agricultural and Technical Instruction. When horses and cattle are reared and grain is ready for sale the difficulty is to get all to market. The horses, owing to the small size of the boats in use, are thrown on the rough stones on the boat-slip, and tied, and dragged into the boat, where they often have to remain for three hours, during a slow passage. Sometimes their backs are injured, sometimes their loins, and the pasterns are always inflamed from the hard ropes knotted around them, the inflammation sometimes subsiding, leaving no mark, but often a permanent thickening takes place to the great injury of the animal and loss to the owner. For some years past there are some horses on the island so large they cannot be got over though the owners have been most anxious to dispose of them. A similar state of things exists as regards springing cows. They cannot be safely taken over when near the calving, though it is then they are in the most saleable condition. Young cattle are taken standing. Occasionally one jumps overboard and has to be lifted in again, and sometimes one becomes deranged from fear and has to be thrown out and towed awhile, and then taken in again. After such treatment they are not in the best condition for sale, and have to be parted with at a loss. Grain hardly ever reaches the port without damage from sea water, and must be sold at a low figure. To remedy that state of affairs the first thing to be done is to improve the boat ports around the island and at Ballycastle. After the visit of the Chief Secretary the Government offered £1,000, as was understood here, to clear out Ushet Harbour and improve the one at Church Bay. The County Council supplemented it by £300, and all here were under the impression that £1,300 was to be spent, but it appears only £900 is to be used.

36259A. Have you heard that on good authority?—I have that from the County Surveyor. How the other £400 got lopped off is not known here. It would have been all needed to have done even a little at all the ports used. Even the £900 seems slow in coming forward. It has got entangled in red tape somewhere. I believe it is not at the County Council. If anything is to be done this year it is time a commencement was made. It is very disappointing that nothing is about being done or even promised to be done at Ballycastle. Several very narrow escapes from drowning occurred there during the winter. Many Rathlin boats were injured and some destroyed altogether in trying to enter the port. It is more dangerous now than ever it was, and there is little use in providing accommodation for deep-sea fishing boats at Rathlin if they cannot get into their market place with their catch.

36260. Why is it more dangerous now than ever?—It has silted up a great deal. Ballycastle has always been the islanders' only market town. There is a good demand for fish there, and what is not locally required can be sent to other places by rail. The cattle, sheep, horses, and grain are all sold in it, and the improvement of the harbour there is closely mixed up with the welfare of the island. The only other harbour on the mainland within easy reach of the island is at Ballintoy, and it, too, is very dangerous in certain winds. All parties sincerely wish something may be done, and done very shortly, to improve Ballycastle Harbour. If it were fit to receive the boats that can be kept at Usshet, after it is repaired, large quantities of fish that are now allowed to pass the island untouched would be captured. At present there is no inducement to fish. There is no curing establishment on the island, though it is essential there should be one. When large shoals do come to the Channel, if it is at all rough, they cannot be brought to market, and they go to loss when brought ashore here in large quantities. There is just one other matter I wish to draw attention to, and it is the want of some educational system to teach children subjects that would be beneficial to them in that calling in life they were likely to follow; such as the names and habits of fish found around the island; the names and peculiarities of plants on shore and in the sea; the names and descriptions of the rocks of the neighbourhood and the soils formed from them; the curing of fish; handicraft; breeding and management of stock, and the great benefit to be derived from co-operation. I would like to add that the island labours under a great grievance in being forced to contribute to the upkeep of the main roads of the County Antrim. Though the majority of the District Councils of the county passed a resolution against any system of main roads, and the County Council did the same, the Local Government Board stepped in and said, "You must have main roads," and included Rathlin within the district that should contribute. They have another great grievance in being called on to pay for the sanitary expenses of the dispensary district of Ballycastle. They receive no benefit whatever from the gravitation water supplies provided for villages and towns on the mainland. It is most unfair for them to be called on to pay that expense. If you would permit me I would like to refer to another matter that I consider of great importance, that is, the mining industry of Ballycastle, which would strengthen our claim on the Government to do something for the harbour. You are all aware that some of the oldest mines in the United Kingdom are along the shore here. For a long time they were worked, and they gave a great amount of employment, but of late years they have not been much worked. We have a great grievance against the Geological Department for sending a report to the Government, which was published by the House of Commons, that the Ballycastle coal was worked out. A stranger, Mr. Braude, came here and prospected and felt satisfied that there were coal deposits. He made borings and found coal. He sunk a shaft, and succeeded in getting coal, which is now being worked. Very expensive machinery is also being erected for brick-making. A very valuable bed of silica-fireclay has been discovered by which glazed earthenware can be made, and I believe that the same class of raw material does not exist elsewhere in the United Kingdom.

36261. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I think that the Commissioners are fully alive to the importance of this matter, and quite understand your object in bringing it forward.

36262. Mr. O'KELLY.—How many fishing stations are there around here?—Ballycastle and Ballintoy.

36263. What are the pier facilities for landing fish in these two stations?—In both places the landing facilities are very bad.

36264. Have you many fishermen in Ballycastle station?—Very few. Not more than half a dozen. When I came to Ballycastle thirty years ago there were a great many families that lived by fishing, but when the harbour got into bad repair they could not use the boats they had been in the habit of using. The harbour is much worse now than then. They gave up fishing when there was more steady employment available in the building operations that took place.

36265. What are the harbour facilities at Ballintoy?—There was a company worked the limestone there that made a good harbour, but it got filled up with sand in a storm. The harbour is private property.

36266. How many fishermen are there at Ballintoy?—I don't know. The bay there is very good for fishing. There are a good many flat fish and haddock.

36267. I understand that the pier there needs to be improved?—Yes; for the convenience of the fishermen there.

36268. How many boats are there; would there be thirteen?—There might be about ten. I cannot say accurately.

36269. Where are the fish sold?—They are sold in Ballycastle mostly. Some go to Portrush and some to Belfast.

36270. If you were asked to say which of the two harbours had a prior claim to any expenditure that might be made, which would come first in your view?—Ballycastle.

36271. Why?—Because it is the harbour for Rathlin.

36272. How many fishermen are engaged in Rathlin?—Every man on the island is interested in fishing.

36273. How many miles is it from Rathlin to Ballintoy?—It is nine miles from the west end.

36274. And from Ballycastle?—It is about the same distance from the west end, but at Ballycastle there is the demand for fish, and what they catch at Ballintoy they have to bring to Ballycastle to sell, and a good harbour at Ballycastle would enable the Ballintoy fishermen to sail up and sell their fish in the harbour from their boats. The distance is only six miles.

36275. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What would be your idea of the means by which milk and butter might be so treated as to give the best returns to the purchasers?—I notice that in Belgium they have small creameries, and I don't see why a small creamery should not be established here. In the summer, when they would be getting the largest return from the cattle, the cream could be taken over in casks to the mainland and sent to the creamery at Armoy railway station. That could be done regularly in the summer time. There used to be a very good class of milking cows on the island.

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36276. Sir John Colomb.—You are, at present, parish priest of Portglenone, but you were here for a considerable time many years ago?—Yes. I came in 1883—twenty-four years ago—and I left in 1887. I can generally endorse what Mr. Byrne has said with regard to the state of the island. What I wish to emphasise is this: in my opinion the state of the island is steadily getting worse. That arises from this cause. When I came here first, Mr. Gage was the landlord. He took an interest in the island. It was his interest to do so. He knew the people individually. He was the head of the island. He provided proper cattle for the islanders. There was a good breed of cattle here at that time. They had good boats. He gave facilities with regard to building and things of that kind. He had a limekiln. All these things are gone away. What the island wants now is organisation more than anything else. You have a crowd of people on the island, but no organisation and no co-operation among them. They are simply units. If the Congested Districts Board could organise them with regard to the cultivation of the land, the fishing and cottage industries, I think that that would meet the requirements of the case.

36277. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that instruction would be necessary?—There is no question about it, because the people have received no instruction. On the mainland you have got agricultural societies and cottage industries. You have got prizes for neatly-kept cottages, and so on, but there is no such thing here. You have a crowd of people without a head.

36278. You seem to indicate that it would be necessary to plant an instructor here for a considerable time?—Yes; if there was a person who would take general charge of the island and cultivate the things that exist on the island, before they would advance to anything that would be very new, if the Agricultural Department would supply them with a good breed of cattle, and if the fishing industry were taken up the same as in Donegal and other places and the people got facilities for obtaining boats, fishing tackle, and all the rest of it, I think it would improve the island immensely.

36279. You think that by means of a practical instructor an advance would be made in agricultural industries and fishing, and then the people might be got to co-operate and form some local organisation to keep up these industries?—Yes; I would go in for co-operation among the people, but you must have someone to direct them in that, as they have no idea of it.

36280. Sir John Colomb.—This was done in your time by Mr. Gage, the landlord?—Largely. Mr. Gage, unfortunately for the island, died, and his successor did not reside on the island.

36281. Did Mr Gage reside on the island?—He did. He died about 1891.

36282. That beneficial influence having ceased you want now to give the people the best chance, some person with authority and knowledge for sympathetic dealing with the organisation of the island to enable them to help themselves?—That is my idea, if you want to improve the island.

36283. Assuming that the holdings pass into the possession of the individual tenants, the fact will not remove the necessity for the course which you suggest?—It will not.

36284. Do you or do you not think it will increase it rather?—As far as changing the proprietorship of the holdings is concerned it is no practical remedy by itself. If the island is going to be improved there must be someone to organise them.

36285. In fact you want authority that is sympathetic and benevolent to take the place of what formerly existed in the shape of the landlord?—Yes. Take the case of my present parish. I am parish priest; I am always there; I can organise things and carry them on; but here you have the priest changed every year, and I presume it is the same as regards the Protestant clergyman here. He has no fixity of tenure. It stands to common sense that a priest coming here every twelve months or a Protestant clergyman coming for a short time has not got the same power or interest to organise the people into practical shape. What they want is organisation. I endorse nearly everything that Mr. Byrne has said with regard to the size of the holdings and the agriculture of the island. The only manure they have here is the seaweed that comes from the beach. There used to be a limekiln in Mr. Gage's time and the people could get lime, but there is no such thing now. They have got to take it from the mainland.

36286. Is the limestone worked out?—No; but there is no limekiln. There is no fuel on the island.

36287. In Mr. Gage's time he kept the limekiln going?—Yes. I got one kiln of lime burned there myself. I built a house on the island. I had to bring everything from the mainland except the stones and the lime that I got burned by Mr. Gage.

36288. Did he sell the lime to the people?—I presume he did. He brought a cargo of coal every year to the island and kept it there, and the poor people could go in any time they wished and get a cwt. of coal. There is no such thing now. There is a necessity for some central authority to dispense these things to the poor people who cannot go and buy five or six tons of coal in the summer time, and if the Congested Districts Board is going to do anything to remedy the condition of the people this dispensing authority must be resident on the island. In my time here there were a number of people who were employed as sailors. There were three or four small vessels—wooden vessels—belonging to people on the island, and boys, naturally when they came to a certain age were employed on these vessels as sailors. These small vessels have been swept off the coast of Antrim altogether, and you have nothing but steam vessels now. That is one great source of employment gone from the island. The people cannot afford to get trades. They cannot send their children away to England, Scotland or Belfast to get trades. They are utterly helpless for want of instruction. If there is any place in the world where we should have practical instruction it should be here, to put the people into the way of making a living for themselves.

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36289. Both boys and girls?—Yes. Suppose you take a farm of five or six acres what can the occupiers do? They can do nothing for their families. They don't live. They simply exist on it. In my time the fishing was carried on very much here, because they had drift nets, which they drew at night, and there was not a night that nets were not drawn in the bay, and the fish were then brought to Ballycastle. Now it is not done.

36290. Do you connect the cessation of that with the disappearance of the landlord?—Yes. I attribute the whole thing to the want of a head, and would urge that the Congested Districts Board should send down someone to organise the country and put them into the way of carrying on a self-government.

36291. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Afterwards you would want a committee of trustees for the island who would regulate a number of things and make provision for those whose circumstances were particularly poor?—I suppose you are referring to the district committees established in some places. Something of that kind here is what the island wants.

36292. Mr. O'Kelly.—The parish committee and also the sub-committee of the agriculture and technical committee?—You have plenty of intelligence in Rathlin Island, and if there was somebody to direct their energies in a proper direction and establish a committee to teach them what to do, how to labour the land and make the most out of the fishing, and to encourage cottage industries, it would make them a self-supporting community and give them an idea of independence.

36293. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your committee would have wider functions than are generally assigned to such committees. They would have a sort of general function to promote industries that the island requires?—To try to indicate what would be necessary here.

36294. I take it while they need instruction that they would not expect all the instruction in the different departments from any one instructor. An instructor in one or two departments might come and reside here for half a year and might be succeeded by an instructor in another department, both instructors having the duty of carrying on the organisation?—Yes; but at the same time there should be some general director to suggest what would be necessary. A person to do anything for Rathlin Island must come and reside on it; must know the circumstances of the people, and their habits and capacities. The landlord I speak of occupied that position. He spoke Gaelic among the people. He met them coming from Ballycastle and saw them going away. He was one of themselves. I don't know that it is possible to get anyone in that position now.

36295. You would not consider it desirable to continue that system if you could substitute a system under which people would do things for themselves?—I would not.

36296. When a man disappears there is nobody to take his place?—Yes. It has been my idea to have a man to organise them and teach them to understand their own position and that they must stand or fall by themselves.

36297. Sir John Colomb.—You mean also a continuity of organisation no matter whether the man who controls changes or not?—Yes. Then the people would have the habit of governing themselves, and would be able to make Rathlin a republic in a certain sense.

36298. Do you attribute to the absence of a guiding hand the decline of the fishing?—To a large extent. When there was a population of 1,100 on the island there was a large number of fishing boats and many people lived by fishing, and went over to the mainland and sold their fish. I don't think that there is anybody at the present time living by fishing on the island. When I came here first there were people who went in for shell fishing. I don't know that that exists now.

36299. Mr. Bryce.—Crabs and lobsters?—Yes. I don't think that anyone pursues that now. It would be a most remunerative thing.

36300. Do you attribute that to the fact that the port at Ushet has got full of late years, or what?—No. There is no such thing as fishing carried on here as a profession.

36301. Why did it cease to be a profession?—First of all you had a teeming population obliged to live somehow, and they were obliged to go to fish. The population at the present time is able to swim along one way or another. They have a bit of land; they burn kelp and so on, but they have nobody to direct them.

36302. But you think that the island is worse off than in your time?—That is so.

36303. It is better off in the way now that they are able to live off the land in some way or another, while formerly they could not do so?—They have an industry now that they had not when I was here. That is limestone.

36304. There are only fifteen engaged in that?—In Rathlin fifteen heads of families mean a great deal. The Rathlin people are not living in the proper sense of the term. They are existing. I think they could be made self-supporting.

36305. Mr. O'Kelly.—Have they relatives in America?—Very few. I was talking to the priest who was here in 1854, and he told me that 300 people sailed from the boat-slip there to America. On another day when he was here 100 people went to America. As far as I know they were never successful in America They are untrained and are unable to make the necessary struggle.

36306 What was the failure due to?—They were not instructed; they were illiterate; and they were not used to the conditions of city life in America. People from a place like this make a very poor show in a large city.

36307. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would think the natural outlet for many of the hardy boys in an island like this would be to go to sea?—Yes. When I was here there were four vessels belonging to Rathlin, and when a boy grew up he went on board one of these vessels.

36308. Sir John Colomb.—It was a nursery for seamen?—Yes.

36309. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If you had fair anchorage the men might have large boats and pursue the fish wherever they were found?—Yes. I daresay we shall get a port here. It has not been made a reality as yet, but I think it will be if properly attended to, and fishing boats of large size could go in then. They could not have them now. What would you do with a boat in the winter time? In the proper sense of the word there are no fishermen here at all, but fishing could be developed if loans for boats were given, as they were at Baltimore and other places, if there was someone to direct the people.

36310. If a man wanted to buy a boat on the loan system would there be anyone to go security for him?—I don't think so. They would not know how to go about it. The condition of the people here is the most hopeless of any people I have met. Nobody seems to take the slightest interest in them whatever. Formerly Mr. Gage bought the kelp on the island and stored it and shipped it away. Now the people have got to bring over their little bits of kelp in the midst of a storm perhaps, and they are entirely at the mercy of the purchaser. They cannot bring it back again, but must take what they can get for it. Really the state of the people here is very bad. I never heard of any place that deserved so much attention, and got so little.

36311. Sir John Colomb.—Have you ever been in West Connemara?—Yes. I have been there on my holidays. If we had a harbour here and somebody to direct the people in fishery industry, and put them in the way of getting boats and nets I have no doubt that plenty of the boys of Rathlin would be able to make a good living by fishing, but they are not equipped at all for fishing now. Cottage industries are unknown here. I don't think that they ever got a grant from the Agricultural Department, except the bull.

36312. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What do the girls do?—They do nothing. Some of them go to service They work on the farms, little bits of land. They used to gather potatoes and all the rest of it, and work about the house, and work at the kelp in the summer time. There is no female employment for them. They have not been taught anything with regard to industries. In the place where I am now they have shirt-making, embroidery, and that sort of thing. That is utterly unknown here.

36313. You think embroidery could be started with advantage?—I am not in a position to say so, but I fancy it could be started here as well as anywhere else. The people certainly are very much inclined to stay at home. They are very much attached to their

homes, and the girls are as intelligent as the men, if not more so.

36314. They would be receptive; and you would think devote great energy and effort to advancing themselves?—I don't know about energy and effort. With regard to fishing people everywhere, there is not a great amount of energy. Their living is more or less contingent on whatever turns up. They are always waiting for something to turn up with the tide. What they want is someone to direct their energies. If you take the girls on Rathlin Island and bring before them some scheme by which they would make five shillings a week it stands to common sense that they will be most anxious to do it.

36315. When you talk of Rathlin people desiring to stay at home, that applies not only with reference to foreign countries, but also with reference to the mainland?—It applies even to the Island of Rathlin. Reference was made to migration to-day. I am perfectly satisfied that the great bulk of the people living on the south end of Rathlin would go to America rather than to the north end, and *vice versa*.

36316. In Tory Island they speak of going to Ireland?—Formerly, when Mr. Gage was the landlord, he used to banish them to Ireland if they did anything wrong. There was an old saying in Rathlin about any boy that was any way troublesome: "Well, Ireland will be his latter end.

36317. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I suppose that Mr. Gage really fulfilled the position of an old chieftain, in a sense? I suppose it was really a benevolent despotism, in a sense; not in a harsh sense?—I never saw anything harsh with regard to Mr. Gage.

36318. But he did exercise control?—He exercised control with vigour.

36319. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is the particular objection of the people on the north end of the island to go to the south end?—Because they love their homes.

36320. Does not everyone in Rathlin know everyone else?—Oh, yes.

36321. They are all neighbours?—Quite so. I don't know whether you have the same thing in the West of Ireland that they have here. I have never been in a parish yet in which there was not rivalry between the two ends of it.

36322. I can understand the objections which have been urged over and over again on the part of, say, people of the County Mayo to go to the County Roscommon, where they have got to go to a new parish, and where their new neighbours will be strangers to them, and they will be strangers themselves, but I don't know that I ever knew of an objection on the part of the people in the West of Ireland to move from one end of the parish to the other end of the parish?—You have got to come to Rathlin to find that out.

36323. Suppose the change is for the better, would not the objection disappear. Suppose a man had a farm of five acres in the north end and was offered a farm of eight acres in the south end, would his sentimental objection disappear?—He would try to do the best he could, but the island people like to live where they were born. That is my experience.

36324. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it come to this, that your idea of improving the condition of the people turns on something different from migration?—Yes. I don't believe that the people here would migrate. My idea is, as I have said before, is organisation.

36325. Mr. O'KELLY.—If they had someone to direct their energies, in whom they would have confidence, on the island, and that particular person pointed out to them the advantage of removing from this place to that place, would they be likely to yield to his judgment in the matter?—Yes; I believe so, but I don't think that there is any possibility of migration in this place at all. That is my impression.

36326. Considering the evidence given by Mr. Byrne, don't you think that there should be a general redistribution of the land among the people of Rathlin?—I don't think it would answer.

36327. Did not you hear his reference to the rundale system?—That is a different thing.

36328. Would not it be well if there was a re-adjustment of boundaries to have a re-adjustment of the whole island altogether?—Yes; if that could be possible.

36329. Why is it not possible?—Because people planted in a place where their ancestors were for hundreds of years, say, "We are not going to leave this place; this is ours."

36330. Take the persons to whom the last witness referred, who have rundale holdings, in which one person owns one hedge and another the next, and so on. That is not a satisfactory state of affairs?—Everybody has rundale here.

36331. Take the system of alternate ridges. That is not satisfactory?—It is most unsatisfactory.

36332. The only way to get rid of it would be to give every man his own farm in the one place?—Yes, but that has been done in many places. That is quite possible, but it is not migration.

36333. It may not be migration but it is a general redistribution of the land?—That has been done in the very parish that I am in.

36334. Let me take a farm of five or six acres. If the owner of that farm were migrated to one of the grazing ranches to which reference has been made, and you gave that man, where he migrated, say, eight acres of land on the grazing ranch, quite contiguous to him, would he have any objection to go?—He would have none.

36335. Then, the land which he would vacate would be available for the enlargement of the holdings of those who remain?—Yes.

36336. If you were to proceed on that principle in Rathlin would the objection which you have raised exist?—It would not.

36337. By following that out, don't you think that a great change could be made in the farms in Rathlin?—Certainly.

36338. To a scheme of that kind very little objection could be taken?—No objection whatever, but my impression was that you meant removing some one from the south end to the north end. There would be an objection to that; but what you describe is quite feasible, and would be a great benefit.

36339. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You have described Mr. Gage as beneficent, and evidently he was a very worthy man in every sense, but yet the state of things existing during his life time, and which he left behind him, was that the whole island was in rundale; have you any reason to believe that he ever regarded that as an evil, because it is an evil?—I have no reason, but I suspect that Mr. Gage was like a great many other people. He had grown up with the system here; he had legislated among the people here, because he was a magistrate, and he found it working pretty well, and he did not want to disturb the existing state of affairs.

36340. It might not be easy; he knew the people thoroughly, and he knew the enormous difficulties of working the change from rundale?—There is always very great difficulty in doing it. I have, myself, assisted in dividing farms that were in rundale. It was exceedingly hard to please the people, because they would think that their neighbours were getting the advantage of them.

36341. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it possible to square the holdings and do away with rundale while leaving the people their present dwellings?—It is possible.

36342. That would diminish the objection very much to squaring the holdings?—There is no difficulty in squaring the holdings.

36343. Mr. BRYCE.—The moment Mr. Gage goes the whole result of his instruction disappears?—What instruction do you refer to?

36344. What you are advocating is some body to take his place?—As a leader; he was not an instructor.

36345. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What you wish to impress on the Commission is this: that the best way of benefiting the people of Rathlin Island is, that assuming the means are granted to some authority, that the authority should devote its efforts to organising the people to help themselves, and to develop industries that are suitable to the island?—Quite so. That is exactly my idea. If I were Carnegie I would not advance the island of Rathlin anything whatever unless to organise them and make them self-supporting, because I would destroy them otherwise.

36346. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You want an authority to unify the people and make them an organised community?—Yes, a self-reliant community. Let them have fishing boats, and a harbour and cottage industries, and the people of Rathlin would be able to get along by themselves.

36347. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is there any authority in the country that you have in your mind that would be

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able to do these things?—As far as my experience goes, the Department of Agriculture. They assisted me very generously in starting cottage industries in the parish in which I am at present.

36348. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Let me put the question point blank to you. Do you think if the Agricultural Department, by some special arrangement, were given funds and special facilities for dealing with Rathlin Island as a unit, apart from the rest of Antrim, that there would be in that Department what you regard as necessary for the element of head or organiser?—I think that would meet the point; but why not have the Congested Districts Board take up Rathlin?

36349. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that the Department of Agriculture helped you in your present parish?—Yes.

36350. Was the help conditional on local assistance?—Yes. We got it from the County Council.

36351. Do you think that it would be really fair to ask local assistance from people such as these you have in Rathlin Island?—Not at all, but from the County Council.

36352. That would exclude the Department from intervention here. Have you got in your mind any other body whose intervention in Rathlin could be secured without involving the people of Rathlin in financial contributions?—I am not well acquainted with the facilities that would apply to such a case.

36353. Leaving the Department of Agriculture out, do you know any body that could interfere?—I do not. But there may be such a body.

36354. What about the Congested Districts Board?—When Mr. Bryce was here last year I spoke to him about that, and asked that Rathlin should be made a separate centre, and that there should be some organiser to teach the people to do the best for themselves, and rely on their own efforts.

36355. Have you heard of Clare Island?—Yes.

36356. You know the result of the Boards working in Clare Island?—Yes.

36357. Are not the conditions to be dealt with very much the same here to what they were there?—Yes. I read an article on what was done there. It struck me that that is what is wanted here. There is no resident landlord, no permanent priest, no permanent Protestant clergyman, and the consequence is that you have a crowd of people without any head. Who is going to lead them? If any man gets up from the crowd himself he will be a marked man among his neighbours.

36358. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say that the improvement might be carried out by the island being put under the Congested Districts Board, but I would like to ask you whether there is not another possible way of doing it. We were talking to-day of the advantage of having a sub-committee here, working with the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; suppose that the Department financed the sub-committee independently of the County grant, owing to the special needs of Rathlin, would not that be another way?—Yes. Either way would suit. I think if the County Council could see their way to assist Rathlin they would not hesitate to make a grant to co-operate with either the Congested Districts Board or the Agricultural Department.

36359. You think that the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction would be willing to help Rathlin?—The Committee have always shown themselves willing to help in anything that was proposed, because they made a grant-in-aid of the pier there at once.

36360. It is right that that should be put in evidence on the record; but more than that, don't you think that the special needs of different areas especially comparatively poor islands like this, would require differential treatment other than can be given to them under the ordinary schemes of the County Committee?—That is quite certain, because we are in a different atmosphere here altogether.

36361. Then, they should either go under the Congested Districts Board or come under special committees suited to them?—I would say special committees for themselves.

36362. Devoted exclusively to themselves?—Yes. They would take more interest, because if Rathlin came in as part of a general scheme it would be treated like any other place.

36363. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You want to concentrate effort?—Yes.

Rev. MONTGOMERIE KERR examined.

36364. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are the Protestant clergyman on the island?—Yes; I have been here almost seven years.

36365. Just state in your own way the chief things that you think the Commission ought to take cognizance of?—I think help might be given towards fencing. There is a great need for fencing the dangerous cliffs. I have known instances where farmers have lost very heavily indeed—animals of all kinds. The loss of a horse here is a very serious matter if a man has not got a second one. The farmers themselves could not do this necessary work of fencing the cliffs, but they could give their time and assistance towards doing it. They could not afford to lay out the capital that would be required.

36366. What sort of a fence do you mean—is it a stone wall?—In some places stone walls have been put up and in other places wire has been tried. Then the houses are quite inadequate for their present occupiers. They are too small, and won't hold a growing family, and the young people have to emigrate. They have generally only a kitchen and a bedroom with a clay floor and a thatched roof.

36367. Have they got any places to keep cattle?—Very poor.

36368. You agree with the witness who said that only very few of the people keep the cattle in the dwelling-houses?—Yes; very few.

36369. About this housing question—do you suppose that the houses could be improved with a small outlay?—I do.

36370. Do you think that if the people got some assistance they would for that purpose give their time and labour freely?—Most willingly.

36371. I don't know whether you have read of the system of Parish Committees in operation under the Congested Districts Board. The committee works by giving grants of small sums in some cases for the improvement of dwelling-houses, and the experiment shows that by doing this the value of the improvements effected is four times that of the grants which are given. Do you think from your knowledge of the people that if such a system were adopted here it would operate in the same way?—I do. With regard to farming here, very antiquated farming implements are used, but the people cannot afford to get up-to-date things. Of course that means a loss of time which they could devote to other classes of farm work. There are very few threshing machines here, and only one or two turnip choppers on the island, and they have to cut the turnips with a knife.

36372. Suppose there was an organisation here, and it was known that they would give implements at cost price to be repaid by instalments, do you think many of the people would take advantage of the offer?—I think they would. In reference to grazing lands the fencing in of the tillage portions would be a great advantage. It would allow the young people to get to school, which they cannot do now. They are kept at home herding cattle, and they lose the opportunity of learning in their early days what would be of use to them afterwards. There is no alternative but to keep them at home herding cattle. Wire fencing would prevent that.

36373. It is a question of fencing not only to prevent the cattle from falling down the cliffs, but also to allow the young children who are now kept herding to go to school?—Yes.

36374. Is the school attendance exceptionally bad in Rathlin island?—Yes. It is bad on the whole, and this is largely due to the cause that I have mentioned.

36375. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There is no general fence to keep the cattle away from the tilled soil?—No. In a few cases even along the public road the large ranch is not fenced at all.

36376. Mr. BRYCE.—What is the percentage of attendance at school?—There are fifty-four on the roll, and about thirty is the average attendance.

36377. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—One of the first things done on Clare Island was to run an enormous fence from one end on the island to the other. One of the advantages was what you have mentioned in reference to enabling children, previously kept at home to herd cattle, to be sent to school?—Yes. It would be a great advantage here. Of course we all feel the need of a harbour. It should be undertaken at once. I was present last autumn when the Chief Secretary came to the island, but nothing has been done.

36378. Mr. Bryce.—The Chief Secretary did not promise anything. He said that he would give the matter consideration, and we have heard to-day that he did get the money?—I believe that it is granted, but we have not got anything done.

36379. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you know what is the cause of the delay in commencing the work?—I do not know what caused the delay except some official reason. I know that the County Council and the Agricultural Board have given their proportions. In reference to the roads of the island, if there is a harbour made, there is great need of a really good road running through the island. There are some very steep hills, and horses can take up only one-third of what they ought to take up. There is also great need of some local body or committee taking over things.

36380. You heard what Father Laverty said?—Yes. I endorse his view with regard to the need of some authority to enable the people to be put in the way of helping themselves.

36381. You press that very strongly?—I have seven years' experience of that.

36382. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I quite forgot to ask anyone before whether if the transit facilities were improved here and on the mainland there would be always a steamer or some vessel available to take over the catch and the live stock when the people wanted to transport them to the mainland?—I thought perhaps if some authority were to offer a subsidy for a year to some steamship company to come here that after that there would be no need to offer any help in the matter; but at first I suppose there would.

36383. Sir John Colomb.—You don't think that the business of the island could ever sustain or support the private enterprise of running a steamer?—No, but they might call here, the same as the coasting steamers on the West of Ireland.

36384. Are there coasting steamers passing it by?—Yes, but they might not think it worth their while to call at first unless they got some assistance.

36385. Mr. Bryce.—Would it be possible without the expenditure of a very large sum of money to get a place at which a coasting steamer could lie alongside so as to take cattle and soforth on board straightaway without trans-shipment in a small boat?—Not at present.

36385. The port of Ushet at the south of the island could not be ever adapted for the entrance of a steamer?—It is rather small for a steamer. I believe that a pier has been run up for the steamers that come from Scotland for the limestone here at a cost of a couple of thousand pounds.

36386. That would not be available except in certain weather?—They would not be able to call sometimes, but not so very often. Steamers come here pretty regularly at this private pier for the limestone. I think we would be always dependent on the weather here to a large extent. Sometimes the channel is so rough that no steamer could cross.

36387. By the expenditure of plenty of money you could make a port at which a steamer could call?—In the winter season when it is very rough no steamer could come in continuously, often for ten days at a time.

36388. Sir John Colomb.—I presume that the time for sending away the cattle here is from April to October?—About that.

36389. One would not expect that much transport of cattle would be required in the winter months?—Not during the winter, but in the summer. At present the means are very poor indeed, and cattle are injured being taken over.

36390. Mr. O'Kelly.—From the evidence tendered by the various witnesses the island of Rathlin is in need of having a great many things to assist it?—That is so.

36391. It is not very satisfactory to the islanders to be asking this year for a pier, next year for fencing, next year for drainage, and next year for something else?—It is not.

36392. Has any suggestion been made as to the sale of the land?—Before the death of the late landlord they were asked to sell, and then there was a legal point by which it appeared that they could not do it. They have not been approached since his death.

36393. You would not regard it as a very profitable way of selling the island, merely to transfer the land to the tenants leaving the holdings as they stand, without being improved?—I think it would be a benefit.

36394. Surely you would not think it a benefit to stereotype the present condition of things?—It would not.

36395. Direct sale would mean that. Say that it was possible to sell through the Congested Districts Board you would be able to have your roads, your fencing, and drainage and organising done within a comparatively short period of time?—Yes. It would be a remedy.

36396. And the fact remains that if we could have the island now purchased in that way all the grievances under which the people now labour would be within measurable distance of being put an end to?—I think so.

36397. Until the land is sold very little progress can be made with those things?—I think so.

36398. Therefore, the first indispensable condition in order to have the whole conditions of life revolutionised on the island is the sale of the property from the landlord to such a body as the Congested Districts Board if the Board could purchase it under its present constitution?—I think that would meet all our needs.

36399. You think that the island should not be sold until a body such as the Congested Districts Board would have power to purchase?—Yes, but the owners are not inclined to sell.

Mr. Robert P. Woodside examined.

36400. Sir John Colomb.—You are a member of the County Council of Antrim?—Yes. In 1899 the Antrim County Council formed a Pier and Harbour Committee to deal with the piers and harbours around the coast. The three places that the people in the Ballycastle division are interested in are Ballycastle, Ballintoy, and Rathlin. We considered these three places. The difficulty that we had in the case of Rathlin was that we were limited to the amount of money we could expend on a harbour. To £300.

36401. On any one harbour or on all harbours?—On any one harbour we could spend £300 but no more. The first port we took up was Ballycastle. A sum of about £350 was spent on it. Half that was given by the Department. That was the total expenditure. The County Council, with the help of the Department levelled the boat pier and raised it. That was done quite as much for the Rathlin people as for the Ballycastle people. It was done about four years ago. Then we considered the question of Church Bay, the bay in which the steamer is lying now, and the engineer's report was that it would take so much money to do anything there that the project was abandoned. There was a limited amount of money available so far as the County Council was concerned, and the Department said that they would give as much as the County Council would give. Then we went to Ushet. The fishermen on the island said that Ushet was a natural harbour, and could be cleared out, and that it had been a good place for fair-sized smacks to come into. In fact the story that they tell now is that it was filled up by a good-natured Government to prevent smuggling. Although not a place for large steamers or shipe it would do for large fishing boats.

36402. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What class of

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Mr. Robert P. Woodside.

smuggling was supposed to be going on?—That I don't know.

36403. Importations from France or Spain?—I suppose so, but I cannot say.

36404. Mr. BRYCE.—It is a natural cove which has got a little wall built along one side, and has got a naturally good access. only obstructed by certain boulders?—It is just a natural creek.

36405. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You regard it as the best site?—Yes; from the information we got from the islanders. It is only three miles across from Fair Head. It is sheltered from the north, and at a time when the boats could not come into Church Bay they could come into Ushet.

36406. Mr. BRYCE.—If Ushet was improved by the removal of these boulders you could get 50 or 60 ton vessels into it?—I don't think you could.

36407. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is Ushet central for fishermen?—No; because it is at the tail of the island.

36408. Is there any other point that would be central that might be suggested as an alternative scheme to Ushet?—The only other scheme that we heard of was that at Church Bay, and the difficulty there is that it is open to the north-west.

36409. But it would be more central to the great majority of the people than Ushet?—Yes, but it would cost so much more. Lately a gentleman here who takes an interest in the island pointed out that at Doon there is a natural harbour that you could bring large steamers into. Nothing has been done by the County Surveyor or by the Congested Districts Board's Engineer to learn what the cost of improving it would be.

36410. Would it cost more to make it at Doon?—I think from what I hear that it would. The County Surveyor and his assistant were at Ushet. They examined it, and here is their report on it (*Report produced*). Mr. Oliver, the Engineer to the Congested Districts Board and his assistant surveyed Ushet and he made a report to the Department. I have not seen it yet.

36411. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Can you throw any light on the question of the delay in doing something with the grant made some time ago by the Government and the County Council?—As a matter of fact no grant has been made yet. I have here a letter from Sir James Dougherty, Assistant Under-Secretary, to the Secretary of the County Council. He says he is directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint him, for the information of the County Council of Antrim, that representations have been made to His Excellency that the fishermen of Rathlin Island pursue their calling under great difficulties and that the fishing industry on the island has dwindled away in recent years owing to the lack of proper harbour accommodation for fishing boats. As a result of a special survey which has been made by direction of His Excellency it has been estimated that for an expenditure of £1,000 work might be carried out which would make Port Ushet a useful harbour for the fishermen. It is thought that out of this sum there might be possibly some sum left which could be spent on the extension of the pier at Church Bay. He requests that these facts be laid before the County Council, and that they be informed that His Excellency is prepared to approach the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury with a view to obtaining the grant for the work at Ushet and the enlargement of the pier at Church Bay; and he wishes to be informed how far the Council are prepared to co-operate in making a contribution. That is dated the 31st of October, 1906. It was laid before the Committee on Piers and Harbours and they recommended that £300 should be contributed. That was their limit. All through the County Council and the Agricultural Committee of the county were in great sympathy with Rathlin Island, and they would, I think, have given more if they had the power. After that letter I saw Sir James Dougherty and explained to him that we could not go any further than the £300.

36412. Did you see him?—About six months ago. He said he was aware of that. The Government has under consideration the question of bringing in a Bill to give the County Councils fuller powers to enable them to expend a larger sum than £300.

36413. What impression had the County Council as to the amount of money that the Government were prepared to give?—The Under Secretary says that £1,000 could well be expended. The County Council say they will give £300. That is all they can give. Then we asked Mr. Oliver to come down and examine Ushet further. He has only just been able to arrange to come down to the 30th of May. The Piers and Harbours Committee will probably be coming over here on the 30th. They are coming down to see Ballintoy, and I hope that they will come over here to see Ushet.

36414. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—So the exact sum that the Government will give for works in Rathlin is not determined?—It is not determined. No grant has been made at all. It is just a promise that the Lord Lieutenant will approach the Treasury with a view to obtaining a grant.

36415. Mr. O'KELLY.—Was the Department of Agriculture approached in regard to this?—Repeatedly. We have had many letters on the subject. The County Council might give more than the £300, but they have no power to go beyond it.

36416. Would the same limitations of expenditure apply to swing bridges in connection with piers?—I don't know.

36417. Under what section of the Local Government Act is the County Council prohibited from providing more than £300 for a harbour?—By the Grand Juries Act, 1836, section 67, as adapted by the Local Government (Procedure of Councils) Order of the 30th of January, 1899.

36418. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The County Council are willing to give £300?—Yes.

36419. After Mr. Bryce's visit a certain amount of money was expected from the Government; what sum were they talking of?—£1,000.

36420. Would that £1,000 be all expected from the Government, or would it be £1,000 short of the £300?—We take it the Government would give £700.

36421. Do you think if the Department of Agriculture were approached and told that £700 was coming directly from the Government and £300 from the county would they be inclined to supplement these two sums and give some more money?—I could not say. They seem to be in sympathy with anything that people do here if it is for the benefit of the fishermen. They have inspected the ports at Rathlin, Ballycastle and Ballintoy, and I think that they are inclined to help us as well as they can.

36422. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is it within your knowledge that any communications have been addressed to the Fisheries Branch of the Agricultural Department by the County Council, or have communications passed between you and the fisheries branch on the question of the fisheries of Rathlin?—Yes. The Fisheries Inspectors and the Congested Districts Board Engineers have been over here.

36423. Has Mr. Green been over here?—Yes. Mr. Lane and Mr. Oliver have been over here, and Mr. Oliver's assistant. They made a survey of Ushet, and Mr. Brett made an estimate for the improvements at Ushet.

36424. Did all three concur in the view that Ushet is the most feasible place?—I won't say that. I don't know. I have not seen Mr. Oliver's report nor his survey nor estimate. He is to come to Ballintoy on the 30th, and we hope he will be here on the same day, if he can get across. Of course, you see the place to-day under very favourable circumstances.

36425. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has he already made an inspection of Ushet?—Yes, but we want him to make a final inspection.

36426. He is coming to complete the estimate?—Yes.

36427. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Has it been under the consideration of the County Council that even if the harbour were improved the traffic to and from Rathlin will not be effective unless Ballycastle Harbour also is improved?—That is recognised. One depends on the other. Large boats from Rathlin Island could not get across unless they had a harbour to get into.

36428. That is fully recognised by the County Council?—By the Piers and Harbours Committee.

36429. Mr. BRYCE.—Has that point been brought before the Government, and does the Lord Lieutenant understand it?—I don't know. I think I spoke to Sir James Dougherty about it. One would depend on the other. It is recognised that there is very good fishing to the north of the island, but the difficulty is to get to it. On many days they could fish if they could get out, but they cannot get out. The shores are rough. It is the same at Ballintoy.

36430. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The seas are not too rough for fishing, but the men cannot leave the coast?—Yes.

36431. On those days also they could not leave Ballycastle?—That is the difficulty I have heard recently in reference to Doon Bay, if it was improved that you could bring a large steamer into it.

Sir John Colomb.—We are merely concerned with the general condition of the people, and incidentally with the question of piers and harbours, but we have nothing to do with the selection of sites.

36433. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The reason you refer to Doon is because of the possibility of having accommodation for large ships and steamers?—Yes. The County Council have great sympathy with Rathlin Island and are doing everything they can. They have provided three bulls. One is now on the mainland and will be brought over when the weather is suitable.

Rev. J. M'Gowan examined.

36434. Sir John Colomb.—You are at present stationed at Ballymacarrett, but were formerly on the island?—Yes. I was administrator on the island ten years ago. That was in 1897, and I remained here until 1899. During that time I became familiar with a lot of things about the island. I would say that the very first thing that is wanted here is proper harbour accommodation on the island and at Ballycastle. This is a matter of pressing necessity. The people require it to protect their very lives. Having to cross this channel when resident on the island the boat had to be assisted into Ballycastle in stormy weather by coastguards who came with ropes. That gives an idea of the tremenduous danger around this coast. I heard it stated that some little improvement was made in the slip at Ballycastle, but certainly the islanders are unanimous in saying that the place had been rendered more dangerous than it was before, because the slip is so fixed that formerly they could see along the coast and get out of the way when a wave was coming, but now a high wall shuts out the view, and boats have been washed away when about to land.

36435. Because they would not see the waves coming?—Yes, I think if they had a good, broad road to market they would be greatly facilitated. The high seas are the roads of these poor people. Their provisions are sometimes damaged by water. If the Congested Districts Board or any other Board would help them to get good boats that would sail in any weather it is the thing that would be wanted. During the time that I was here a very good cattle boat was supplied.

36436. When was it supplied?—The hands who formed the crew of the boat of the island here paid a little. I was able to manage a little from other sources. That boat is lying high and dry at Ushet, because there is no proper harbour accommodation at Ballycastle and here. It is a boat that would carry cattle and horses standing.

36437. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Could you tell us all about that boat?—It was about 10 feet beam, and between 26 and 28 feet in length. It was built in Portrush by a very good boat builder named Hopkins, who has built boats for the Congested Districts Board. He said that if there was proper harbour accommodation here that boat would stand almost any sea when manned by proper seamen.

36438. How did they get cattle into the boat?—When the weather was fairly good and the tide a fair height they were able to walk the cattle in, but then it was so shallow at Ballycastle that they had to tilt the boat on its side, and it was inconvenient even then to get the horses out.

36439. Sir John Colomb.—What was the depth of that boat in the water?—About 3 feet.

36440. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Accommodation that would not suffice for a steamer would suffice for a boat like that?—Certainly.

36441. Sir John Colomb.—How long was that boat actually in use?—Certainly for about a year; but these poor people have not the means to keep up with the wear and tear. The mast got smashed and the rigging got slightly out of order, so it was very dangerous getting into Ballycastle and out of this place. The boat was all right, but the surroundings were all wrong, and it had to be hauled up in winter. When spring came the tackle was out of order; possibly there were no funds to set everything right. The mast got broken, so finally it lay up there, and, at any rate, it became practically useless in consequence of the port of Ballycastle getting gradually filled up.

36442. The boat would suffice for the service, but the moderate landing stages, which were required, were not available?—They were not available.

36443. Sir John Colomb.—But would the boat suffice for the service, seeing that she drew too much water, for Ballycastle?—The Ballycastle port could be easily deepened.

36443a. But under existing conditions?—These are not suitable.

36444. But the boat could be available if the harbour was deepened at Ballycastle?—Yes; but I would like to see a good boat on. This was simply a private experiment.

36445. What did it cost?—£52 odd.

36446. Was it propelled by oars or by sails?—Both. She was decked and the mast was fitted with booms.

36447. How many head of cattle could she carry?—She could carry six horses standing and was then fairly well packed. One witness mentioned something about stock farms. When I was here, I had it in my mind, the stock farms were exclusively the property of the landlord, because in the landlord's own day he had sheep and cattle on these different farms. Someone remarked here that the late Mr. Gage died in 1891. I don't know who is exactly the owner. I was under the impression that the landlord was still the owner and that the others who had it from him at a yearly rent were just tenants at will. (There is a considerable amount of arable land in grass). It would be a great matter if it could be broken up and split into small holdings, or added to the holdings already existing, so as to make the people more comfortable, because it is a miserable thing to see people farming these small patches. There is a portion of lea lying out for sixty years, and no tendency to return to heather, showing the natural fertility of this land.

36448. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you say that this land now under grass, to which you refer, is deteriorating for want of cultivation?—It is certainly, but it must have been well-cultivated for a while, because it is not back into heather yet.

36449. Your view is that the proper economic use of it is to carry on cultivation?—Yes. There is one great stock farm in the north-west called Kebble, on the map. No one lives there now, but in former days seven families lived there in comparative comfort. Kilpatrick is another instance. The sward in parts of it is as green as a lawn, although it has not been cultivated for sixty years. There are other places also used for stock grazing which bear marks of cultivation, and ridges are to be found all over them. It would be a great matter if something could be done to break them up. In reference to migration, people might, in some instances, have to go far away from their homesteads and in such cases houses would require to be put up for them, which would be a matter of expense, but the difficulty might be got over in some way.

36450. Sir John Colomb.—Are there many lands let out to different small tenants to graze their stock?—I daresay there may.

36451. What is to happen these people if it is cut off from their use for grazing purpose?—They would have far more fodder. They could raise far more if the land was cultivated than if it was in grass.

36452. But if there is only an odd stock farm and there are a lot of small holders dotted about here and there, and if this is in the landlord's hands and the grazing is available for the small holders, what is to become of the small holders when this accommodation is taken away?—My idea is that the small farms should be enlarged.

36453. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it the very men who are in the habit of sending their cattle to graze who should have their holdings enlarged?—Yes. They would have an enlargement and have more produce in the end.

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Rev. J. M'Gowan.

36454. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—But those near would be very few compared with the rest of the people further away who now have no outlet for their cattle?—They all have an outlet more or less. They have any amount of what they call mountain grazing. It is not very good, and these ones that I refer to are arable spots that were formerly very well laboured, and I think a readjustment could be made in such a way that there could be an equitable division made all round.

36455. With your knowledge of the island would you say that by the appropriation of these stock farms and other lands for the enlargement of the small holdings these holdings could be improved?—I think they could.

36456. Mr. O'KELLY.—How many acres of unoccupied or unworked land are there?—I think that there are sixty acres marked on that unworked farm there.

36457. And on the others?—About the same.

36458. Sir John seemed to think that if the land was broken up those who grazed it formerly would be at a disadvantage. You do not suggest any change beyond the disappearance of the landlord. Suppose a tenant now is grazing three acres of the grass land, these three acres are to be added on to his old holding. Take a small holder of four or five acres. Say he is grazing three acres from the landlord. If you add on these three acres to his holding he does not suffer anything?—No He gains immensely, because the value of this land is very much enhanced by being put under proper cultivation as long as he has hands to work it. Far more cattle could be put on it with that state of things than if they were just nibbling the grass.

36459. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I thought that the small holders took the grazing, not by the acre at all, but by the beasts they could put on the land?

36460. Mr. BRYCE.—If you bring in this additional tillage it would diminish the total pasture area of the island?—Yes.

36461. Then according to Sir John's suggestion you diminish the number of cattle kept on the island, and your view is that you would not diminish the number cattle, because you say that a system of tillage would produce more fodder which would, with the diminished area of pasture, maintain an increased number of cattle?—Yes. Reference was made to starting industries. That would be an excellent thing. There is no industry on the island at present. In former times the inhabitants manufactured everything they required. They made cloth and made their own articles of dress. There were also shoemakers on the island who made the shoes. The people made their own twine for the fishing lines, and also made their own nets.

36462. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did they grow flax for the twine?—Yes. There is no flax now on the island and there has not been for many years. The girls seem to be very smart and intelligent. I have met them in the City of Belfast getting on well in domestic service as cooks, housemaids, and so on, and I believe if they were kept at home and some industries established they could be employed usefully. Drainage would be very serviceable. The whole island is considerably waterlogged. If the superfluous water were drained off, the severity of the climate would be moderated a great deal, and the different homesteads would be drier, and the marshy areas of the island would yield fine grass for meadowing, or even be available for cultivation. I notice that money has been spent on building water walls, and I have formed the opinion that if the same amount of money had been spent on drainage it would have drained the damp portions as dry as this room.

36463. What are water walls?—A sort of protection wall along a country road where there is a swamp. The fall is so great that the place could be drained and it would improve the surrounding holdings, because it would take the water away. Some remarks were made about the houses. Some of the houses are not in good condition. The out-offices are very bad. In some instances they have actually fallen. The roofs are very bad. I think that if some scheme could be put on foot to improve the out-offices it would be a great matter. Trawlers have done considerable damage here. The islanders say that repeatedly trawlers have been noticed, at nightfall, sweeping round these coasts, quite close to the land—because the water is deep almost to the very shore—and they have dragged away nets and lines belonging to the local people, and the fishing beds have been spoiled. They say that there is any amount of fish in the water surrounding here, and that almost every kind of fish could be caught around here if they had proper fishings boats and tackle. A curing station is badly wanted here. If curing could be established here it would be a great industry. The men on the island understand a good deal about fishing. It would keep the young fellows on the island. A great deal of fish could be caught for curing. The Agricultural Board has done something in the way of improving the breeding of cattle. A great number of people are of opinion that the matter has not got sufficient thought or consideration. Many people are of opinion, and I think that they are right, that the shorthorn is not adapted to a wild climate like this.

36464. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Was it a shorthorn they sent here?—I believe so. The farmers think that some animal that would subsist on very little, like the Ayrshire or some other hardy cattle, would be better. The shorthorn cow does not give much milk on this land, and a bull of some other breed would be far better for the wants of Rathlin Island than sending the best specimens of stock in the kingdom. The sheep also could be greatly improved. They have been very much neglected. When I became acquainted with the island in former days, one man would have as many sheep as you would find in half the island now. It would be a great safeguard to fence the edges of the rocks here, because any amount of cattle have been killed by falling over the cliffs. The first year I was here six horses went headlong over the rocks, which are 200 or 300 feet high. That is a terrible loss to poor men. Another thing which cripples the people here very much is the credit system. A great many things seem to be bought on credit. Sheep, and sometimes cattle are got on credit. The price charged is a high one. It may be a good while until it is paid, and the interest charged is pretty high. Then the cattle may die. I heard of one instance in which a man bought twenty sheep and they all went to destruction. They all went over the rocks or were worried by dogs. That is a terrible state of things for a poor man to have to meet. He made himself liable for a lot of money, and the raw material to make up the money was destroyed.

36465. Mr. BRYCE.—Was any suggestion ever made to have a credit bank here as they have them in Donegal?—I don't think so. Father Laverty spoke about co-operation and quite rightly, but the people here are not quite ready for that yet. Give the people harbours and boats and improve their holdings. When they realise that life is worth living they will co-operate.

Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I understood it to be Father Laverty's point that out of co-operation would grow increased intelligence and activity?—Yes.

36466. Mr. BRYCE.—How are you to do away with the credit system?—It is a very difficult matter. It would be a good thing if money could be advanced on easy terms by an external body like the Congested Districts Board.

36467. The Congested Districts Board assists these banks, but the system is that the people in the locality combine together to become responsible for the loans advanced to them by the Congested Districts Board or by the joint stock banks. That system has succeeded well in places quite as poor at Rathlin. Why should not it succeed here?—I believe it would. Another matter that I wish to refer to is emigration. There never has been emigration here in the real sense of the term to distant countries. In the past ten years not more than one or two went to America. Even in the days after the famine it is stated here by the old people that the people did not go to the United States or Australia, but went off in sailing vessels to the Argentine and died of yellow fever. Nowadays when they do go away it is to England, Scotland, or to towns of the North of Ireland.

36468. Do the people here call going to Ireland going abroad?—They might use it in that sense, because this is the last outpost of civilisation.

36469. Mr. O'KELLY.—Were those people who went to the Argentine ever traced?—I don't think so. As far as I understand they all died out in a short time.

Mr. Woodside.—The County Council has nothing to do with the building of the wall at Ballycastle, which is a great danger to the people.

Mr. JOHN M'QUIG examined.

Mr. John M'Quig.

36470. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Where do you reside?—At Ushet, Rathlin.

36471. Tell the Commission what are your views about the harbour at Ushet?—I am acquainted with the port all my life. What is wanted now is to clear the bottom of it. There is about ten feet of water about half-way in it, and it only wants to be cleared from that in and then faced on the sides. There is nothing but loose stones in it altogether.

36472. Mr. BRYCE.—What depth of water would that give you up at the top where there is a little masonry work?—I suppose that it would give you about seven feet at the top in low water if it was cleared.

36473. Suppose that Ushet Harbour were properly cleared, could you keep big boats there, big enough to go out to Ballycastle and take cattle properly?—We have one lying there two years.

36474. In the water, you mean?—In the water; only hanging to the anchor.

36475. It is perfectly safe all through the winter?—Yes, that boat is lying there these two years.

36476. Do you know anything about the boat that was built at Portrush, and is now disused; why did not that boat do?—There is no water for the boat to be loaded into. There is no breast outside to bring her to to load cattle.

36477. Are you talking of Ballycastle or Rathlin?—Of Rathlin. There is not sufficient breast to take her and to get cattle aboard to where the water is high.

36478. What would she have drawn when she was loaded?—About five feet when she was loaded.

36479. You say that if the place were properly cleared there would be a depth of seven feet at low water?—There would.

36480. Why could not she be properly worked when she only drew five feet?—There is only about two feet of water there.

36481. That is because it is not properly cleared?—Yes.

36482. That is not the fault of the stones, but is due to sand and mud?—It is mostly stones.

36483. Suppose that the port were properly cleared, could the boat that Father M'Gowan spoke of do its business in the place?—Yes. I could take the steamer that you came across in into it.

36484. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Suppose the harbour was cleared for that boat that Mr. Bryce has asked you about, could you get her alongside at Ballycastle?—No.

36485. So unless you improve Ballycastle Harbour, this other improvement would be no good.

36486. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The only advantage would be this: you need not tie the animals in the same way. You could get them on board, and then to land them they have only to swim a little; so it would be some improvement?—Yes. Or you could take them away to some other market. It would not be a very long run from Ushet to Larne.

36487. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Could you take her to Ballintoy?—Yes, but you could not bring her ashore there.

36488. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are you a fisherman?—I fished some, but not very much.

36489. What kind of fish used they catch?—The common glasson.

36490. Are cod and ling caught?—Yes.

36491. Is it for cod and ling the station would be desirable?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN M'CURDY examined.

Mr. John M'Curdy.

36492. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You reside at Mig, in Rathlin?—Yes.

36493. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have 7½ Irish acres.

36494. Which part of the island do you live in?—It is close by. I don't live there, but I work a farm there.

36495. Have you another farm?—I have a small bit from the landlord by the eleven months.

36496. Tell us anything that you think we should know about the state and the wants of the very small farmers here?—The greatest difficulty we have here is the removal of cattle. We must put the cattle in a small boat for want of harbour accommodation, and when we take them to Ballycastle we must sell them at whatever we can get for them. There is no use taking them back. We must breed an inferior class of cattle. We are not fit to buy feeding for what you call a good class of cattle.

36497. When the bull was here did you use the bull?—Yes.

36498. Did you find the advantage?—It was a great advantage to us, of course, but the cattle were very hard to feed.

36499. Do you attribute that to what the last witness told us about the shorthorn breed being too good for the land?—Yes. They were too good for the land.

36500. Do you think it would be better to have a more hardy breed?—It would be better.

36501. Do you keep any sheep?—I don't keep any.

36502. There are sheep kept on the island?—There are some sheep kept through the island; but I went over to the highlands to buy some sheep about a little over a year ago. I took forty head of lambs over here and lost nearly all my part of them. They were divided between four of us.

36503. How did you lose them?—They went over the cliffs.

36504. Did your neighbours who got them at the same time lose them too?—They lost part of them.

36505. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The sweet grass tempted them too far?—Yes.

36506. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—May we take it that you entirely agree with other witnesses who said that one of the great wants in the island was the fencing of the cliffs for the security of the cattle?—Yes. I think so.

36507. What sort of fences would you put up?—Any fencing we have here is stone fencing, but it has been raised out of the land. In fact the majority of the land is nearly all rocks and stones.

36508. What stock do you carry on your 7½ Irish acres, with the grazing besides?—Between the 7½ acres and what I have from the landlord I keep two cows. I bought a cow across in Ballycastle when she was two years old. I paid £12 10s. for her, a shorthorn, just for a trial, and, in fact, I have her yet, but I have to feed her partly inside all the same.

36509. What do you grow for feeding her inside?—I buy in Ballycastle stuff to feed her, some linseed cake, and I grow a little grass or hay where I live.

36510. You do buy linseed cake?—Yes, when I get any money; as much as I can.

36511. Do you grow any turnips or mangolds?—I grow a little turnips.

36512. Are there many small farmers on the island like you, who grow turnips and roots, and who buy linseed, and treat the cattle in that way?—No. I don't think so, because they have an inferior class of cattle; and in fact I will soon be rid of this cow, for I could not purchase what would feed her.

36513. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are an enterprising man and went in for a good class of cattle?—Yes.

36514. Then you found you had to go in for a good class of food?—Yes.

36515. And you found that does not pay?—It does not pay at all.

36516. How much of your land did you keep for tillage in order to house-feed your cow?—I have all of what you would call my arable land under cultivation.

36517. Do you keep half of it in tillage?—More than that.

36518. Have you always done that?—Yes.

36519. Did you increase the tillage when you went in for the good class of cattle?—No. I just laboured about the same amount. I laboured all that was worth the labour.

36520. Did you grow a good deal of cabbage for them?—I can grow no cabbage only what I grow in a garden.

36521. Do you make any butter?—Yes. We are fit to use all the butter we make.

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Mr. John M'Curdy.

36522. For yourself and your family?—Yes.

36523. What is the number of your family?—Five.

36524. How old is the eldest?—The eldest is 18, a girl.

36525. She helps on the farm?—She does.

36526. Makes the butter and helps your wife?—Yes.

36527. And you have the milk for your family, and sell the calf?—Yes.

36528. At what age do you part with your calf?—At about a year. I cannot keep it more than a year. It would not pay me.

36529. Then you are compelled to send it over to Ballycastle for sale, and you must sell it whether the market is a good or a bad one?—Yes. If the market was bad, and I tried to keep it over there for the next monthly fair it would almost cost me the price of another calf to keep it there.

36530. If you took it over and could not get a price, the only thing you could do is sell it for what you could get or pay for keeping it grazing there until the fair comes on again?—Yes.

36531. What would that month cost you?—I could not say. I always sell rather than pay for its keep.

36532. If you did not get the price you expected, it would still be expensive to bring the animal back?—Yes.

36533. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Suppose a man takes over a beast and cannot get his price, and he therefore wishes to hold it back for the next fair, and that when the next fair comes round a gale of wind is blowing, what happens?—He just lies out. Another thing is we tie horses to bring them over to sell, and we have leather straps which we put on the horses pasterns. We have ropes put through rings and we hold and take the feet from the horses to get them on board. Sometimes the horse is injured, and we must get medical assistance for him when we go over before he is fit to sell. On one occasion, about two years ago, there was a man here took over a mare to sell, and in the taking of the mare over she got badly cut and injured about the forward end, and she cost him very near the one-third of what she was worth.

36534. I see that many witnesses have referred to horses. Do they breed many horses on the island in spite of the difficulties?—Most of the people here have a mare. The majority of the people have got only one horse. It is a mare that they keep.

36535. Where is the sire for the mares; this is not a stallion centre?—No. A man named Neil M'Quey keeps a stallion here for the use of the people.

36536. Is that horse often changed?—It has not been changed for the last ten or eleven years. There is great difficulty in changing an animal.

36537. What puzzles me is this: the difficulties of getting horses across seem to me to be so enormous that I cannot understand many people here attempting to breed horses at all; but I suppose they must have horses here?—Yes. Most of them try to breed a foal now and again off the mare. A poor man here is not able to buy horses, but keeping up the breed encourages him to keep animals for his own use. In February we went across to Ballycastle on the moving of the last clergyman who was here. On going in there we took a sea outside, and I had to run the boat in among a lot of rocks, and we had to jump out of her at the risk of our lives. With the effects of the shore and the shallowness of the water the following sea catches the boat. She loses control of the helm, and you can do nothing except keep her straight on.

36538. Do you do any fishing to help you to live?—Yes. If not for that I could not live at all.

36539. Do you fish, and salt the fish for the consumption of your family, or do you sell your fish?—In the winter we do try to fish with the drift nets on the beach. When we get fine weather that we can cross we go over to make a sale of the fish. When we go over there we have got to take whatever we can get. Sometimes we will sell them as low as tenpence or a shilling for 100, that is ten dozen.

36540. What fish are you speaking of?—Glasson. When we put out lines on the neighbouring banks perhaps we never may lift them again. We put out lines to catch ling and cod and ground fish, and before we lift them again a trawler may come round and sweep them all away.

36541. Mr. O'KELLY.—Was any complaint ever made to the Fishery Board that these trawlers came within the three-mile limit?—I think that the last Roman Catholic clergyman applied to the Fishery Board.

36542. Do you know what the answer was?—I do not.

36543. Mr. BRYCE.—That is inside the three-mile limit?—Yes; not 1½ miles out; just in the sound here. Myself and a crew were crossing over here from Ballycastle about ten o'clock at night in October, and there were two trawlers came down here with no lights, and we had to pull the boat up and lie there at their mercy whether they cut us down or not.

36544. Mr. BRYCE.—They have no right to come in here at all, because between here and the mainland is within the three-mile limit.

36545. Mr. O'KELLY.—How far is the nearest boat from you that is supposed to look after the trawlers?—There is no boat except the coastguards.

36546. I understand that there is only the one for the whole country?—Yes, only the one.

36547. How often do these trawlers come?—Frequently.

36548. Twice a week?—Sometimes there may be three or four of them, at certain seasons, in the one night.

36549. Are they Scotch or Arklow fishermen?—They are nearly all Scotch and Englishmen.

36550. Are they in the waters now?—I cannot say. I saw some of them going west yesterday. They come in it at night, without lights, and sweep everything before them.

36551. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When the trawlers were cruising about at 10 o'clock at night, if they had their trawls out they were going very slowly?—Yes.

36552. Why then, were you afraid of being cut down?—You would not know what way they would take when they had no lights.

36553. Were you near enough to know had they their trawls down?—Yes; they had. We saw the trawls. We had to go up nearly alongside one of them to save ourselves.

36554. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where do you catch the cod and ling?—In the Sound.

36555. Not to the north of the island?—There is a bank to the north of the island too, six and a quarter miles to the north-west of the bull rock here.

36556. Have you ever fish in hands that you cannot market?—Yes; often in the winter. If we could not get over to get salt for them, they would rot.

36557. Did you ever hear of the people of the island doing a trade with passing steamers by supplying them with requisites such as butter or eggs?—No. I never did.

Mr. JOHN M'CURDY examined.

Mr. John M Curdy.

36558. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I live at Cragmacreggan, Rathlin. My valuation is £6, and my rent £5 3*s*. 4*d*. I live near the middle of the island.

36559. What is your acreage?—It is supposed to be five Irish Acres.

36560. Have you any grazing besides?—A little.

36561. Do you take any grazing?—No. I could not.

36562. Tell the Commission anything that you think they should know?—The most useful thing would be fencing along the rocks so that they could save their cattle. We are also in a bad way for drainage because of the way the water is on our lands.

36563. Is your land wet land?—Part of it.

36564. Is there any outfall?—There is no outfall.

36565. Have you any difficulty in draining it yourself?—Yes. I drain some of it myself, but there must be some kind of a soakage to carry it away. When it comes on wet weather it lies a long time and then destroys the best part of the crop. The only good ground I have would not be easily drained. Then we have no roads to our houses.

36566. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How far are you from a public road?—About a half mile.

36567. You cannot get a cart to your house?—I can, in a kind of a way.

36568. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you keep a horse?—Yes. It is not very easy keeping one for all you have for him.

36569. What stock do you keep on your five-acre farm?—I just keep a cow and a horse. I cannot keep anything more.

36570. How long can you keep the calf?—Sometimes just a year; sometimes two.

36571. You do keep it on for two years?—If I can manage it.

36572. When your first calf is two years old you have another calf?—Sometimes we have. At other times we have not. Sometimes you have a year or two before you have a calf. The place is too poor. You have not a place to keep a beast, and then they are not in condition; and that helps them not to have calves.

36573. You have got a horse, and a cow, and a yearling, or sometimes a two-year-old, but you never have more than three beasts besides the horse, because you could not keep them?—Yes.

36574. Mr. BRYCE.—What crops do you grow?—Corn, barley, potatoes, and some beans.

36575. But you do grow beans?—Yes, in some places, but it is not much of a crop.

36576. What do you do with the corn?—We use it ourselves.

36577. Do you make any butter?—Yes; a little.

36578. Do you use that yourself?—Yes. It is the only thing we have to live on.

36579. Speaking generally, there is not much gain on potatoes sold out of Ireland?—Very little. The potatoes last year failed.

36580. The people don't sell?—They don't sell. They had not half enough seed to go into the ground. The blight was on them last summer, and now the majority of the people have the half of their ground waste for the want of proper seed to put in it.

36581. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you engage in fishing?—Yes.

36582. Which is the principal industry for you—fishing or farming?—Fishing would be the best if we had any way of working at it. We fish with lines, and try everything we can make money at in the fine weather, but in the winter time we are not fit to keep a boat to go to fish in, and we are hampered for want of a curing station to cure the fish so as to keep them.

36583. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What kind of a boat do you fish in?—A small boat. I fish round the rocks for lobsters and crabs, and everything I can in the summer season, and try to make a living for myself in the winter.

36584. Mr. BRYCE.—Are there many lobster pots around here?—A good few.

36585. Where do you sell your lobsters?—In Manchester and London. We have to take them to Ballycastle. Many a time they are dead, and maybe we miss the train, and if they lie there dead a whole week's or fortnight's work may be lost.

36586. Why should you miss the train?—It is according to the weather. Bad weather might come on before we are across. Many a time it takes two or three hours going across.

36587. Mr. O'KELLY.—It took the mail boat three hours yesterday?—Yes.

36588. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you catch lobsters you keep them in a floating box?—Yes.

36589. Until you get a full supply?—Yes.

36590. Then you take them over to Ballycastle?—Yes. Then you have to put lines out to get bait, and they are swept away with the trawlers.

36591. Surely the place where you catch crabs and lobsters has a rocky bottom, and no man will put a trawl down on a rocky bottom?—I mean the long lines.

36592. Mr. O'KELLY.—How far out would the lines go?—You have to go out to the banks and set them. They have marks there.

36593. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are there any shops on the island?—Small grocers' shops that keep little groceries.

36594. Are there more than one?—There are two or three.

36595. Do you make your own bread?—We have to make our own bread.

36596. Altogether?—When the mail boats cross they take bread from the mainland.

36597. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are nothing the worse for making your own bread?—I don't think so.

36598. Do you make bread out of oats, or do you buy flour?—We have to buy flour or whatever we are fit to purchase.

36599. What do you pay for your tea?—2*s*., or 2*s*. 6*d*. a lb.

36600. Can you make the fences yourselves?—In some places we could. Along the rocks we could not.

36601. Why?—There is an amount of stone, but there is no way of getting the stone along the rocks to save the cattle from going over. They were lost repeatedly backwards and forwards.

36602. Could not the stone be carted up there?—No.

36603. How would you propose to make fences?—I think the best fences would be wire fences. I see in Scotland, in the Highlands, it is all wire fencing they have for protection around the farms.

36604. That is between one farm and another, but do you think it would be sufficient to protect cattle from going over the cliffs?—It would be better than nothing.

36605. Here and there it would be difficult to erect stone fences?—Yes.

36606. Is there any mackerel fishing?—It is the best mackerel fishing in the Three Kingdoms. For the last five or six years this place around the island is living with mackerel.

36607. Are you aware that on the southern coast the mackerel fishing is a great source of wealth?—There is no place in the world with more mackerel than around here.

36608. What do you do with the mackerel when you catch them?—You have to take them over to sell them to the best advantage.

36609. It is a delicate fish, and requires special treatment?—Yes. If they are a day old they are no use. There is an amount of herring too always in the bay.

36610. Has anybody represented to the Department that there is a good supply of mackerel in these waters?—I don't think so.

36611. Is not it a pity?—It is a pity.

36612. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you been in Scotland more than once?—I went there to fish one time.

36613. Were you fishing in a Scotch boat?—No; we went in our own boat. That is four or five years ago.

36614. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say that you have experience of the Scotch as well as of the Irish fishing?—Yes. It was no use. It was a failure. There was no fish in the place we went to when we went there.

36615. Was the Scotch boats there then?—No; they were all away.

36616. They were following the fish, and you were a day after the fair?—Yes. We went on speculation. It is handier there than here, for you have nothing to do but put your boats alongside the piers. It was over at the Mull of Cantyre there. Even on Sanda Island where there is only one small holder, he has a harbour, and can take in a boat 100 tons. He has a good boat slip, and all that.

36617. Mr. BRYCE.—What size was the boat in which you went across to Scotland?—24 feet by 6 feet beam.

36618. But with no deck?—Yes.

36619. That was over at the Mull of Cantyre?—Yes.

36620. Was it at the other side of the Mull?—No; this side of the Mull.

36621. Just round the Mull?—Yes.

36622. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did you hear the evidence given here to-day by several witnesses about the want of harbour accommodation on the island and at Ballycastle?—Yes.

36623. Would not it occur to you, as a man of sense, that the very best way to get a public Department to give the necessary funds for providing this accommodation would be to put them in possession of the fact that a big mackerel fishing is possible in these waters?—That is so.

36624. Then should not an effort be made without much delay to convince the public that the mackerel are here, because, undoubtedly, there could not be a better way of inducing public authorities to give money for the construction of piers.

36625. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—At what season of the year are the herrings here?—They will be here from this on until about September or so. Many a time all the winter they would be in the bays here.

36626. Are they here in November?—They are.

36627. When do the mackerel come in?—From this on mostly. They are here nearly all the winter.

36628. Do Scotch boats, or boats from Ardglass or

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anywhere else, come here after the herring or mackerel?—No. There is no place for protection here. I heard the Scotch fishermen say that there ought to be good fishing here if they had shelter.

36629. Therefore, the Commission is to take your evidence in this way: that there is no doubt about the mackerel and the herrings being here, but the fish escape without being fished, because there is no accommodation for fishing boats to get alongside the shore?—That is right. If there was a storm, or the like of that, they would have to run away to Larne, or some place like that.

36630. Suppose the accommodation was made there, from what you say it appears that the Scotchmen would come over here to fish?—I am sure they would.

36631. How could you compete against them?—We would have to get assistance in some way or another. But those men are going round fishing from place to place, and I suppose that they would fish here as well as there.

36632. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would take your chance?—Yes; we would have to do it. If we had proper accommodation we could go to other places too. We would need Ballycastle to help us too. You cannot go to Ballycastle with the wall there. Nobody can see you going in. Even a man might be drowned at the back of a rock. That is what has left the boats broken. There were two boats broken going in, and I was in one of these boats.

Mr. James Glass examined.

Mr. James Glass.

36633. Sir John Colomb.—You live at Kinramer, Rathlin Island?—Yes.

36634. Are you a farmer?—Yes. My valuation is £8, my rent £7, and I have ten Irish acres.

36635. Tell us anything that you think we should hear?—Fencing is what we most require. I have lost during the last six years three mares, as well as sheep and cows.

36636. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What would be the length of your farm that fronts the sea?—I could hardly say. My grazing comes down to the sea. It is the west end of the island.

36637. Sir John Colomb.—How many perches of fencing would you have to put up in order to protect your property?—There could be no fencing done on most of it, unless wire fencing.

36638. Would it take a quarter of a mile of wire fencing to prevent the cattle from going over?—About a quarter of a mile.

36639. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would be more difficult to erect stone fences than wire fences?—Yes. There could hardly be stone fences. You could not get carts to cart the stones.

36640. Sir John Colomb.—It would cost a great deal of money to fence every holding from the cliffs. Suppose that a certain amount of money was given for the island, would you have it spent on fencing or on the pier at Ballycastle?—That is a question.

36641. I suppose what you would like is that some authority should fence your farms and then go on to improve the pier at Ballycastle?—We would need both to live.

36642. You agree with other witnesses, that it is extremely urgent and important to have the pier at Ballycastle improved, and to have proper accommodation at Rathlin?—Yes.

36643. Do you fish yourself?—Yes.

36644. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you agree with the last witness, that the waters are pretty rich in mackerel?—Yes. They have been very plentiful for the last four or five years.

36645. Have you seen the herrings?—I have.

36646. Neither mackerel nor herrings are caught in great abundance at present?—No. We have no way here of catching them.

36647. You have not the nets?—No.

36648. Until the pier accommodation is improved it would not be expedient to go in for nets?—It would not.

36649. Is there anything else that you wish to state?—No; except that the house is too small for my big family.

36650. Are they two-roomed houses?—No; only one room.

36651. How many have you in family?—There are eleven of us there.

36652. Eleven in one room?—Yes.

36653. Is there any cow-house?—A kind of a one.

36654. What stock do you keep?—Two cows and one horse.

36655. When have you to sell the calf?—When a year old.

36656. Do you ever keep it longer?—No. We are not able to feed it.

36657. It must go then?—Yes.

36658. Do you ever take any grazing on the grazing land?—No; I am not fit to pay for grazing.

36659. How much of your land do you keep in tillage—half of it?—Yes. I keep more.

36660. Do you grow cabbage in your garden?—Very little.

36661. Do you grow roots of any sort?—Nothing but potatoes, corn and barley.

36662. Then the winter feeding for your stock is only hay?—Yes. I am fit to get nothing else for it.

36663. Have you milk during the winter for your children?—Yes.

36664. Do you not use oaten-meal porridge in this island?—Yes; while they have it of their own.

36665. Sir John Colomb.—How old is your eldest child?—Eighteen.

36666. In service or living with you?—Living with me.

36667. As a rule, do the people get money from their children who go away to work on the mainland?—Yes, they do; a lot of them.

36668. Do you think that there is a good deal of money coming into the island, sent to their fathers and mothers by young men and women, who have gone away to work in other places, or do you think that the people have to live on what they get on the island?—Yes. The most of them have to live on what is here.

36669. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Take your own case. What proportion would the fish make in your little income year by year?—You could hardly say. We have not a very good market.

36670. You could not well get on without the fishing?—No; I could not get on at all.

36671. Sir John Colomb.—I suppose you were speaking not only of the fish you sell but of the fish you salt for winter food?—Yes. That helps to keep us living in winter.

36672. I suppose your main reliance for food in winter is really upon the salted fish?—It really is.

36673. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What kind of a crop of potatoes had you last year?—Very middling.

36674. Did you spray?—There is no spraying here.

36675. Was the spraying ever done in the island?—Never.

36676. No one ever came here to show the people how to spray?—No.

36677. Is the island much subject to blight?—Yes. It was very bad last year.

36678. Taking it from year to year, do you think that it is more subject to blight than the mainland opposite?—I don't know that. They spray them on the mainland. I suppose that if it was done here it would do good.

36679. More than one of the clergymen who gave evidence spoke of an island committee to look after affairs. Do you think such a committee would be able to encourage spraying?—I think it would.

36680. Mr. Bryce.—Were you a farmer in the place when Mr. Gage lived here?—No, I was not. My father was, but I was working about the place.

36681. Sir John Colomb.—Recalling the time when you were a young man, and looking at things generally, do you think that the island is worse off since his death than before it?—It is a great deal.

36682. You think his disappearance, through death, inflicted an injury upon the place?—Yes.

36683. Do you think if some authority or some body were put in a position to help to guide the people that it would be better for the island of Rathlin?—Yes. I am sure it would.

36684. But you are clearly of opinion that Mr. Gage's death was a loss to the people of Rathlin?—Yes, it was indeed.

36685. Did you ever hear of his banishing young men who did not behave themselves?—That was before my time.

Mr. WILLIAM WILLIAMS examined.

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Mr. William Williams.

36686. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You live on the island?—Yes, for the last fifty-four years.

36687. Do you farm any land?—Yes. I have a small place on the eleven months' system, and I have a kind of living off it—that is all.

36688. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Besides the land that you have on the eleven months' system have you any other farm?—No, nothing, except whatever cattle I have grazed with Mr. Kerr.

36689. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you got a house and garden?—Yes.

36690. Your farming is really cattle-farming on the eleven months' system?—That is right.

36691. Suppose all the grass land was divided up among tenants, and there was no eleven months' system, what would happen to you?—I suppose I would have to give some of it and work much less cattle.

36692. What land have you got?—Seven acres.

36693. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is your valuation?—I could not say; I pay £7 10*s.* 2*d.* for the seven acres.

36694. Where is it?—In the centre of the bay where you landed.

36695. Does this taking land by the eleven months' system and grazing cattle pay you?—It does not.

36696. You take it for pleasure and not for profit?—I am a grandfather and must consider my grandchildren.

36697. You say you take land every year on the eleven months' system, and graze cattle, and I ask does it pay you and you say not; if that is so, then you take it for amusement?—It does not pay me to keep the bit of land, and if I had no other way of living I might be over in the workhouse in Ballycastle, and you and everyone else would be paying for me there. The land is too dear on the island altogether.

36698. Have you gone into the Land Court?—No. I could not go into the Land Court because the land is under the eleven months' system. The seven acres is all I have.

36699. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you till any of this seven acres?—I till the whole of it.

36700. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You pay your rent to a farmer?—To Mr. Gage's agent, and then I get grazing from Mr. Kerr here.

36701. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You till the seven acres, and your stock goes to Mr. Kerr's land?—Yes.

36702. Mr. BRYCE.—How much stock have you?—Two cows, three yearlings, and one old horse.

36703. You have no pasture in the seven acres—that is all tillage?—I have no pasture whatever.

36704. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—What do you grow?—Potatoes, turnips, beans, and oats.

36705. You house-feed your cattle?—In the winter time I have to do it.

36706. You, like everybody else, suffer from the want of communication and proper harbours on both sides?—That is what we want most. There is no man on the island more interested in harbours than what I should be. I have a commission from the Post Office and from the Lights Board for running a boat twice a week to Ballycastle. We are badly off enough here, but in Ballycastle it is a great deal worse. It is ridiculous.

36707. You think that things are worse in Ballycastle?—Ten times. One winter we lost £40 worth of boats in it.

36708. You have a contract from the Post Office?—Yes, and from the Ballast Office in Dublin.

36709. Do you contract for anything else?—That is all.

36710. You heard the last two witnesses saying how great was the quantity of fish in the waters here, and that there are great quantities of herring and mackerel here—do you agree with that?—Of course they are telling the truth there. There is no one to pick them up.

36711. You have heard the evidence of the different witnesses here—do you agree with it?—I agree with it. I don't think any man spoke a word here that was not quite correct.

36712. You were here when the late Mr. Gage was alive?—I was.

36713. You heard two or three witnesses, especially Father Laverty, saying that his management and his sympathetic treatment of the people had good results?—It had, as far as ever I could see.

36714. Do you think that the disappearance of that sort of management and control was a loss to the island?—It was in one way; in another, there were other laws and regulations here in my time. I think the people are not much better now than they were in Mr. Gage's time.

36715. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What do you mean by laws and regulations?—He was a very energetic man himself, and he knew the people well. The older men were more easily controlled then than what the young men are now. There is a change in life.

36716. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Comparing the time of Mr. Gage's superintendence and control with the present, do you think that the island has gone back, and is worse off now than then?—Apparently it is. When you hear everyone's story surely you must believe it.

36717. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you hold your seven acres on the same conditions as the other tenants?—Yes; on the demesne lands.

36718. Do you pay your rent at the same time as theirs?—Yes; to the same agent.

36719. When are the rents paid?—Yearly; some time before Christmas.

36720. How many years are you in this holding?—Sixteen years.

36721. Was the house built when you went there?—There is no house on the farm, but I got a house from the agent down at the landing place. The seven acres are not very far away—just as you come up that laneway from the landing.

36722. What do you mean by saying you hold under the eleven months' system?—All this land of Mr. Gage's was occupied by his farm. All his men got a share of it. I was his land steward, and when he died I got a piece from his brother, General Gage. Everyone got a little. Mr. Gage died very suddenly.

36723. How do you make out that it is under the eleven months' system?—Because there was an agreement signed. The agreement was for eleven months.

36724. Are your stock turned out every year in order that the eleven months' agreement may not be violated?—What good would that do? Another person would take it if I did not.

36725. Mr. BRYCE.—Did you come to the island, or were you born here?—I was not born here, and I hope I will not die here.

36726. Did you come from Wales?—I came here when I was fifteen years of age with my father. I came from the land of cakes.

36727. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There is one point in which you seem to differ from the general evidence. You do not seem to be quite of opinion that this land has gone backwards?—I don't think it is going back. It is keeping in a middling way. It was far worse when I came here first. In 1852 was not all Ireland worse than what it is now? But at the present time the people are hard pressed. This has been a bad season.

36728. When you say that, you have 1852 and the years immediately succeeding the Famine a good deal before your mind?—Yes.

36729. At present do you think many of the tenants are in arrears?—No; I don't think so. For my own part I could not say what arrears are in it, but I think they were further back in those days. I knew myself that Mr. Gage paid the passage of a lot of emigrants going to America. In the year 1853 I saw 110 leave that bay in one day.

36730. Were these the people of whom there was no account afterwards?—There was word from them. I suppose some of them may be living yet. I believe that fifty more also went in that same year.

36731. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Were you here when Griffith's valuation was made out and the inspectors came over to the island?—I remember some valuators here, but I was only a grown-up young man and I took no interest.

36732. Can you remember was that in very prosperous times?—Times were improving. That would be about 1855 or 1856 as far as I can recollect.

36733. Go back twenty-five years. Were the people as well-clothed then as they are now?—The clothing

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was far more beneficial than what it is in the present day. In my time there were shoemakers and tailors on the island. Every man grew a little flax and scutched it at home, and spun it at home, and wove it. In every house you would find a weaver. There was very little money in circulation in these days, but there were no expenses and no running out of the country for anything.

36734. Was the fishing in those days what it is now?—It was ten times better than what it is now. They were living upon fishing.

36735. Were there more fish or did the people fish more?—They were all holders of small lots of ground at that time, and the general run of them occupied their entire time in fishing; but the fish were more plentiful, whatever the reason.

36736. In those days there was a much larger population on the island than now?—Far and away.

36737. Did people go about with bare feet then?—Some of them. These old men did. I saw them coming to their house of worship here and they could not travel from their homes with their shoes on.

36738. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I suppose that occurs still—that people come to worship on Sunday along the road barefooted?—I think not.

36739. Does it occur in some part of the country?—I don't think they do that now.

36740. Sir John Colomb.—What did the people live on in those days?—There was no such thing as tea in those days.

36741. May I take it that in your opinion the standard of comfort and the necessities of the people have extended and improved, and people would not now live as their fathers did twenty years ago?—I believe they were as good men then as what they are now.

36742. I think so, as an old man, too. But what I mean is: do you suppose that the present generation, with modern ideas, would at all be contented to go back to the conditions under which their fathers and mothers lived?—I am sure they would not. They would leave the island very fast before doing that.

36743. Mr. O'Kelly.—Considering the loss that the people have sustained by their cattle going over the cliffs and by the want of drainage, it would be no wonder that some of the people on the island owe ten years arrears, and that almost all the people on the island at this moment are heavily in arrears with their rent?—I have no doubt about that.

36744. Is not that a natural consequence of the causes to which you have made reference, the losses they incurred and the general depreciation of agriculture in the island, and the drying-up of what was hitherto a good source of revenue—the fishing industry?—It is quite true.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-FOURTH PUBLIC SITTING.

THURSDAY, MAY 23RD, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Reading Room, Cushendall, County Antrim.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. CHARLES M'CONNELL examined.

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Mr. Charles M'Connell.

36745. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the Chair*).—Have you prepared any statement you would like to put in?—No. I am just here to answer any questions.

36746. I will ask you to favour the Commission with any statement or evidence which you desire to submit to them, and we will ask you such questions as the statements suggest to us as you go along. Perhaps you will first mention the particular subjects upon which you wish to make a statement?—I am a member of the County Council for this division, and a member of the County Committee of Agriculture.

36747. Then, you appear for the County Council?—Yes, and the County Committee of Agriculture also. We only strike a halfpenny in the £ rate for agricultural purposes, and of course we get our equivalent to that from the Department. We are not able to do as much as we should like for the district. Anything the County Committee did here for the improvement of live stock was on the lines principally adopted in the Congested Districts Board's area. For instance, to improve the breed of horses we had a good sire imported, and we also introduced bulls into the district.

36748. Do you mean Cushendall?—Yes. They were given on the loan principle to the farmers at less than cost price. They were purchased by the Department and placed here by the County Committee on the loan system, with two or three years to pay back the price. That, of course, was a special scheme for this district, and it did not prevail in any other part of the county.

36749. Mr. O'KELLY.—What union is Cushendall in?—In Ballycastle.

36750. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you refer to about the improvement of live stock has gone on for some time?—Since 1902, the year the Department came into existence.

36751. As a matter of experience has it improved the breed of colts?—In my opinion it has, and if it were further carried out it would be a still further improvement. The County Committee did as much as they could, and they were anxious to do all they possibly could for this district, keeping in view the amount of money at their disposal. A poultry station was established at Cushendall this year. I think if we were able to do something to encourage farmers to keep a better breed of sheep on the lines of the Congested Districts Board's system of payment it would be a good thing for the district. Nothing has been done in that direction, because we have not the funds at our disposal.

36752. The County Council has not done anything in that direction?—Not yet, because we have not sufficient funds.

36753. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You seem to suggest a supplemental scheme would be required in addition to what the County Committee can provide?—I think that would be a very good idea. This being a sheep-rearing district, if something was done in that way it would be very beneficial.

36754. If the Department could make funds available for a district like this would the County Committee be able to make much use of the grant?—Yes; they would be very glad to get the assistance. It would be very well managed.

36755. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—This is not a congested district?—In my opinion it is.

36756. Is it scheduled?—No, but I think you will have sufficient evidence to show that it ought to be scheduled.

36757. What class of farmers have you in the district?—The farmers here are very small. They are not able to make a decent living without having to call in outside assistance. The younger boys here go to sea, or to America and Australia, and send home money to their parents, which helps to pay the rent.

36758. Are you going to speak of boys going to sea presently?—You will have evidence on that point from local witnesses.

36759. When you say that some lads go to sea do you mean that they go coast fishing?—They go to sea on the steamers, and go to Glasgow and other places for employment, because there is no facilities for fishing in this district. I think if there was pier accommodation here these boys would find employment at home. At Cushendall here there is no accommodation, and at Cushendun, where, at one time, there were a great many men employed at fishing, the harbour has been filled up so that it is utterly impossible for boats to go out or come in.

36760. There is no local fishing population here now?—There is no accommodation for them.

36761. As a matter of fact there is none?—Not much, but it would be very much more if they had any accommodation. The County Council's hands are tied so far as providing accommodation is concerned. We cannot make a larger grant than £300 for the improvement of any harbour or pier. A few months ago a grant was made to Rathlin of £300, and that would prevent anything being done here for some time to come. There is no doubt, when anything is done for Rathlin we will have applications to provide harbour accommodation for Cushendun, Ballintoy, and Cushendall, and that is more than we will be able to deal with.

36762. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do the boats from Scotland, or from other parts of Ireland fish this coast?—They cannot come close to it, but I would prefer you should have evidence from local men on that point. Another point I should like to mention is the continuation of the railway from Parkmore to Cushendall. That, if carried out would be a most important matter for the district.

36763. Mr. BRYCE.—That is about six miles of railway extension you would like to see carried out?—Yes. The railway stops at Parkmore. If it came from that point to Cushendall it would be a great advantage to the district of Cushendall and the surrounding districts.

36764. Then, why don't the railway company continue the line? The line belongs to the Midland Company, and if it be a good thing to continue it to Cushendall why does the company not continue it?—I know it would be a good thing, not alone for the district but for the county, because half the traffic is on the county road from Parkmore to Waterfoot, a little port from which the iron ore is shipped I may tell you, gentlemen, that the expenditure on this road is very excessive. It costs the county £500 or £600 a year in excess of the ordinary upkeep, and this is on account of the iron ore traffic. If a proposal were

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brought forward to continue the railway, I think the county would be justified in guaranteeing the promoters.

36765. Mr. O'Kelly.—The whole county would be interested?—Yes. It is a half county charge. It would supply the wants of the entire district in the matter of traffic facilities, and would be of immense value to this district. I think the county would not be opposed to a guarantee.

36766. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You think there would be traffic enough to justify the guarantee?—Yes. The tourist and iron ore traffic could be developed. It would also be the means of a market being established here. The people of Cushendall are greatly handicapped for want of a market. They have a little market but then there is no competition, and very few buyers come here. In the winter season the roads sometimes are impassable, and the people therefore are at the mercy of those who come here to buy their produce. If the railway were continued undoubtedly the market would spring up here.

36767. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you approached the railway company and asked them to continue the line to Cushendall?—No.

36768. Neither the Northern Counties Company, nor the Midland?—I think there was a memorial presented to the Midland Company lately, but I don't know what reply they got.

36769. It would be interesting to know if, on any definite condition they were willing to continue the line. Can you enlighten us on the matter?—I am not able to say anything on the point. This I do know, that the market will certainly follow the railway, and that might lead on to the establishment of industries in the district. For instance, a woollen industry would be very important for the district if it were established.

36770. Are there large numbers of sheep on the Antrim mountains about Cushendall?—Yes.

36771. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do they send the wool?—To Glasgow and Belfast. There is not so much in that point, but if the wool could be manufactured in the district it would give local employment.

36772. Mr. Bryce.—How many hands does the Iron Ore Company employ between Carnlough and Parkmore and the country side?—I was speaking to the manager at Glenravel this morning, and he says there are seventy or seventy-five men in his mine.

36773. But there must be some others?—I daresay there would be twice that number in the other mines.

36774. There is a great deal of employment in the way of cartage?—There had been until the engine was put on the road. The engine has taken away the employment from the farmers, and cuts up the road, for which the farmers have to pay.

36775. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What engine do you mean?—The traction engine. Unfortunately the County Council have no control over it, and the farmers must pay for keeping the road in order.

36776. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you say the occupiers in the Glens of Antrim have as a rule some sheep?—Yes—a good many sheep.

36777. What would be the valuation on the average of the holdings in the Glens?—I think you will have evidence on that point from local witnesses.

36778. Mr. Bryce.—There is an industry at Carnlough?—Yes, a lime industry.

36779. And also an industry for chemical products?—That is not developed yet, and it is very doubtful.

36780. Are there any other industries at all?—Carnlough is outside this district. It is twelve miles from here, I suppose. There is no industry here except the iron ore industry. The mines are seven or eight miles from here.

36781. Is there any industry amongst the women such as embroidery or lace-making?—No.

36782. Has the Agricultural Department done anything in that way?—We have done very little in the technical end of our scheme.

36783. With regard to the live stock schemes, you said sires and bulls were supplied to this district, and were not in the County Antrim. Is that because the circumstances of the district were considered to be so poor as to need special treatment?—Yes. We thought pony sires and Galloway bulls were the best for this district.

36784. You told us the terms on which these sires were given, and that they would not be given on the same terms to other parts of the county?—No. They are practically free.

36785. Because the circumstances of the district were supposed to be so poor? When you say you thought this scheme had been an advantage, do you mean that the produce of these sires and bulls sold better?—Yes, and I think it is a pity that the scheme could not be further developed. Of course the County Committee could not afford to do anything more in that direction without assistance from an outside body.

36786. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You said there was no technical class in the scheme of the County Committee?—Very little. Last year we appointed a manual instructor, and we annually set aside a very small sum for that purpose.

36787. Sir Francis Mowatt.—In what does he give instruction?—Carpentry and handy manual work. He will go to the districts that make application for his services.

36788. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any instructress in domestic science?—Yes.

36789. Would such instruction be useful to a district like this?—I think it would. We have an instructress who delivers lectures, but she has not got so far as this district yet.

36790. Sir John Colomb.—Comparing this district of Ballycastle Union with other unions in Antrim, do you consider it exceptionally poor?—This part of the union is poorer than the other unions. Some parts of Ballycastle Union are about the best in the county.

36791. You speak of Cushendall as being a specially poor electoral division?—Yes, from Cushleak to Garronpoint.

36792. I see that 65 per cent. of the holdings in this union, and even in Cushendall they are over £10. You speak of young people leaving the country, and you say the young men go to sea. Do you think that a great disadvantage?—I think it would be better if they were employed at home.

36793. Do these young men who go to sea finally leave the place and pursue a maritime occupation, or do they come and go?—They finally leave the place altogether.

36794. Sir Francis Mowatt.—And become seafaring men?—Yes.

36795. Sir John Colomb.—With regard to the young women, do they leave also?—Yes, they go to America.

36796. Would you say that the majority of the young women go to England or America to domestic service?—I think most of them go to America. Some of them go to service in other districts. If there was employment for them here they would remain at home. In Ballymena we have several industries and the young women of the district find employment at home.

36797. Does not the demand of Belfast for domestic servants draw a good many young women from here?—Yes, but the young women born and bred in the Glens look upon Belfast as being as strange a land as America.

36798. Does not Belfast in itself attract the young women to seek better conditions of living than they find in the Glens?—I think very few of them go to Belfast. They prefer to go to America.

36799. Do you think the young women go more to America than to Scotland?—I do.

36800. But the young men apparently take to seafaring rather than go to America?—Yes.

36801. There is rather a difference between female and male emigration?—There is.

36802. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are the first witness we have heard who thought it a misfortune that the young men of a sea coast district should take to seafaring. What objection do you feel to that?—I don't feel any objection, but a number of them have told me that if there were any facilities for fishing that they could earn more at home.

36803. As far as I know it is a common practice for sea coast populations throughout Europe to take to seafaring. It is not a misfortune, surely?—In my opinion it would be much better if they could find employment at home. They are inclined to stay at home, and it would be much better for themselves and for the district if they could remain here.

36804. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I see there is a large proportion of the holdings here valued at £20. Do these people keep sheep in their small holdings?—You will get a more correct answer to that question from some of the local witnesses. I am not sufficiently informed to give you the number they keep.

36805. My reason for asking you was that you laid emphasis on the importance of improving the breed of sheep, which is undoubtedly important. Was it in your mind that that was for the benefit of the small holders or the more considerable holders?—The small holders, of course, because the large sheep holders can provide whatever class of sheep they like.

36806. Your general opinion is that the County Council recognises that the circumstances of this particular district require special aid?—Undoubtedly.

36807. But they are restricted in carrying out their principle by limitation upon the application of their funds?—Yes.

36807A. May I take it from you as a member of the County Council that if the Agricultural Department had power to help more largely the very poor districts, that the County Council would respond by allocating out of its increased funds special grants, and making special arrangements for the development of the poorer districts?—The County Council would be delighted to do so.

36808. Mr. BRYCE.—By that you mean that the general body of the ratepayers of the country would be agreeable that the poorer parts of the country should receive larger sums in proportion than the districts in which they themselves reside and for which they pay rates?—Yes.

36809. They would in fact be patriotic in the matter?—Quite so.

36810. Mr. O'KELLY.—This is the poorest union in the County Antrim—taking the union as a whole?—I cannot answer that question.

36811. On what other data do you rely?—The land is very poor, and it is very difficult to get at. I may also tell you that I have met farmers the day previous to a market going to Ballymena with their pork. In the winter time they have to leave by moonlight, and it takes them a day to go and a day in the market.

36812. Are they engaged in any other industry besides farming?—There is no other industry for them.

36813. In this part of the district I notice there are about 36 per cent. of the holdings under £10 valuation?—I suppose that is correct.

36814. But in the union I think there is 31 per cent. Would that justify the scheduling of this electoral division?—Yes, if you take into account the value of the land.

36815. Is this union better off than Ballymena Union?—I think not. This district seems very much worse.

36816. I know that in Ballymena 39 per cent. are under £10 valuation, whereas in Ballycastle Union under 31 are under £10 valuation?—We have lots of industries in Ballymena district.

36818. You speak of manual instruction. When did you commence manual instruction in the county?—About two years ago.

36819. How much does that experiment cost annually?—I think we pay the man about £100 a year and expenses.

36820. How long does he stay in one centre?—Six or eight weeks.

36821. What particular results are reaped consequent upon his tuition of the labourers?—We have not had any official report yet, because the work is in its infancy. The classes are generally held in the winter time, and they are fairly well attended.

36822. Would I be right in saying that manual instruction means teaching the men to become handy, say, about their farms?—Yes; some of them may turn out to be very good tradesmen. It is very useful to teach the boys to do something about farms and houses that they otherwise would not know how to do.

36823. Are these classes attended by country boys or boys from the towns?—I think in the towns the attendance would be larger. For instance, in Ballymena, where there is a technical school, the instructor would not go there.

36824. Does the instructor propose to go any further than to lay the foundation of a trade?—That is all he does.

36825. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There seems to be a two-fold purpose. For those who go to a trade it is a mere beginning, but for the majority it has the effect of enabling young farmers to make good use of the knowledge they obtain in doing some work without going to a carpenter?—Yes. In the winter time the young men employed upon farms can do a lot of work which if they had not received instruction they would have to pay men to do.

36826. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is there anything else you would like to tell us about?—My principal points are—(1) The continuation of the railway to Cushendall, (2) the establishment of local industries, (3) the providing of harbours and piers for fishing accommodation, which work, as I have already said, would be the means of keeping the young men of the district at home.

36827. You don't tell us of any local industry you have in your mind?—I think a woollen industry would be the surest industry to start.

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36828. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you represent the County Committee of Agriculture?—No, I am Chairman of the Rural District Council.

36829. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the name of the rural district?—Ballycastle. I have been acquainted with the district of Cushendall and Cushleak from childhood, and also the conditions under which the farmers eke out an existence while earning the rents of their holdings. I do not mean to suggest that there are too many people on the land, but I do say that the poverty of these districts is owing to the fact that on a very large majority of the holdings there is no economic rent at all. This state of affairs is due to three causes:—1st, the judicial rents are too high; 2nd, the difficulty of cultivating the land owing to the height of the mountain sides, where no up-to-date tools can be used, the work having to be done with the spade, and consequently more people are required to till the land; and 3rd, the difficulties of marketing the produce of the farms owing to the long distance from the districts to which I have referred to a market town, on account of bad roads and lack of railway accommodation.

36830. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you refer to the question of economic rents do you mean the land is not economic?—If the farmers were not able to work their farms without having to pay for outside labour there would not be sufficient left for the landlord. The members of the family work for nothing, and occasionally one of them goes to America and supplements the earnings of those at home by sending money to them.

36831. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The emigration from this part of Ireland is not so great as from many of the western counties?—I don't think it is. There are more people required to do the work on the land. It is much more difficult to cultivate the land here owing to the steep mountain sides. You cannot use up-to-date tools such as you could use in other places. It is very hilly land.

36832. You are speaking of agriculture, of course?—Yes, of agricultural land.

36833. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You seem to convey that the occupiers remain as tenants—that they have not bought out their holdings?—No.

36834. Has there been much purchasing in the district?—Very little, and I think that is a very good thing for the district, because I believe if they bought out at the present rents some one would come to grief—probably the ratepayers, because I am convinced that they could not pay the money.

36835. Are they second or first term rents?—The majority are second term rents.

36836. Then you think they are too high to be a basis of purchase?—Yes.

36837. Unless the number of years purchase was small?—I think it would be better to make out the purchase on a proper system, because it seems to me it would look like a grievance, so far as the landlord is concerned, if he had to sell for a small number of years purchase while in other parts they were getting a long number of years purchase. There is no man knows the value of his land less than the landlord. He has no other guide than the rents. I believe that

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if the landlord knew that his rent was too high he would be satisfied to do what is fair.

36838. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are now speaking of landlords in general?—Yes.

36839. The resident landlord on the spot can appreciate and understand the working of the land as well as anyone else?—In a great many cases he does not know anything about it. He does not know the class of approaches there are to his farms, because he has never been on them.

36840. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are you not aware that there are many landlords in the country who, although resident on their property, have not seen the major portion of their holdings?—That is my opinion.

36841. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I understand you to convey that the difficulty arose because the owner was not resident?—Yes. In cases where some of them are resident they do not go round and inspect the farms at all.

36842. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say the judicial rents are too high?—Yes.

36843. Is there any accidental circumstance that led to their being fixed too high as compared with rents in other parts of the country?—My case is that the fixing of the rents in these poor districts would require special treatment by the Land Commissioners. The Land Commissioners have a rule for the whole country which they apply here. In the mountain sides here, although the land is bad, you will find some very good land in spots.

36844. Then you will say that the Land Commissioners came here and did not understand their business?—They did not take into consideration the difficulty of cultivating the land. The Commissioners go exactly on the value of the land, and do not take into consideration the trouble there is in getting that land cultivated.

36845. Do you mean that that is an opinion of your own, or is it a general opinon here?—It is the general opinion of the district. I cannot say whether it is right or wrong.

36846. Do you mean that whilst the Commissioner is desirous of giving weight to the local circumstances he, as a rule, has not sufficient local knowledge to enable him to do so fairly?—I think the Commissioner has not got the power. I think his system of working does not give him power to take into consideration all the things that should be taken into consideration.

36847. Does he work under certain definite rules?—I think he has to work under the ordinary rules that apply to the whole country.

36847A. Then he is not allowed to take into consideration the peculiar local circumstances of the ground which he has inspected?—I think he is to a certain extent, but, for instance, I don't think he would take into consideration the rates of the place or the high value of the land.

36848. Surely he would take the high value of the land into consideration?—Well, Griffith's valuation is much higher than in any part of the country, and that affects farmers injuriously, because they pay their rates on that valuation, and consequently they are paying a very high rate.

36849. Would you say that the Sub-Commissioner does not take that into consideration?—He does not take all the details into consideration that he should take.

36850. Your opinion is that he values the land too highly?—Yes. I am, of course, only surmising how he arrives at that.

36851. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You are a farmer yourself?—I am.

36852. What is the extent of your holding?—I am a sheep farmer.

36853. Have you any tillage?—Very little—about a couple acres or so.

36854. Are you a judicial tenant?—No.

36855. Have you ever seen the Pink Schedule?—Yes.

36856. Are not all these facts that you refer to set forth in that schedule?—No.

36857. Is not the question of proximity to market set forth in the schedule?—Yes.

36858. Is not the general condition of the farm taken into consideration?—There is nothing on the schedule to show that it is.

36859. In every case, when the rent is fixed, is it not true that the valuer visits the land and looks all over it?—That is so.

36860. As far as the landlord is concerned, he has nothing to do with fixing the rent?—No.

36861. The fact that he does not visit the land has nothing to do with fixing the rent?—No.

36862. A man who visits a farm must, unless he is blind, see the condition of it, and the difficulties under which the land is worked?—Yes.

36863. Do you mantain that the Land Commission does not take into account all these facts?—I think the Commissioners take these things into consideration to a certain extent, but not fully.

36864. How do the rents here compare with Griffith's valuation?—They are very much below the valuation. I know, for example, one case where the valuation is £63 odd and the rent is £25.

36865. When you speak of small and large farms generally, you mean that it is the rule in this district that the land is below Griffith's valuation?—Yes.

36866. When you say that the valuation is higher in this district than in others are you aware that the same schedule of prices ruled valuation all over Ireland?—I believe that is so.

36867. As a rule, is there a horse kept on the £10 holdings here?—As a rule, there is.

36868. What do you mean when you say land can only be cultivated with a spade, because it is very important that the Commission should know what class of holdings you refer to in this connection?—I mean the land is too steep to plough it.

36869. Do you think that on a farm where it is necessary to keep a horse a decent living cannot be made?—I do.

36870. When you speak of the difficulties of working with up-to-date tools, what sort of tools have you in your mind?—I mean such farming implements as ploughs, and things of that kind. There are a great many farms in the district where both the farm and the valuation are big, but the amount of arable land is very small for the size of the holding, and the farmers have to try to cultivate every bit of it that they possibly can cultivate.

36871. You know the district better than I do, but I cannot understand why, if the majority of farmers can keep a horse for agricultural purposes, that they cannot keep an up-to-date plough or up-to-date tools. How do you explain that?—They are too poor to keep up-to-date tools.

36872. Do you find, in your experience, that men who can keep a horse are too poor to buy, say, a plough, with which to cultivate the land?—He may keep a plough, but he cannot get a spring grubber, and things like that.

36873. And what other up-to-date instruments are they not able to provide?—Turnip sowers, and similar implements.

36874. Do you mean to say a farmer cannot buy a turnip sower?—Not in this district. There has been a great improvement in agricultural implements, and many of these implements the farmers in this district are unable to secure.

36875. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you mean implements rather than tools?—Yes.

36876. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Is it a fact that these people do not know the value of up-to-date tools?—I think they know how to use them very well, but they cannot get them.

36877. Do you say that there is no want of knowledge as to the working of these implements?—They thoroughly understand them, but they cannot provide them.

36878. That is to say, that a farmer who keeps a horse on his land for agricultural purposes cannot save his labour and economise his expenses by the use of up-to-date tools?—That is so.

36879. What is the average price of a turnip hoe?—I suppose from £2 to £2 10*s*.

36880. One of these would last for years, I suppose?—It would.

36881. Do you wish the Commissioners to understand that a farmer who keeps a horse cannot afford to incur an expenditure of from £2 to £2 10*s*. for a farming implement?—I say he can not.

36882. That being so, do you think it would be advantageous if the Department, or some other body, could provide for the hiring out or providing of these implements on the "payment-made-easy" system, spreading over a number of years?—I think it would be a good thing to have this done, and also to have some co-operation amongst the people.

36883. Do you think it would be a relief?—I think it would assist the farmers.

36884. Do you think it is very important that there should be some system by which these men would be able to get these tools which you have in your mind at cost price, the payment to be spread over a large number of years?—I think it would be an advantage.

36885. Do you think it would materially improve the economic conditions on the farms?—I think it would be of great assistance to the farmers.

36886. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Speaking of the difficulties of agriculture, owing to the steepness of the hillsides, I think, from the answer you just made, the agricultural parts of the holdings here are only small portions of the area of the farms?—Yes. The land about here does not do as permanent pasture land very well. It inclines to go back to its original state. The dry land goes to whins and the wet land to rushes. To take full value out of it it would require considerable working up.

36887. You have not dwelt upon the question of drainage? I suppose the very steepness of the hills solves that question a good deal?—There is not much, I think, in that.

36888. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—I understood you to say that you thought the facts as regards rating and valuation and all that were not shown on the pink schedule? I understand you suggest that the Commissioner does not pay attention to the rating valuation?—What I intend to convey is that they do not take all these things fully into consideration. The pink schedule may be made up all right under the various headings, but what I mean to say is that the Commissioners, considering the rents paid, do not take all things into consideration.

36889. Mr. O'KELLY.—You said that if the tenants bought out at present prices that the ratepayers would come to grief. Has any loss being incurred in connection with land purchase?—No. There has been very little land purchase in this district.

36890. You say the rents in this part of the country are too high?—Yes.

36891. Do you think a man with a practical knowledge of farming, and impartial as between tenant and landlord. would fix these rents so high?—I think they would hardly do such a thing.

36892. Then you are not satisfied in Antrim with the *personnel* of the Sub-Commission?—I never had any objection to it.

36893. Do you think that the Sub-Commissioners have a knowledge of practical farming?—I do.

36894. Then why don't they fix the rents on a lower scale?—They may have a good knowledge of practical farming, but they have not enough knowledge of farming generally in these difficult places.

36895. Then it must follow that the larger knowledge you have of agriculture the higher the rent you put upon it?—Oh, no; but they value on a system for the whole country. In dealing with this place you want a special system—you want a special system for the North.

36896. You say they do not take into account the local circumstances?—No.

36897. Have you heard complaints about the *personnel* of the Sub-Commission in Antrim?—No.

36898. It comes to this—you have an ideal Sub-Commission, and this ideal Sub-Commission, with its extensive knowledge of agriculture, proposes to put on agriculture a price that the agriculture of the district is not able to bear?—That is the case on this mountain side.

36899. Would it be your answer that a person with a more limited knowledge of agriculture could arrive at a fairer valuation?—No.

36900. Mr. BRYCE.—You said, in answer to the Chairman, that in the time of Griffith's valuation the products, except wheat, were lower than at present?—I am not conversant with the fact.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The witness took it from Sir John Colomb.

Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Yes, I said that.

36901. Mr. BRYCE.—I assume that such is the case, and that the witness knew cases in which the rent was £25 annually as against Griffith's valuation of £63, and at the same time you said that upon these existing rentals the farmers were only able to work the land with the assistance of their children, and that they could not pay outside labour?—That is so.

36902. What must have been the state of the farmer at the time of Griffith's valuation, when the rent was practically the same as the valuation? The price of produce has risen since that date. How did the farmers get on then?—I think the farmers broke down oftener then than now; and, as a rule, most of them went to America.

36903. The fact is, that in your lifetime everybody lives better, and has a higher standard of living, than formerly?—Yes; and in addition to that you could not hire labour at the same price now as you could have done at that period.

36904. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The remuneration of labour has risen?—Yes, very much.

36905. Mr. BRYCE.—That will account, in fact, for the fact that the lands have fallen and prices have risen, and that the farmer is not better off?—Yes.

36906. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Can you give the Commission any information as to the amounts paid by tenants in this district for the tenants' interest in farms sold?—There are very few farms sold.

36907. Have any that were sold fetched considerable prices or not?—They fetched a considerable price. It is very seldom in this mountainous district that a farm comes into the market at all. They are, as a rule, handed down from sire to son.

36908. But do they never reach a point when they cannot go on, and have to sell their farms?—Very few cases of the kind have come under my notice.

36909. Any that have come under your notice have fetched a considerable price? Can you tell us of any case of that kind?—I cannot just think of one at the present time.

36910. You cannot give the Commissioners any idea of how many years' purchase the tenants' interest of the small farms fetched?—No.

36911. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say there has been very little selling here; has no landlord sold his estate?—Very little selling has taken place.

36912. Was this because there was no offer to purchase, or was it because the tenants and the landlords could not come to terms?—They could not come to terms.

36913. Then there have been negotiations going on?—I think there is a sale going on at present that is likely to come off. I think you will have a witness to give evidence of that kind.

36914. Does it cover a large estate?—Only a few tenants are concerned.

36915. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that certain negotiations were a failure?—Yes.

36916. Would you give us some idea as to what brought about the failure?—I can only give you one reason, and that was the difference between what was asked for the land and what was offered. I know one case where the landlord gave his tenants an opportunity of buying out. One condition of the purchase was that they were to make no offer, and to say nothing. They were either to accept or reject, and nothing more. They were to get a reduction of 4*s.* in the £ on first-term rents and 2*s.* in the £ on second-term rents.

36917. That is twenty-four and a half years on first term rents?—Yes, but it was on condition that that there was to be no offer. It was a case of either accepting or rejecting.

36918. Have any properties been sold in Antrim under the old Acts?—Yes. I think there was portion of one sold in Cushendall.

36919. What was the price?—It was sold at twenty years' purchase.

36920. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Under the Ashbourne Act?—Yes.

36921. Mr. O'KELLY.—First term rents?—Yes.

36922. Can you tell us of anything that has enhanced the value of land in Antrim that would justify an increase of five years' purchase?—I cannot tell you.

36923. Has farm produce fetched higher prices?—No. Sheep have gone high.

36924. What was the property sold under the Ashbourne Act? I mean can you give us the number of years—was it five years?—I cannot say.

36925. You know nothing to justify an increase of nearly five years on the value of land in County Antrim?—I do not. I am convinced that it was a good job people did not purchase here.

36926. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it that since the schedule of prices was made out for Griffith's valuators the price of labour has gone up and the

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standard of living is greater? About 1852, I suppose, the people consumed very little tea?—Very little.

36927. From 1850 to 1860 the people were in the habit of manufacturing on their own farms what they wore?—Yes.

36928. Can you as a practical man estimate what a householder or farmer whose then valuation was £20 would now pay for tea and sugar and clothing and all these other things which he now buys in the shop, and which then he did without, or for which he found substitutes off his own farm?—I could not give you an answer to that. I know it would come to a very considerable sum. At the period to which you refer people lived on the products of their farms such as potatoes and oatmeal, whereas now they live a good deal on tea and meat, and other things.

36929. Don't you think that comes to a very considerable amount comparatively?—Yes; groceries in those days came to very little.

36930. And the clothing was nearly all made in the county?—Yes, there were weavers in those days.

36931. The standard of living has become much more costly?—Yes.

36932. And it might be open to doubt whether the food of the people was better then than it is now?—I don't think it is as good now.

36933. Is not there a cost for living now which is perfectly distinct from the cost for labour?—Yes.

36934. The upkeep of a family apart from the price paid for labour is more costly now than half a century ago?—Yes, much more costly.

36935. At what rate could a man have been employed half a century ago for farm labour? How much did servant boys get in this district?—Boys who got £3 for the half-year in the past years are now getting £12.

36936. And the only thing you put against that is that labour-saving machinery has come into use?—Yes.

36937. And from what you state about the hilly land, it is impossible to apply this modern machinery to the cultivation of the soil?—Quite so. The farmers do not get the full value from the machines.

36938. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Does any ordinary small holder of, say, £10 or £12 valuation employ labour?—If he has to hire labour he generally goes to the wall. They generally cultivate as much of the land as the family can work.

36939. You stated that before the rates were reduced general farmers went to the wall?—Yes.

36940. Have you any knowledge of the way in which the same class of land is arranged in Ireland and England?—No. The land is held in a different way in England. The farmer in England cultivates the whole place and makes it more profitable than they can make land in this district.

36941. Mr. Bryce.—Are there many sheep farms as large as your own farm?—The sheep are principally kept on a few large spots on the mountains. The small farmers are not given to keeping sheep.

36942. Have they not a pasture to each of them?—Some of them have an undivided mountain.

36943. Where there is a large plot of land such as you have, is it held on the eleven months' system, or on a lease?—On a lease.

36944. That is such as in Scotland?—Yes, on the same principle.

36945. Not on the eleven months' system such as the grazing farms in the South are held?—No.

36946. Sir John Colomb.—Are there many small holdings adjoining your big farm?—Yes.

36947. We have had many representations made to us pointing out that a policy ought to be adopted of compulsorily taking the big farms and dividing them up among the small holders. Would you be in favour of that policy?—I don't know.

36948. I suppose it would be a question of price?—Yes.

36949 You would not like the buyer to fix the price?—I would like it fixed fairly.

36950. Would you give the State power to take your farm at the price fixed by officials of the State?—It would depend upon whether it was being taken on a fair and square principle.

36951. I am asking you about the price?—I would like to know something about the basis at which the price would be fixed—whether they would take into consideration how I became possessed of the farm

36952. You would not like it to be done blindfolded?—No.

36953. Mr. O'Kealy.—The principle of compulsion is not novel in these countries?—No.

36954. It is applied to occupiers of land for railway purposes?—Yes.

36955. And under the Labourers' Act?—Yes.

36956. You would not object to the principle of compulsion if the settlement was left to a tribunal which would be regarded as a fair one between all parties concerned?—No.

36957. The State has said that dual ownership must go?—Yes.

36958. It has also said that congestion is an evil that must disappear. Do you think if it found its operations blocked it would be worthy of Parliament not to take the necessary measures to give effect to the principle to which it adheres?—I think so.

36959. Mr. Bryce.—What do you do with your wool—do you send it over to Scotland?—I do.

36960. Is there any broker here through whom you deal?—I give it to a broker in Glasgow.

36961. All the wool is sold in that way?—The majority of it is.

36962. Who are the landlords here?—The Earl of Antrim and Lord Londonderry.

36963. Do you think there would be any possibility of a woollen industry being successful here?—I think there would. There would be every prospect of the wool being manufactured here and a large quantity of it could be got.

36964. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Would the manufacture of wool pay?—Yes.

36965. What is the reason that no demand has been made to start a woollen mill—is it want of capital?—They had a mill at Cushendun, and I think it failed through want of proper facilities for putting the material on the market. We would need facilities for getting it to market either by rail or sea. We would need a pier.

36966. Where is your wool shipped?—At Ballycastle.

36966a. You would not want shipping in which to send wool away if you had a factory on the spot?—No, but you would require shipping for other things.

36967. Mr. Bryce.—The wool when made into clothing would have to be shipped?—Yes.

36968. How do you ship it at Ballycastle?—A small coasting steamer belonging to Mr. M'Ildowny takes it away.

36969. Does that steamer go to Glasgow?—It does.

36970. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any other points to bring forward, or can you suggest some remedies for the improvement of the district?—My first suggestion would be that the land should be fairly valued by an independent Government body such as the Congested Districts Board and bought out. It would finally be in the interests of the landlord, the tenant, and everyone else.

36971. Do you mean under the Act of 1903?—Yes, by having the land valued to see that there was security for the price paid.

36972. Mr. Bryce.—How do you propose the basis of purchase should be fixed?—I think the amount of the security if divided into the number of years' purchase would give you the result.

36973. And to whom would you leave the fixation of the number of years?—To some independent Government body such as the Congested Districts Board, who would be impartial to every side.

36974. Sir John Colomb.—Where the State is carrying out the policy of acquiring compulsorily the land from one class to give it to another, is it your opinion that if a loss is incurred, any particular class should suffer the loss or that the whole State should bear the loss?—I think the whole State should bear the loss.

36975. Do you think, for instance, in your own case if the State were compulsorily to take your land from you, that it would be right to leave you with less income than you had before?—I don't think it would be right.

36976. Therefore you think that the guiding principle in carrying out that policy is that no individual class should lose by it, and that if a loss has to be borne it should be borne by the whole community represented by the State?—Yes.

36977. Mr. Bryce.—Supposing a case where a farmer had been buying his land far too dear, it does

not follow that the State should bear the burden if he is bought out, and that he should be put in the same position as he would have been if he made a good bargain?—I don't think he should. I think he should make a bargain for the land the same as he would make for anything else. If he made a bad bargain I don't think the State has any right to step in.

36978. You consider that the rents are far too high in this locality?—Yes.

36979. You don't consider that the landlord should be guaranteed by the whole community the actual rental that he has been getting?—No. I said he ought to be secured in the equivalent of what he is getting on a fair value.

36980. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any other suggestions for the development of the locality?—I think something should be done to supplement the earnings of the farmers and young men of the district. If they could go fishing in the slack season it would help them and keep them in the place.

36981. Was there formerly fishing around this coast?—I believe there was, but not in my time.

36982. Do you think there are fish here yet?—Yes.

36982A. What sort of fish are caught?—I have been told that there are plenty of herrings to be caught, but there are no facilities for catching them.

36983. Does the herring fleet from Scotland or elsewhere come here?—I have never known of them to come here.

36984. What you mean is that you have some additional pier accommodation in your mind?—Yes.

36985. You do not come under the Congested Districts Board as regards fishing?——

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—No.

Witness.—There is just one other suggestion I should make, and that is that something should be done to erect sanitary dwellings for farmers on the same principle as houses are erected for labourers. Some money should be lent them for the purpose.

36987. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Before going into that, what would you suggest should be done for developing the fishing industry?—Some piers and boats are required. We would require a pier here, and another in Cushendun, and boats in each place.

36988. Are there many fishermen here?—There are plenty available at certain seasons of the year.

36989. The pier accommodation is not sufficient to enable the fishing community to grow?—There is no pier accommodation here at all.

36990. Will we have any evidence as to the class of pier that would suffice for Cushendall?—Yes.

Mr. S. M. Dobbs examined.

36991. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Glenariff?—Yes.

36992. Do you represent the local committee here?—Yes. I represent the local committee that has been meeting here for the last three weeks, since notice appeared in the papers with reference to the visit of the Commission.

36993. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you mean the local committee to give effect to the Royal Commission?—We have been trying to get as much information as we could to lay before the Commission, and we have made out a report.

36994. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What districts do you cover?—From Torr Point to Garron Head. The central portion of the Glens of Antrim between Torr and Garron Head constitutes the Cushendall Dispensary District. It is a district cut off by nature from the outside world, and utterly differing also from the rest of Antrim in its past history and in the present needs and circumstances of its inhabitants. It contains 42,681 acres; 6,500 acres are justly classed as turf and barren mountain; 20,955 acres are classed as mountain grazing; 11,309 as pasture. There are 113 acres of plantation. Only 3,804 acres are arable. Of this some 970 acres are fair level alluvial land. The remainder is hillside.

36995. Did you say 970 are level?—Yes. The mountain grazings vary from fair black-faced sheep land to wet bog on which nothing can live. Owing to the north-easterly aspect the climate is one of the coldest and most backward in Ireland, especially in spring. The rain-fall is much the same as that of the west coast.

36996. Sir John Colomb.—What is the actual rain-fall?—About 48 inches.

36997. On the west coast it comes up to 50 and 55?—I am sure it would run to 60 in places like Trostan.

36998. How about the population here?—The population in 1891 was 4,010, and in 1901, 3,398.

36999. And the valuation?—The total valuation is £12,208 19*s.*, working out at £3 12*s.* 6*d.* per head. The valuation in this district is very misleading. The £3,241 on buildings includes, for instance, £380 on the railway and mines in Aghanvale and Retreat; £267 on eight residences alone near Cushendall and Cushendun, and a large number of high valuations on the various derelict mills, mines, railways, quarries, etc., the district being strewn with the wrecks of various undertakings which have all failed. None of these items are worth anything to the district, but they all help to swell the valuation on buildings. The valuation of the land is £8,967 13*s.* Deducting three holdings over £100, we get a valuation of £8,320 for 770 families, giving less than £11 per holding. It is notorious that Antrim is the highest valued land in Ireland. The fact is well known to all land agents, Land Commissioners, and all who know about land values in Ireland. The reasons were explained by Sir John Barton two or three years ago.

37000. For the Committee of the House of Commons?—Yes. The valuation began in the South and the South-west at Famine times, and they then worked North-east, and finished in this part of Ireland thirteen years afterwards. Sir Richard Griffith's valuers gave evidence to the effect that they had put up the valuations to the rents, which of course, were very high in this district at the time, so that Griffith's valuation on land therefore is no test of poverty as between, say, the Glens and the Congested Districts in the West. The best standard is second term judicial rents, as there is no reason to suppose these vary all over Ireland. In the South and West generally these are about the same as the valuation. In this district the rent is usually little more than half the valuation.

37001. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—When you say you don't know of any reason why a different standard should be followed by Land Commissioners in one part of Ireland from another I suppose that is consistent with different Commissioners following different standards?—That may be. Some Sub-Commissions are notoriously different from others. In the townland of Tamlaght, with its mountainous land, the valuation is £167 15*s.*, and the rent £80 7*s.*

37002. Sir John Colomb.—Is that judicial rent?—Yes.

37003. Mr. Bryce.—Is it second term?—Yes. Then there is Mr. Neill John Black's farm at £25 rent and £63 17*s.* valuation.

37004. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would that include valuation on buildings?—Yes. On nearly the whole of Glendun there is a valuation of £880, and the rent is £517 0*s.* 8*d.*

37005. Mr. O'Kelly.—I make it £1,112?—That makes my case stronger.

Mr. O'Kelly.—It does.

37006. Sir John Colomb.—Where did you get these judicial rents from?—My mother has about £200 a year from judicial rents. I got the other figures from the tenants themselves. It may be taken that the rent is little more than half the valuation. In Greenaghan the valuation is £93 and the rent £49 18*s.* In Clonreagh the valuation is £122 8*s.*, while the rent is £72 12*s.*, and in Craignagat the valuation is £49 5*s.* and the rent £31 2*s.*

37007. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The average valuation is £11, and if the rent were only £5 then that valuation would be down £5, or a little more than the standard of congestion?—Yes. We cannot prove this absolutely in black and white without ascertaining judicial rents for whole district, but the above figures are not special case, but are typical of the whole district. The poverty and congestion seem to us to be chiefly due to the total absence of means of communication. There is little or no land available for migration, and I think emigration ought to be quite unnecessary. The district

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Mr. S. M. Dobbs.

could and would support at least its present population if the farmers had any outlet for their produce and the fishermen a harbour for their boats. At this moment the Glens is probably the most inaccessible district in Ireland. The so-called Cushendall narrow gauge railway ends on the top of a mountain seven miles from the place it is supposed to serve, and the passenger service is inconvenient and uncomfortable, and the goods rates exorbitant. The sea should be, as in the Scottish highlands, the best means of access to all parts of the district. From Larne to Portrush—over fifty miles of a notoriously wild and exposed coast—there is not a single harbour. The disastrous results of this isolation may be summed up under six main heads:—(1) The farmers have to take less for their produce; often no buyers at all attend the local fairs. (2) The shopkeeper has to charge them more for their goods. (3) The fishermen can do no good, though there are plenty of fish in the bay, because there is no safe place for boats or nets.

37008. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You state there is no safe harbour of refuge from Larne to Portrush?—Yes.

37009. Would not it be a natural inference that the fishing could not be developed until a refuge is provided?—That is our opinion locally. My next points are:—(4) No industry can contend with the delays and expenses both of getting raw materials and of shipping its produce. (5) Limestone and iron ore are both plentiful and of good quality; but little is done in either since the piers were washed away. (6) Tourists who do come in small numbers would come in thousands were it not for the intense discomfort and delays of the journey to Cushendall. The remedies I suggest which should be applied are as follows:—First and foremost, a harbour and the extension of the railway to Cushendall. These will benefit all parts of the district alike. Second only to these is the need of a road to Cushleake. Anyone who has seen the locality will need no further proof of its absolute necessity.

37010. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The Commissioners were anxious to come that way this morning, but we were told that the road was not motorable. Is that so?—You could wheel a bicycle over it. There is a railway to Parkmore, and we think it should be extended to Cushendall.

37011. Mr. Bryce.—How many miles off is Parkmore?—It is six by one road and seven miles by the good road.

37012. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Does the railway line run to Redbay?—No. The terminus of the iron ore railway is four miles from Cushendall.

37013. Where do you suggest the harbour for Cushendall should be erected?—There are at least five sites where it could be erected. That question of the harbour is connected with the railway, and one of the chief ideas in making the harbour would be the shipping of iron ore. I should like also to suggest that Glenariff river should be drained, because about 300 acres of the best land in the district are often rendered worthless by flooding. The landlords who spent £4,000 in executing the work originally cannot reasonably be asked to do anything under the existing circumstances of the land laws, and the work would be beyond the capacity of the tenants. I would also suggest the establishment of a woollen industry and the carrying out of reafforestation. We have evidence on all these points.

37014. You don't allege any engineering difficulties in the way of extending the railway line?—No. Mr. Wyse, the late engineer to the Northern Counties Railway Company, was over the route some years ago and laid it out.

37015. Are there a number of sheep in this district?—I have about 2,000 sheep myself. The Agricultural Department returns show that there are 19,900 in the district.

37016. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have the small occupiers many sheep?—Most of them have on the mountains. They have mountains in common.

37017. Would these farms be suitable for tillage or sheep grazing?—The tops of the mountains are only suitable for sheep grazing. The country here is a table land. The average altitude is from 600 to 1,000 above the sea level. The glens are, as it were, cracks in this table land running inland from the sea. Nothing but black face sheep will live on the hills.

37018. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you sell your wool?—Yes, nearly always through a broker in Glasgow. I have to send it by either Larne or Belfast. Last year it cost me about ¾*d.* a lb. to send it to Glasgow.

37019. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you any other class of sheep here besides black-faced ones?—Nothing else will live on the mountains. There may be some others in the district here. The men employed in the mines are mostly resident on the Ballymena side.

37020. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How far are the mines?—Parkmore Station is the nearest to the mines.

37021. As regards emigration, where do the young girls go who leave the district? Do they go to America or Belfast?—I am sure everyone will tell you the young girls go to America and not Belfast.

37022. Don't a good many go to Belfast at certain seasons of the year, and come back again?—Not that I know of.

37023. You have no English or Scotch emigration at certain parts of the year?—No.

37024. They don't go to English and Scotch centres and come back?—A certain number of miners do, but they are outside this district.

37025. Do many men go to Scotland or England for the harvest?—I don't think I know of any at all. We think the sons of families would make a great deal more money if they could remain here and fish instead of having to go to other countries.

37026. You are aware that the fishing trade now is only met by following the fish all round the coast; you cannot make a trade of catching herrings during the month or two that they come in, and then lay your boat aside for the rest of the year. The Scotch fishermen follow the fish the whole year round?—There are better witnesses on that point than me. I don't know so much about that as other things. The division of the union is rather costly here, because part of it is in Larne Union. One of the poorest and most congested parts is Ardclims district; it is in Larne, which is twenty-five miles away. We have no intercourse with Larne. Business intercourse in this district is done with Ballymena.

37027. How are the boundaries of this union fixed?—By the Local Government Board, I think.

37028. Do they vary from time to time?—I don't think they do.

37029. Sir John Colomb.—Do the farmers not live by putting their farm produce into the beasts?—That is chiefly done in this district. With regard to the sales; one small sale was made to about twelve tenants at 4*s.* in the £ on second term rents.

37030. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think we were told that was a first term rent?—That was the offer.

37031. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you agree with the reasons assigned by the former witness?—No. As far as I know no serious offer has been made by the landlords in this district, and no serious offer was made on the part of the tenants to buy.

37032. Did you hear the previous witness's statement?—I did, but I do not agree with it.

37033. Do you agree with his description of the case that the landlord wrote the tenants, saying he would sell if they were willing to give a price representing a reduction of 2*s.* in the £ on second term rents, and 4*s.* in the £ on first term rents; have you any knowledge of that particular case?—He did not give the names, and I cannot state what case he refers to.

37034. Would your knowledge justify you in contradicting that statement?—I don't contradict it.

37035. Therefore, we may take it that the witness would not have said so only he was in a position to verify his evidence?—Quite so.

37036. Would not that be a serious offer?—I don't think so.

37036A. Why?—You may often have heard of people asking a bigger price for an article than they expected to get. A man might ask £100 for a horse, and be prepared to take £50.

37037. Did not you hear him say that the tenants were to make no offer at all, and that they were either to accept or reject the terms—do you contradict that?—It does not affect the question at all.

37037A. Is it not a serious offer?—Not necessarily.

37038. A landlord specifically says: "You will get 2*s.* in the £ reduction on second, and 4*s.* in the £ on first term rents, but you are not to make an offer, that is to say, I am not going to have any bargaining one way or another." Do you mean to say he would drop negotiations if the tenants attempted to bargain?—I think he did not mean to sell at all.

37039. And the tenants did not approach him; he acted on his own initiative in the matter?—I don't know.

37040. He simply shuts the door on all bargaining?—Yes; but I don't think he was serious.

37041. Is it your view that it was not a serious offer, based upon the desire of the landlord to sell?—Quite so.

37042. That is sufficient for my purpose. Is 4*s.* in the £ on first term rents extravagant?—Yes. I would like to know the name of the landlord.

37043. How does that affect it?—You would require to have the exact day and date on which the rents were fixed before you could value any rents.

37044. When might these rents be fixed?—I could not tell you.

Mr. O'Kelly.—When were these second term rents fixed?—*Mr. Black.*—I think about 1896.

37046. Mr. O'Kelly (*to witness*).—Do you think 2*s.* in the £ on second term rents, fixed in 1896, extravagant?—I do.

37047. And the extravagant price leads you to think that the offer was not serious?—Quite so.

37048. Have you any point to make about the price of sheep?—From the year 1856 to the present time the price has varied from 12*s.* 6*d.* to 29*s.* 6*d.*, average 19*s.* 6*d.* It was higher in 1906 than in any year during the whole period. The lowest price was touched about 1896. The prices fluctuated.

37049. Sir John Colomb.—What about the price of wool?—The highest price was 1*s.* 5½*d.* in 1866. Last year 9*d.*

37050. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where people have mountain tracts the price of sheep is of great importance?—Yes, but they don't keep half as much on the mountains as they formerly kept.

37051. Sir John Colomb.—Would the carrying out of surface-drainage, where the people have holdings in common, be rather difficult?—Yes.

37052. Do they ever put sheep and cattle on the same mountains?—Nearly always in the summer time. It would be much better for the farmers if the mountain holdings were consolidated.

37053. Mr. Bryce.—Why do you think there would be so much more made out of it if the holdings were consolidated?—Because it is impossible for a man to improve the breed of his sheep for one thing, because if a breeder has a good ram his neighbour's stock would benefit by the fact. It is difficult to look after a few sheep on a mountain.

37054. Sir John Colomb.—Do these breeders ever have a shepherd in common?—No. I think the sheep look after themselves.

37055. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you kindly summarise the advantages you expect from the extension of the railway and the making of a harbour? Are those the advantages, to develop the fishing industry and to make the means of transit more suitable to the people of the district for conveying their produce to the market?—Yes.

37056. Mr. Bryce.—At what age do they generally sell their cattle?—From eighteen months to two years. You will get better evidence from the Rural District Councillors on this question.

37057. Sir John Colomb.—When you refer to the farmers keeping the cattle for two years do you refer to the farmers of the small holdings or of the large?—I refer to the small holdings. There are very few large holdings.

Mr. William A. Traill examined.

37058. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are managing director and Engineer of the Giants' Causeway Electric Tramway, and were formerly attached to His Majesty's Geological Survey?—Yes.

37059. Tell us who you appear for and represent?—I represent the local committee.

37060. Do you sit on the local committee?—No. They asked me to appear here to-day. The development of the mineral resources of that portion of the County Antrim comprising the district of Glengariff, Parkmore, and Cushendall, &c., and the opening up of its magnificent scenery as a tourist resort has for many years claimed my special attention. While working on Her Majesty's Geological Survey in that district, I was more particularly associated with the iron ore industry, and I was also struck with the beauty of the scenery, practically inaccessible to the ordinary tourist, and which if properly opened up would be a mine of wealth to the district. I refer now to the years from 1875 to 1882. The iron ore industry had been developed to a certain extent by the opening of mines at Cargan, Parkmore, &c., and also in many other localities nearer Ballymena, and the ore was carried from these mines—many not more than six miles from the seaboard at Red Bay—through Ballymena to Belfast, a distance of from forty to fifty miles. The cheap freights from Belfast—it being carried almost as ballast—to Barrow and other English ports, to a certain extent compensated for the long land journey and high rates from the mines to Belfast. As the then purely mineral railway from Ballymena to Parkmore and Retreat was owned by the Northern Counties Railway Company, it was natural they wished the iron ore traffic to come over their system all these miles. With the inflated prices for the ore, 24*s.* to 27*s.* a ton it was able to pay for this long railway carriage. I may mention that at that time the Antrim iron ore, or red hæmatite, was specially adapted for the making of steel, on account of its freedom from sulphur and phosphorus, by being mixed with the English ores, steel at that time beginning to come into much greater demand than previously. About the earlier dates I mentioned, 1875 to 1880, a wealthy London company took the royalties along the Glenariff valley and constructed a narrow gauge railway from Red Bay up to their mines at the head of the Glenariff Valley, and also constructed, of massive concrete, a pier giving deep water at all tides. This railway and pier were beautifully engineered and thoroughly well constructed, and I understand and believe that they spent £95,000 in hard cash in the district. They constructed their works for the shipment of some 200,000 tons per annum; the most they ever shipped was about 15,000 tons in any one year. There had always been a revulsion among the mine owners at the sending of the ore the long distance to Belfast, and many systems were devised to bring the ore down from these mines for shipment at Red Bay old pier, and this desire for a shorter land carriage became more accentuated as the price of the iron ore fell. Notable among these systems for bringing down the ore to Red Bay, was the overhead or aerial railway, upon which something like £40,000 was spent, a most beautifully devised system extending with its branches for some eight miles, in which a continuous series of buckets filled with the ore were carried along on endless moving steel cables, bringing the full buckets one way ,and returning the empty buckets back on the returning cables.

37061. Sir John Colomb.—Was the £40,000 in addition to the £95,000?—Yes.

37062. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the name of the company?—I forget, it is so long ago. Irregularities of surface mattered little to this system, so that it was admirably adapted for use in this district. Ireland here possessed the premier or pioneer aerial wire railway. Unfortunately for some cause it never worked properly, only for a very short time, weeks or months. Some said that the steel wire cables were maliciously cut, others that the system was at fault. My belief was that it was simply from the use of too light wire cables, which broke under the heavy weight of the iron ore. Several lines on this same system are now working most successfully, notably one in the Argentine Andes over an absolutely otherwise impracticable country. Then there has always been the carting of the ore by road down to Red Bay, and the use of traction engines on the Parkmore and Glenariff road to the detriment of the road surface and excessive cost of upkeep, amounting to upwards of £800 per annum, a tax which falls almost entirely upon the landowners and tenants, and not upon the mine owners, who are the real delinquents. One set of persons—the mine owners—are making their profits out of the pockets of others, the ratepayers, which is hardly fair. Under the circumstances above described, and with the approval of the London company (Messrs. Begley and

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Company), in the year 1880 I got up Parliamentary plans and carried through an Act of Parliament for the construction of a short line of railway called the Glenariff Railway and Harbour—only two miles long—to connect the Ballymena and Parkmore Railway—or Red Bay Railway as it was euphemistically called, because it did not go to Red Bay—with the Glenariff Railway, both being on the same gauge, so that all the iron ore from the mines about Cargan, Parkmore, Retreat, &c., could be brought down by the Glenariff Railway and shipped from the Glenariff Pier, the capabilities of shipping ore from the old Red Bay Pier being very limited. We also sought for running powers over the Red Bay Railway as far as Ballymena in order to have the entire line opened for passenger traffic. Although we had the strongest opposition from the Northern Counties Railway Company against both carrying the ore down to Glenariff Pier, and also for opening the line for passenger traffic, I carried through my Bill and obtained the Act of Parliament in 1880. At that time I told the Northern Counties Railway Company that "they were killing the goose that laid the golden eggs."

37063. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did you go on with the railway for which you got Parliamentary powers?—No.

37064. Sir Francis Mowatt.—As a point of fact, you did not make the line at all?—It fell through. It was the project that fell through and not the railway.

37065. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Were the rails actually taken up and sold?—Yes. The landlord took them and sold them for the rent.

37066. Sir John Colomb.—The grading was down?—Oh, yes. Shortly after, bad times fell upon the iron ore industry, prices fell from 26*s.* or 27*s.* to 8*s.* and even less, other English ores were found adaptable for use in the making of steel as well as the Barrow ores, and the excessive freight of the ore from the Parkmore district round to Belfast almost brought the local industry to a standstill. The English company found their ore was of too low grade and difficult to work and insufficient in quantity to pay, and after holding on for some years at last defaulted in their royalty rents and the whole concern became derelict, the rails, as I understand, the last available asset, being seized and sold for rent. The pier, from neglect for so many years, is now in a ruinous condition. The Glenariff Railway connecting link project also fell through.

37067. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are the bridges in a good condition?—They are in a fair condition, I believe. The bridge at the end of the line has gone. Of late years a change has occurred; the iron ore industry has somewhat revived, and the Red Bay railway has been opened for passenger traffic as far as Parkmore, and a brisk summer tourist traffic has been established, and the beauties of the Glenariff Glen and Valley been opened up by paths and teahouses. Tourists come to the Glen both from the Ballymena side and up the valley from the coast road, but a railway ending near the top of a mountain, with a comparatively limited number of cars to meet the passengers, must restrict the tourist or local passenger traffic.

37068. I think I gather from your evidence that the Glenariff Railway really broke down from want of traffic?—Yes. It was purely a mineral line.

37069. The iron ore fell in value, and the Company could not find a market at a paying price in this country, and therefore the railway fell away and is now derelict?—Yes. Their mines were not so productive as they anticipated.

37070. Are these mines being worked now?—No. They are all stopped since 1882 or 1883.

37071. Are those the only mines in the neighbourhood?—No; there are the Parkmore mines.

37072. How does their stuff travel?—By land to Belfast.

37073. Was the old pier so planned as to stand the break up of the sea coming in at Red Bay?—It was. It was a large mass of concrete. In fact a large portion of it is there yet, which shows the substantial nature of it.

37074. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was there to be any anchorage in rough weather?—I think the system was to wire to Larne harbour, and a steamer arrived in a few hours.

37075. Sir John Colomb.—How far is Larne harbour from Red Bay?—Twenty-five miles.

37076. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—So that the steamer arrived in one and a half or two hours?—Yes. My views now are the same as in 1880, that the best and only feasible way to open up and develop this district is on the lines of my former project, by connecting the Red Bay railway at Parkmore with the old Glenariff railway, the earthworks, bridges, and culverts of which still exist, and only requiring sleepers and rails. In the connecting link railway no worse gradient is proposed than the ruling gradient of the old Glenariff mineral line of 1 in 40, there being even worse gradients than this upon the existing Red Bay railway.

37077. The mining companies would be interested in the construction of a near way to the sea?—Yes, except that the chief mining company is influenced by the Midland Railway Company.

37078. Have you made an estimate of the money required to construct and put a railway in working order such as you suggest?—I should say about £25,000 would complete the whole thing.

37079. What is the distance?—I think it is six miles.

37080. And £25,000 would be your estimate for completing a railway and building a pier?—The pier would cost something more. I thought we had not got so far as to give evidence of estimates, so I was not prepared for that matter.

37081. Sir John Colomb.—You think it was due to a fall in the price of ore that the mines were closed?—Yes, and it was also due to the unproductive nature of the mines. The ore was down to about 6*s.* 6*d.* a ton when the mines were given up.

37082. If the ore is not there the companies could not take up the mines again?—Well, ore dies out in some places and enlarges in other places.

37083. How many men are employed where the ore is working now?—Some seventy or seventy-five in one Company's mine, I am told.

37084. Is it doing a fairly prosperous business?—Yes.

37085. You dwelt somewhat upon the tourist traffic question. Do you think the tourist traffic really increases the demand for labour very much in this district?—It increases the sale of all products in the district. We find it does so in the Giants' Causeway district, where the demand for poultry and butter, hay, oats, &c., has increased enormously from what it was before.

37086. Has the tourist traffic raised the price of produce?—It has.

37087. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are advocating the re-creation of this line of railway not altogether in the interests of mining but because you think it will assist the general traffic?—Yes, and the tourist traffic as well.

37088. Therefore you contemplate that the line should be made not only as an ore carrying line, but as a passenger and general railway communication line?—Yes.

37089. Sir John Colomb.—When the company that started the iron ore business found that the supply was diminishing did they take any steps to find out if there was any more near at hand that they could take in hand?—They dropped the thing chiefly because the price fell from 26*s.* to 8*s.* They closed up and the mine did not revive.

37090. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would there be any chance of inducing that company to come back again?—I don't think so. They burned their fingers once and they are not likely to come back again.

37091. Sir John Colomb.—Would another company come here?—Certainly, because they would not have to incur the expense of making a railway and harbour.

37092. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you think the industry would be revived if there was a proper harbour and pier erected?—Yes.

37093. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would it not be worth while to put before the members of that company the fact that apparently the yield of the district is not fully developed, and that there may be room for the profitable working of a railway and line in the time to come. These are, I am sure, new men in the company now?—I am afraid they would not come back under any circumstances. With a terminal station near the chapel at Red Bay Cushendall would be distant a little over two miles along a level road, sufficient for all local accommodation, and the iron ore traffic could be shipped either at the repaired Glenariff pier or from Red Bay pier.

It may be advocated by some persons, why not extend the Red Bay railway from Retreat directly into Cushendall, and open the portion from Parkmore to Retreat for passengers. The line from Retreat to Red Bay pier has been engineered, but from the great difference of levels and shortness of the distance several back shunts had to be introduced and such excessively high gradients as to be practically unworkable. A few local persons might travel by such a route, but the vast number of tourists desire to go down the Glenariff Valley, which, from a scenic point of view, is far superior to the Cushendall Valley. From the financial point of view there are no persons in the district sufficiently interested, or at least able to give large financial support, but with a grant from the Congested Districts Board, and possibly a baronial guarantee for £10,000, the project could be readily carried through, with the probability of the Midland Railway, Northern Counties Committee, undertaking to work the line as part of their completed Red Bay railway.

Mr. Daniel M'Allister examined.

37094. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Cushendall?—Yes.

37095. As I understand, you come to represent the same district as the last witness?—Yes, principally in connection with the railway rates charged to the people of this district. I complain very much of the high rates charged by the railway company, which are particularly high against Cushendall. There is no other place of the same distance where they charge so high.

37096. Can you explain that?—It is due to want of competition. We tried competition at one time, and a small steamer was brought from Derry, but it could not be continued for want of traffic.

37097. I presume as much pressure as you could command has been brought to bear upon the railway company to reduce these rates that you complain of?—Yes; several times.

37098. Did they give you any answer except that they could not reduce them?—No. They said that they could not reduce the rates and that they were quite reasonable.

37099. Did you bring the case before the Railway Commission?—No.

37100. Sir John Colomb.—You are aware that there is a Vice-Regal Commission sitting on railways now?—Yes.

37101. Have you taken any steps to bring these things that you complain of under their notice?—No.

37102. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is not easy for persons living in comparatively remote districts like Cushendall to go to Dublin to the Commission?—No.

37103. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did they hold a sitting in the north of Ireland?—Not that I am aware of.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I am afraid this is outside our jurisdiction altogether. I don't know that we could do more for you than send a copy of your evidence to the Railway Commission, but I should say it was quite within the power of your district to write a letter to the Secretary of the Railway Commission and tell him what you are now stating here because we really cannot help you.

37104. Sir John Colomb.—You were better treated when there was some boat accommodation, and therefore, some competition?—Yes.

37105. Did that cease when the pier fell into ruin?—Yes.

37106. Was that the cause of the steamer ceasing to run?—It was.

37107. Do you suggest that if that pier was restored that the steamer would be put on again?—I have every reason to suppose that it would be put on, or some enterprising person would put on a steamer. In fact the coasting steamer that passes here at present would call if there was accommodation.

37108. The steamer was taken off because there was no pier accommodation?—Yes.

37109. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I understand the reason you put this matter of high charges for freight before the Commission is that anything the Commission could do to improve transit would be well done?—Yes.

Mr. Patrick M'Cormick examined.

37110. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Augnasilla, in the Ballycastle Union.

37111. You are a farmer?—Yes; in Cushleake.

37112. What is the extent of your holding?—Thirty acres and eighteen acres. The present rent is £7 2*s.* and £5 14*s.* 4*d.*, and the valuation is £11 and £8 2*s.*

37112A.—Your rent is a good deal below the valuation?—It is.

37112B. Mr. Bryce.—Is that a judicial rent?—Yes, a second term rent. Cuskleake is on the north coast of the County Antrim, and runs along it for about seven miles. It contains twenty-three townlands, and constitutes an electoral division in the Ballycastle Rural District. Its area is on 5,650a. 0r. 22p. Poor Law valuation, £1,273 11*s.*, of which £953 15*s.* is land, and £319 16*s.* other hereditaments. The population is 421. The district is mountainous, the upper portion being devoted to sheep-farming, and the lower to cultivation. The cliffs all along the coast are from 150 to 300 feet high, and are precipitous. The land under the plough is, in many places, so steep that when being harrowed a rope has to be attached to the harrow to keep it from swinging around below the horses, and nearly all ploughing is done single furrow—that is, ploughing all one way. Needless to say a reaping or mowing machines cannot be used on it, and the difficulty of manuring and taking off the crop is exceedingly great, being both laborious and expensive. It suffers very much from storms, grain being often very badly shaken. It is, on an average, about nine miles from Ballycastle, which is the nearest railway station. It is the same distance from Cushendall, and is in the Cushendall Dispensary District. Though the holdings are larger, and the population smaller than in the district already scheduled as congested, the people are in as much need of a helping hand from a sympathetic Department like the Congested Districts Board as they are anywhere. They are doggedly sticking to the land, cultivating and forcing from it support for their families, under circumstances that no strangers to the locality could be induced under any circumstances to undertake. Even these people themselves are getting tired of it, and as their families grow up none are inclined to stay and put in lives such as their parents did. These holdings, though large enough to be economic are situated in such a remote district, and labour under so many natural disadvantages, that no one has been able to gather around him sufficient capital to justify him in venturing to take advantage of the cattle scheme of the Department of Agriculture. None of them has a sufficiently large stock of cows that a bull would be bought for private use only, and farmers in nearly all the poor districts in Ireland will not pay for the service of bulls. They often suffer more from the attention of these animals than from a want of them, so that it would be an injudicious act for any famer in Cushleake to invest thirty or forty pounds in a premium bull. A Galloway bull they don't want because though they breed good stores, the heifers bred from them rarely turn out good cows. What would suit the requirements best the Department of Agriculture does not encourage. They recommend pure breeds as sires. And they are right. But to the best of rules there is an exception. The animal that would suit here, and give the most satisfactory results, would be a cross-bred bull out of a good cow of mixed blood and a pure-bred shorthorn of a milking strain. The animal should be short-legged, well haired, with good bones, and of a robust constitution, and not pampered. Mountain farmers would be all anxious for such an animal to be placed in their districts. The result would be, all the bull calves would be castrated and the rubbishy weeds of

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Mr. Patrick M'Cormick.

bulls so common in those districts would disappear. With mountain stores thus improved and lowland calves bred from shorthorns the store stock put on the English market would be more highly appreciated than they are now, and it would enable us to retain the monopoly we now have of the store cattle trade of Great Britain, and might go a long way towards removing the craving English, Irish and Scotch feeders have for Canadian stores. If these are admitted, away goes the small farmer that wrings a support from the mountain edges. His main source of income, the main source of income of nearly all the small farmers of Antrim, is from the sale of their stores. Remove that, and as a natural consequence they must go. It is useless to preach to the people that in the interest of the nation and in their own interests it is desirable they should live on the land, if on the other hand you say to the Canadians, the Argentine people, and all countries in Europe and elsewhere as well, we have a good market for your stores, they are better bred and of larger size than our own and they can be put more cheaply on the market than we can rear them, send them in in their thousands and thus glut the poor Irish farmers' outlet. But one result can follow. Ireland will, despite replanting, despite every effort that can be made by the ingenuity of the Congested Districts Board or any other Board, become a series of ranches. The fattening lands will coin, but looking at them broadly in the light of the country's prosperity what are they but homeless wastes. Sheep here are nearly all of the black-face breed and are of fair quality. The introduction of new blood of good type would have beneficial results. The horse-breeding schemes of the Department have not been a success in Cushleake. The introduction of thoroughbreds to improve the pony stock has been tried, and I do not think it has been very successful. A hackney, one of a very good class, was, with the approval of the Department of Agriculture bought and kept at Cushendall for a season, and afterwards disposed of by orders of the Department, though the Agricultural Committee was in favour of keeping him on. The influence of South of Ireland breeders, who are on the Advisory Committee of the Department, are very properly in favour on encouraging the breeding of hunters for which Ireland is famous, and they are able to force their views on the Department against the wishes of a considerable minority from the north who have found hackney breeding to pay them well. Where a considerable section of a community of farmers is in favour of a line of procedure suitable to their circumstances, it is unfair for the Department to ignore them even at the request of the majority of the Advisory Committee. As reasonable, educated, hard-headed men of the world, knowing from practical experience the wants and wishes of the districts in which they live, the desire of a great public department, which should live with and for the people, should be to bring that minority with them and not treat them autocratically. The ordinary scheme for horse-breeding of the Department is anomalous. The Department insists that the owners of sires whose usual terms are £1 for a foal (nominally 25*s*.) must be paid by the Agricultural Committee £2 for the chance of a foal. The mares in Cushleake are too small to be selected, and most of them are too big to be classed as ponies and come in under the Cushendal pony scheme. So that between the two they are left out in the cold. Poultry are kept in fair numbers, but their produce cannot be put to the best advantage on the market. There is just the one road running through the district, and it is an exceedingly bad one. The gradient is very steep in many places. A section of it would pass for a switch-back railway. Five cwt. is considered a good load for any horse over it, and even with that he soon tires. Carting produce to market or taking supplies from it is a serious undertaking. Beans and flax used to be grown extensively in it, but the former dropped out of cultivation on account of the fall in price and the persistent attacks, year after year, of the Bean aphis, and the latter, mainly owing to the low price it brought on the market. Now, when the price of yarn has so much increased one would think the spinner would share with the farmer and give him a better price for the fibre. But, no. He says he had his lean years and latterly he has had a few fat ones and wants to store up for a rainy day. But he should allow a little more than a bare subsistence allowance to the poor farmer who has had so many difficulties to contend with, among them being the scarcity and expense of labour. The latter would be a small item and willingly met if prices were good. If the district is recommended to be scheduled as a congested district, as I hope it will, the people will be found to work most enthusiastically with the Board's officers, and I would respectfully recommend that whatever is done the people should be taken into confidence and their wishes as far as possible respected. Many a well-intentioned work in the hands of strangers has been rendered fruitless in this country by working over the heads of the people, whose views were not thought worthy of being considered. We were merely the poor, ignorant Irish. But we have our feelings and we have felt all these taunts and can't forget them. The day is fast passing away, however, when they were freely used. I hope it will soon be gone, and that a harmonious blending of the races will ensue, when each can see something in the other to admire and agree to bury the rest. In the matter of taxation, Cushleake has much to complain of. In the first place they are, against the wishes of the majority of the Rural District Councils of the County and of the County Council, forced into a scheme of main roads, by which the district loses about £200 a year. The Local Government Board over-ruled all and forces Cushleake to contribute towards the upkeep of roads around the City of Belfast, many of which cost £1 per perch to maintain, while theirs only cost a few shillings. Again, the Local Government Board has included Cushleake in the area of charge for sanitary expenses at Cushendall, which will cost these poor people 4½*d*. in the pound for thirty-five years. This they did too against the wishes of the local council. It affords another instance of how Local Government in Ireland is working.

37113. Mr. O'Kelly.—Who introduced the thoroughbreds that are not successful?—The men on the Committee of the Department of Agriculture.

37114. Was it the Committee or the Department or both?—I think it was the Committee of Agriculture.

37115. In what way did the animals fail?—They were too light in the bone for the braes of Cushleake.

37116. Do you think they were adapted to other portions of the county?—They might be for good level land and good grass when they could be raised.

37117. Were the circumstances of Cushleake known to the committee?—I suppose they were, because Cushleake is a small place.

37118. Was there a difference between the local Committee and the Department in regard to hackneys?—I think there was. I think the Agricultural Committee was in favour of keeping the horse, but he was taken away.

37119. What was the attitude of the Department?—I don't know.

37120. Mr. Bryce.—When do the farmers generally sell their stores?—Some sell them after two years.

37121. Do they keep them inside in the winter season?—Yes.

37122. And feed them on green crops?—Yes. They could not be kept outside in the winter time in Cushleake.

37123. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What do they feed them on?—Turnips and green crops.

37124. Mr. Bryce.—What proportion of green crops have you?—I have not more than six arable acres altogether. All the rest is pasture land.

37126. How many cows have you?—Three.

37127. How many horses?—One.

37128. How many sheep?—A little over fifty.

37129. You have them on the mountains in common with other farmers?—Yes.

37130. Have you a herd for them?—There is no herd on the mountains. We mark the sheep.

37131. What proportion of your young stock do you sell at six months and what proportion at two years?—I would sell calves at six months. I would keep them for two years if I could.

37132. Is that done all over the district?—Yes.

37133. Where do you sell them?—At the fairs.

37134. What fairs?—Cushendall, Cushendun, Glenariff, and Waterfoot.

37135. Mr. Bryce.—Where do they go when they are bought?—To Ballymena, principally. They also go to Ballycastle, Larne, and Ballymoney.

37136. Do they fatten them or send them to Scotland and England, and sell them at once?—I expect they send them away straight.

37137. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You only till six acres you say?—Yes.

37138. Has the other part of your holding ever been tilled?—No. It is impossible. It is covered with rocks and heather, and is very bad pasture land.

37139-40. You keep three cows regularly?—Mostly; three one-year-olds.

37141. How does it happen you have not a two-year-old?—We often change our cows, and very often they won't go very well with us.

37142. Do you find it pays you better to keep your stock until two years old?—I don't think we could get a market for them as yearlings. They are a small class of cattle.

37143. Do you mean to say that there is no market here for yearlings?—It is not customary to take them out as yearlings.

37144. Is there a market for calves?—I don't think so.

37145. You say there is not a market for yearlings?—This time of the year there might be.

37146. Does it pay you better to keep your young stock until two years old or to sell them when they are one year old?—I think it would, because they are hardier and better able to stand the weather.

37147. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What are you expected to sell an average good two year old beast for?—About £6.

37148. What would you expect to get for a fair average yearling?—About £3.

37149. That is a difference of £3 set off against feeding for the year?—Yes. The people are getting tired of working their farms.

37150. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are any of them leaving the farms?—Yes, or else they are selling them.

37151. What does the tenant get if he gives up his holding, for his interest?—The last sale I remember was a small farm which sold for £120. I think it was about £6 rent.

37152. How do you account for the people getting tired of trying to live on the land if we have people paying £120 for a £6 holding?—The man who has bought the place I refer to, has other places, and he always adds to his grazing if he can. He does not intend to labour the land at all.

37153. Was it alongside another holding?—Yes.

37154. Then it was an enlargement of his own holding?—Yes.

37155. What became of the party who sold the land?—The land belonged to a widow woman.

37156. Was she sold off?—No; her children all left.

37157. Did she emigrate?—No. She is living in the Glens.

37158. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—With reference to the upland of your farm, you told us it could not be tilled. Is the soil among the rocks a bog soil or clay soil?—Clay.

37159. Would the fact that you have that upland on your six acres account for your keeping your stock for two years instead of selling them when they are a year old? If you had not that rough ground you could not keep them?—No.

37160. Summer or winter that rough ground always helps to feed them?—Yes.

37161. Apparently wherever the sod is ploughed the land is turned down about half a foot?—Yes.

37162. Therefore it comes to this that after a certain number of years all the clay will be at the foot of the field?—Yes. We are doing our best to keep it up.

37163. Agriculture under these circumstances is very difficult?—Yes.

37164. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you got main roads and minor roads?—We have minor roads.

37165. Have you got any main road in Cushleak?—No.

37166. What was the system with regard to the main road in the Grand Jury times?—I think the people had only to pay what the district cost.

37167. You say $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ has been added to your rates for sanitary expenses in Cushendall?—Yes.

37168. What is the sanitary expenditure?—For the sewerage of Cushendall.

37169. It was done against the wishes of the local Council?—Yes.

37170. Was there a Local Government Board Inquiry?—Yes, and all the districts outside Cushendall signed a memorial and sent it to the Local Government Board.

37171. Did you appear before the Inspector?—Yes.

37172. And gave evidence?—Yes.

37173. What did the scheme cost?—£960 for the sewerage scheme.

37174. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did you say a road was very much required at Cushleake?—Yes.

37175. Do you mean a new road, or that the old one should be repaired?—I am afraid it would require to be a new one.

37176. Would it follow a different route from the present one?—It would go a little bit, but very little.

Mr. JOHN O'BOYLE examined.

37177. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at Carnlough, Glenarm?—Yes. I occupy, in common with others, 146 acres of grazing. About 54 would be mine. The county road lies through it, and I want you to say that you should allow me my own, and I would pay the expenses.

37178. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have you spoken to the landlord or the agent?—The landlord will liberate me.

37179. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The other holders don't agree, I suppose, to your request?—No.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am afraid that is a difficulty. It is quite out of our power to help you. Mr. John O'Boyle.

37180. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you hold the land as grazing?—Yes.

37181. Does it appear on your lease that you are entitled to fifty-four acres, or is it that you have grazing rights?—Grazing rights.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am sorry, but I am afraid we cannot help you.

Mr. BERNARD M'AULEY examined.

37182. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside near Ballycastle?—Yes.

37182A. You are also on the local committee?—I am one of the District Councillors. The point I want to give evidence upon is the necessity for a road, and also the loss in the price of pork for want of transit facilities to market.

37183. Let us take them one at a time—where do you want the road?—From Fallymacrilly to Mallards. It would benefit eighteen tenants. The people are paying rates, and there is no road except a road on which a horse could be led. It is the very best of land, and there is not more than half tillage on it; there would be if it were properly developed.

37184. What is the length of the road?—About a mile and a half.

37185. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What benefits would the road confer on the tenants?—They would be able to till their land and generally to do better. They have now, for instance, to take their produce and goods on their backs to market. Mr. Bernard M'Auley.

37186. Is there any question of turbary?—A great many of them carry turf home.

37187. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Have the Rural District Council recommended the road?—They have not.

37188. Have you tried to get them to agree to make it?—No. I think if the Commission would assist this district the Council would take it up.

37189. If you have not brought it before the Council you don't know whether they would give anything at all to the road or not?—I cannot say.

37190. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps your point is that if any public body was got to advance a portion of the expense you would have much better hope in approaching the Rural District Council for the money?—That is my point.

37191. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have these eighteen families no road from the house into the village?—No.

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37192. Where do they leave their carts?—On the public road.

37193. How far from the houses?—About half a mile.

37194. These people pay for all the other roads over the county?—Yes.

37195. And for the sanitary works in Cushendall?—Yes. It is chargeable on the dispensary district, and includes the four electoral divisions of Red Bay, Glendun, Cushendall and Cushleak.

37196. Was the County Surveyor approached on the matter?—The District Surveyor is present.

37197. Sir Francis Mowatt.—This Commission cannot do anything until the question is raised by the District Council. What is the next point you have for the Commission?—I should like to revive some of the industries, such as weaving.

37198. I am afraid a factory cannot be started unless there is a chance of it being self-supporting?—I understood you were empowered to give assistance in that direction.

37199. We have no power. Don't suppose that we have?—It would be a good thing for the district.

37200. Why did it fail before?—That is a long time ago.

37201. You think it ought to get another trial?—Yes. I should also like to point out the loss the farmers of the district incur owing to the difficulty of transit in the matter of butter, pork, and other articles. The prices are decreasing for want of buyers.

37202. That point has been brought before us several times. You want some increased traffic facilities?—Yes.

37203. That resolves itself into roads again?—Yes, roads and railroads. We have had the question of railroads thoroughly thrashed out.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill examined.

Mr. T. J. O'Neill.

37204. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are a civil engineer residing in Ballycastle?—Yes.

37205. Do you come here on your own account, or do you represent any committee?—I was asked by the committee to come here and to give evidence about the present road in Cushleake, and to suggest the making of a new road. The present road is a very poor one. It is a switchback road. Some of the gradients are as steep as 1 in 5 and 1 in 7. In some places it is insecurely fenced and dangerous to the public. A new road could be made from Cushendun to a point beyond Mergs hill. The steepest gradient would be 1 in 22. It is about seven miles in length.

37206. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Has the matter been brought before the District Council?—No.

37207. Sir John Colomb.—What would the road cost?—£6,000.

37208. Can you explain why a matter of that kind has not been brought before the Council by some one if it is of such importance to the people of the county?—I am afraid they would have some trouble in getting the Council to pass such a large sum without some assistance. The Council would hardly go in for such a large expenditure.

34209. Was the committee under the impression that the present Commission could recommend grants or things like that?—That was the idea.

37210. Have any of them read the terms of this Commission published in the papers, which show that it lies entirely beyond our province?—I suppose it does except you get further powers.

37211. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Perhaps your view was this, that if this work was executed it would do a great deal to relieve the congestion of the area?—Yes.

37212. Sir John Colomb.—How many people would it benefit?—About 540 people.

37213. Do you mean to say that in a county like Antrim these people never brought such an important scheme before the only body in the county who could help them?—It was never brought before the Council to my knowledge.

37214. Mr. O'Kelly.—The total expenditure for the union and district work in this union for one year is about £6,000?—Yes.

37215. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The total number of people directly influenced is between 500 and 600, and the total cost of the road would be £6,000?—It would. It would be a surface road. There would be no heavy cutting.

37216. Sir John Colomb.—It follows the coast?—No. It follows the contour of the ground.

37217. Mr. O'Kelly.—Don't you think £6,000 for a road rather high?—Not for a new road.

37218. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The ordinary road would not cost £900 a mile?—It would.

37219. Sir John Colomb.—Who proposes this suggested pier?—The Cushendall people here.

37220. Has that been under the consideration of the local authorities?—It was never applied for. It is their intention that if the present railway was extended down the old line, it would be brought round here along the coast (*indicates on map*) to Cushendall.

Mr. Alexander M'Cloy examined.

Mr. Alexander M'Cloy.

37221. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Lubetavish, Cushendall.

37222. Do you represent any local authority?—I came on my own account and to represent the dispensary district.

37223. Are you a farmer?—Yes, at Lubetavish, about two miles from here. I have thirty-two statute acres, my rent is £7 10*s*., and my valuation is £12 on land, and £2 10*s*. on buildings.

37224. What are the points that you wish to bring before us?—The inconvenience of markets is the principal thing, the way we are situated here for want of accommodation. I think that you have got enough of evidence on that already.

37225. You mean to support the evidence that we have already received?—Yes.

37226. Is there any particular road that you support?—Yes. We support the road through the townland of Fallownacrilly.

37227. Is that the one we have just heard explained?—Yes. There are parties living there with small holdings, but the land is of very fair texture; but they are very badly handicapped for want of a road—their houses are half a mile from a road.

37228. You are speaking now of the short road and not the seven mile road?—The seven mile road is as necessary, I believe, as the shorter.

37229. But it is the one and a half mile road that you are particularly interested in?—Yes.

37230. The next point is market?—The nearest market is Ballymena, which is nearly twenty miles away, and there is great inconvenience in getting produce to Ballymena.

37231. Your object is to support the evidence given on those points?—Yes. Then with reference to the purchase of land, two townlands were purchased between two and three years ago, Turkilly and Gruig at twenty-four years' purchase of second term judicial rents.

37232. Were they purchased under the 1903 Act?—Yes.

37233. What is your point—that they paid too much for them?—I think they paid enough for them, and perhaps too much.

37234. What do you want done about it?—I understood you wanted to know what lands were sold in this locality. On the estate I live on, the Glanville estate, the landlord, Captain Dixon, has proposed to sell on such terms as would give the tenants a reduction of 4*s*. in the £. The tenants sent a reply that they would take it on such terms as would give them a reduction of 4*s*. 6*d*. in the £. Up to the present this has not been accepted. There is only a difference of sixpence between them.

37235. How many tenants are there?—I suppose that there must be ninety or 100.

37236. What are the average holdings?—I believe they would average about £10 valuation.

37237. Are there any very small ones among them?—Yes, and some large ones too.

37238. What size are the smallest?—Some are not more than six acres. That is the whole of their holdings, but they are only a few. Many of them have a large amount of mountain attached.

37239. Mr. BRYCE.—Have you mountain attached to your holding?—Portion of it is mountain, but I have no mountain in common along with my thirty-two acres.

37240. On your estate is it the custom to keep cattle until they are two years old?—We sell at all ages, whenever we think we can get a profit, sometimes at a year, sometimes two years, and sometimes at three years' old.

37241. I ask the question because we have had a great deal of evidence in other places to the effect that it would not do at all to sell cattle at two years' old, and that the farmer would lose if he did not sell the calf to the grazier at the end of a year or six months, and we desire to have information as to what is the custom here with regard to this particular point?—My experience is that they generally keep them until they are aged betwen two and three years' old.

37242. You keep them in during winter?—Yes.

37243. And feed them on greens?—Hay, straw, turnips, and cabbage, are the principal support for young cattle.

37244. Up to what age?—Until they are sold.

37245. Do you give them any turnips in the winter?—Very few get turnips.

37246. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They don't go in for mangels?—Very little.

37247. Mr. BRYCE.—Would not it pay you better to sell the calf at six months in the autumn to graziers or some people who would take them over to Scotland and feed them up rather than keep them?—We never sold any at six months. We would get a small price at that age. In a great many cases we would not get a merchant at all for them.

37248. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You must keep some cattle for the purpose of making manure?—Certainly.

37249. The custom here, as elsewhere, is to sell when you can make the best profit?—Just so.

37250. That means that if there was a good price for a yearling you would sell, and if there was a bad price you would hold on?—Just so.

Mr. JOHN M'CAMBRIDGE examined.

37251. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside?—At Laney, two miles from Cushendall. I have a farm of twenty-six acres, statute. The rent is £14 4*s.* and the valuation is £20 5*s.*, including buildings.

37252. Mr. BRYCE.—How much of your holding is in tillage?—We could till it all.

37253. Do you?—We do, occasionally, in the rotation of crops; with the exception of some that you could not till—about an acre or so.

37254. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What particular points do you wish to bring before us?—The loss to the farmers through not having a railway to Cushendall, and a proper harbour. Perhaps you have got sufficient evidence on that point.

37255. You have heard all the evidence which was given?—Yes. It is from the farmers' point of view that I wish to speak. The small farmer loses more proportionately than the large farmer does by reason of his not having a market for his produce. There is no flax market here, and no butter market.

37256. What do you do with the butter?—We have to go to Ballymena; and the same with the flax. We lose two days.

37257. Do you grow flax?—We grow some flax.

37258. Do you consider it better to cart these articles or to bring them by cart to the nearest railway station here?—We consider it better to bring them by cart, because if we sent them on we would have to employ a carter in Ballymena to take them to market.

37259. I am afraid you would have to do that still even if the railway was extended?—Yes, but my point is we would have a market here. We would have buyers coming if there was a railway to the town and a market for butter and flax.

37260. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At all events, the fact that you cart these goods to Ballymena indicates that the existing railway is of no service?—It is of no service.

37261. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That particular railway which comes in where the old pier is is the railway you support?—Yes.

37262. Your case is, that speaking as a small farmer, you feel the want of it very much?—Yes.

37263. Is the butter which you carry down to Ballymena made at the creamery?—No; we have to make it in kits. We have no creamery here at all, and no dairy. The farmers just make it themselves.

37264. How many cows have you got?—We keep four cows.

37265. How often can you churn?—In the summer time we churn twice a week.

37266. What do you get for your butter in an ordinary year?—About eight pence a lb, a good part of the year, but sometimes it is as high as ten pence.

37267. Although you only churn twice a week?—Yes. We have to put it in kits; if we could sell it fresh we could get more.

37268. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—You salt the butter and send it away in boxes?—Yes. If we had a market to sell it fresh we could get more; but we have no market for fresh butter. And if the Cushleake road was made I believe that owing to the development of the tourist traffic we would have a market for fresh butter, and be gainers in that way.

37269. What place would tourists stop at that they do not reach at present?—They would come more to Cushendall than they do now, because they have to cross the mountains at present.

37270. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do a great many come to Ballycastle?—A great many go to Ballycastle on account of the train that do not come here.

37271. Where do the tourists who don't come here stop at present?—A great many go to Ballycastle and Portrush, and don't stop here. Only a few come here for want of railway facilities. If we had this road we would have a great many more tourists than we have.

37272. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there much good scenery along the proposed road?—Yes; a great deal.

37273. Mr. BRYCE.—How would you get from Ballycastle?—It catches on the road from Ballycastle.

37274. Before you get to the end of the journey from Ballycastle to Murlough Bay you would have a very steep hill?—There is a great deal of good scenery between this and Cushleake.

37275. That I quite agree with; but you would have to go out and come back again?—Yes.

37276. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is your idea of the proper age at which to sell your stock?—In this country, as a rule, they are not fed properly to sell as yearlings.

37277. They grow slowly?—Yes. I know other parts of the country on the other side of the mountains where they can sell them to better advantage as yearlings, because they are better fed, and they cannot grow such good crops to feed them here.

37278. Therefore they keep them as long as they can?—Yes.

37279. Do they ever keep them as long as three years?—Some do who have grazing lands, but we don't; we sell them as two-year-olds.

37280. What would you expect to get for a yearling and what for a two-year-old?—Yearlings here generally would be about £3 10*s.*

37281. And two-year-olds?—You might get £6. I very often sold them for £5.

37282. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But what you call a two-year-old is not two years old. It is six quarters?—It is six quarters. That goes for £5 or £6.

37283. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You think that the difference pays?—Yes. It is the summer season. We have grass at that time.

37284. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—If you cannot properly feed the calf in the summer season, do you ever have a

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Mr. John M'Cambridge.

good beast at all?—We depend more on the grass feeding than the house feeding. A calf to be sold as a yearling wants to be fed during the winter. We cannot grow turnips early.

37285. Is not it much easier to turn out the calf well than the two-year-old?—The meaning of keeping them is that they are not fit for the market as yearlings. They improve on the grass, and in our case we don't keep them the second winter at all. We sell them when they are six quarters.

37286. As a small holder in the district you find you cannot keep them longer?—Yes.

37287. Therefore you are obliged to part with them then?—Yes.

37288. The prosperity of the small holder again largely depends on the price he can get for his yearling or eighteen months old beast, which he cannot keep and is obliged to part with; is that so?—Yes.

37289. If you destroy the market for the yearlings and two-year-olds, do you think it would very much injure the small holders?—It would enormously.

37290. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is your market for your yearlings?—They are bought by Ballymena buyers at Cushendall. I am speaking now of the six-quarters or one-and-a-half-year-olds.

37291. What do the Ballymena men do with them?—I think that they sell them again to graziers or other people. It is generally dealers buy them.

37292. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You don't know whether they go over to England or Scotland?—They don't send one and a half year olds. I think the dealers generally sell them to farmers in different parts of the country around Ballymena. I think they don't ship any at that age.

37293. Mr. Bryce.—You don't know what they do with them?—I do not, of course.

37294. Some previous witness said that they keep the cattle for three years, and that this is quite general in the district?—Those people who have rough land for grazing. I have no such lands, and would have to send them out to grass if I kept them.

37295. So you find it an advantage to sell them at eighteen months?—Yes.

Mr. Hugh De Lurgy examined.

Mr. Hugh De Lurgy.

37296. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Cushendall?—Yes.

37297. Are you a farmer?—No. I am here to tell you of the difficulty that we experience in letting houses here during the summer months owing to the poor travelling facilities that we have in Cushendall.

37298. You mean letting houses to tourists?—Business men in Belfast come to the seaside and take their wives and families away. In other places they generally go up on Monday morning and come down on Saturday night. There is no such thing here at all, for the simple reason that people cannot come here. A gentleman would have to leave here at half-past five in the morning and arrive in Ballymena at nine o'clock. He would wait there an hour, and arrive at Belfast at eleven o'clock. That does not suit business men, and they find they cannot come here. In Ballycastle thirty years ago I remember there was not a house on the quay road built the whole way down. It is since the advent of the railway that all the houses have been built there. Ballycastle was at that time just in as poor a way as Cushendall.

37299. You then merely come to support the evidence which we have had in favour of carrying on the line from Glenariff to Cushendall?—Yes.

37300. You want to read the evidence from a different point of view, and to say that you believe that the line would develop the letting and building of houses?—Yes. There are twenty houses vacant at present, and are likely to remain so the greater part of the summer.

37301. Those houses must have been built when there was no railroad?—Within the last few years there have been some houses built. It was done by Sir Daniel Dixon. At that time there was an agitation got up here to have the railway. When the Midland Railway came to this country it was thought that they were going to do a lot of things; and they told us they would do nothing.

Captain James M'Neill examined.

Captain James M'Neill.

37302. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Tamlaght, Glenariff.

37303. What interest do you represent?—I came here to support Mr. Dobbs's statement as to the overflowing of the Glenariff River. I hold land and live there. I have thirty-six acres in one holding and fifteen in another. The rent of the first is £17 18*s.* and of the second £8 13*s.*, and the valuations are £44 and £15 10*s.*

37304. It is chiefly a question of drainage with you?—Yes. Previously there was a new river cut which helped the drainage of the level land considerably. Of recent years it has silted up, and the sides are all covered with brushwood and rubbish like that, which, with the silting up of the bottom of the river, left no room for the water to flow.

37305. Who made the drain?—I believe that it was the Government through some landlord scheme.

37306. No arrangement was made for keeping it cleared out?—None.

37307. The tenants who require it did not think it worth their while?—They thought they had plenty to do managing their little holdings. It became worse from year to year, and got a rather big item to work at.

37308. You would like to see that cleared out?—It would be a great matter. It is leaving it as bad as any part of a congested district with the way it is in now.

37309. Do you consider that the tenants would be likely to let it go back again?—I think it would be wise to make some provision in the way of appointing a man to keep it clear.

37310. You suggest, I suppose, a grant of public money for that?—If that could be done.

37311. First to make the drain?—To clean it out and raise the banks.

37312. If it were cleared out and the banks were raised, don't you think it would be a fair thing to require the people who would profit by it to keep it clear, or to give some power to rate them for it?—Certainly they should pay a little towards it. Of course I would be glad to recommend that.

37313. How many tenants do you suppose would profit by that?—About thirty-six, and on the lowest calculation I would say that they lose on an average £300 a year from this cause. It affects their arable land, which is the principal part of their holdings. Their holdings contain generally from fifteen to eighteen acres, of which, say, ten are arable, and out of that ten there may be seven which are flooded once or twice in the year, leaving only three that they can say are dry and safe.

37314. What do you do with your own land?—I graze it and keep it for meadow. On each side of the river there is a side-drain. If that was cut out it would work the drainage for all the other level land. The river bed is silted up and there is no outlet for the side-drain.

37315. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is the land that is flooded good land?—Very good land.

37316. Sir Francis Mowatt.—If there is an average yearly loss of nearly £10 to the tenants, surely it was worth their while to spend a couple of pounds a year keeping the drain in order. However, you really came here to support the evidence of Mr. Dobbs that this would be a very useful work there?—There is nothing better for the tenants of Glenariff than that. It is ruinous to them as it is.

Mr. Bryce.—What is it estimated to cost?

Mr. O'Neill.—It would cost about £1,000.

37317. Sir John Colomb.—I understood you to say that the drain was made by the landlord?—Partly by the landlord and partly by the tenants. I am not able to give evidence on that.

37318. Were you there in 1881?—No; I came there in 1899.

37319. You don't know whether this drain was kept

in order until the Act of 1881?—The side drain is cleaned out occasionally by the tenants now, but the river is the biggest item. It is too much for the tenants to undertake. On account of the river bed being silted up it renders their work useless.

37320. Is there anyone here who can say whether this work was carried out by the landlord at his own cost or with money borrowed from the Board of Works, the tenants undertaking to pay a portion of the outlay?

Mr. Dobbs.—I don't remember the final award mentioning that the tenants paid any part of it. The landlords expended £3,450 in the year 1852, which was borrowed from the Board of Works, was repayable in thirty-five years, and was repaid by the landlords. They expended about £400 in 1875. Nothing has been done since. The landlords refuse to do anything, except Mrs. Dobbs who has land herself. All the other landlords object to do anything, because they say that under the existing land laws they have no reason to spend money.

37322. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you know at all whether the tenants were expected to keep the frontage of the drainage free?

Mr. Dobbs.—No. There should have been a drainage board appointed, but it was never done, and the thing was allowed to lapse.

37323. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Under the Land Act of 1881 the landlords cannot see their way to expend money on drainage. Therefore some authority is wanted to exercise the powers that the landlords used to exercise?

Mr. Dobbs.—Yes. The case was made before the Arterial Drainage Commission.

37324. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say that the tenants were not made liable for any part of the drainage loan?

Mr. Dobbs.—I assume that it made a difference in the tenants' rents if they got their holdings improved. At that time they could raise the rent whenever they liked. I have no evidence whether they did or not.

37325. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—All the evidence with reference to this case was made before the Drainage Commission?

Mr. Dobbs.—It was.

Mr. JAMES GRAHAM examined.

37326. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside?—At Clonrea, Glenariff. I hold thirty acres. The rent is £21 and the valuation £31 12*s.*

37327. What is the point that you wish to bring before the Commission?—The particular point is about the injury caused by the flooding of the river.

37328. You support the evidence which we have just heard?—Yes. About thirty-six people's holdings are injured, and there is about £308 worth of loss every year.

37329. Are you one of the tenants injured?—Yes. It would take about £1,000 to set the drainage right.

37330. If that were done and if the tenants won't keep the drain open it would go back again?—I would say appoint a man, and let him be paid to keep the whole thing clear, river and all.

37331. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you put something on the tenants for that?—I would have a rate and let the tenants pay.

37332. Mr. O'KELLY.—Let the rate for the maintenance of the river be struck by the District Council, but let it be confined to the area that benefits by the treatment?—Yes.

37333. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Or would not another way of doing it be that the tenants benefiting by the work would be able to pay a little addition either to their rents or their purchase instalments?—Certainly they would.

37334. Suppose that the property were sold to the tenants, then before the vesting order was made would not it be a good bargain for the tenants to agree to a small increase in their instalments in view of the drainage?—Yes. If it remains for a few years more without attention the place will be no use.

37335. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Were you there thirty years ago?—I was there twenty-eight years ago.

37336. Was the drain in pretty good order then?—It was.

37337. It was during the last twenty-eight years it has gone wrong?—About eighteen years ago it went wrong and it never worked properly since.

37338. How did that happen?—There was a large flood and there was a lot of cutting taken out for making walks, and some of the land commenced to go away.

37339. Before that was there anything done every year by anybody to keep it clear?—I could not say that there was anything.

Mr. DENIS BLACK examined

37340. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at Balure, Glendun, and are a farmer?—Yes. I have fifty-four acres. My rent is £18 10*s.* and the valuation is £28 12*s.*

37341. What are the particular points as to which you wish to give evidence?—I have been appointed by a committee of ratepayers of the Glendun electoral division to come here and represent a few facts on their behalf. I am a member of the Rural District Council and represent the division, which contains twenty-three townlands. There are sixty-eight holdings on these twenty-three townlands. Of these sixty-eight there are twenty-seven less than £5, and thirty of much less than £10.

37342. That is 57 out of 68 which are under £10?—Yes. The proportion of land fit for cultivation in this division is very small. At present there are only 225 acres under cultivation, or an average of little more than three acres per holding. I have it here from common information that 79 acres have gone out of cultivation, or, roughly speaking, about an acre to each holding within the past six years. The land in the division is generally very unfertile, the greater part being fit only for grazing sheep. There are great difficulties in cultivating this land. A great deal of it has to be worked with spade labour. A large part of the acreage in this division is undivided mountain, joint grazing. There is a great loss of sheep on these mountains in proportion to the number.

37343. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—From what cause?—Various causes. For instance, they die up there in winter unless you can send them away to graze elsewhere.

37344. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They are black-faced?—They are black-faced. I wish to point out that there are fifteen families with no road accommodation, except an old path.

37345. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you anything to suggest with regard to these people under £5 valuation?—I know of no local remedy. I merely came here to suggest the smallness of the holdings and the position of the people up there.

37346. There is no grass land near that might be used for the enlargement of these holdings?—There is one large farm near Cushendun and another near Cushendall. The first is about 100 acres, and I could not say the size of the second.

37347. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you think it would be possible by a scheme of enlargement of holdings to bring these holdings up to an economic standard?—Yes.

37348. That is the only remedy you could suggest?—They might be helped in other ways.

37349. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In what other ways do you suggest?—I do not come here to suggest remedies, but merely to draw your attention to the state of affairs up there. There are fifteen families along the slopes of these mountains on the north side of the glen with no road accommodation except an old path. They cannot cart anything on that side. They have no bridge over the river, and we have instances of men who have been carried away by the floods.

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Mr. Denis Black.

37350. The whole effect of your evidence is to bring before the Commission the poor condition of the people in the district to which you refer?—Quite so.

37351. But you don't desire to make any particular recommendation except as to the improvement of the roads?—I am not in a position to go into these things. I merely draw your attention to the matter.

Mr. Patrick Murray examined.

Mr. Patrick Murray.

37352. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—Eagle Hill, Glendun.

37353. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have seventy acres, with a rent of £5 4*s.* 6*d.*, and a valuation of £10 5*s.*

37354. I am afraid from your rent that your land is very poor land?—About the worst in Ireland.

37355. What are the particular points to which you wish to refer?—The poor state of the district. I think it is about the poorest in Ireland. I have been through a great part of Ireland myself, and can solmenly say that there is no poorer district in all Ireland than the Glens of Antrim.

37356. Sir John Colomb.—Were you in Connemara?—I was.

37357. And West Donegal?—Yes.

37358. You think that this place is worse than there?—I do. I am certain of it. They have good grazing there beside what is here.

37359. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are really supporting the evidence which has been given by other witnesses from the same district?—Yes.

37360. Have you any particular suggestion which you think might improve matters, or do you merely want to call the attention of the Commissioners to how bad things are?—We would like to get a road run through the south-east side of the Glen, where there is no road at all. There is 1½ miles of a mountain to cross, and there is a dangerous river if there is a flooding, which very often gets jammed up, so that people cannot get out or in A steamboat should be run between this district and a good market town. There is a mill in Cushendall that has water power that could be repaired at a small expense. It would be of great benefit to this place for grinding Indian corn.

37361. Is that one of the roads that have been already recommended?—No. This is another road on the south-east side of Glendun, where there is no road. If there was a road there from Cushendall it would accommodate the people who live on that side, and would run on the main road to Ballymoney.

37362. What is the length of this road?—I could not say. I think about four miles.

37363. Has the necessity of that road ever been brought before the District Council?—I don't think so, unless it has been done very lately.

37364. Sir John Colomb.—What stock do you keep?—I keep two cows and a horse.

37365. How about calves?—Whilst I have cows I carry them. Some years cows have no calves.

37366. The cows do calve?—They don't calve every year.

37367. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you look to your cows for milk?—Yes. We consume it. We have scarcely enough milk for ourselves.

37368. Do you use your horse for ploughing?—Yes.

37369. Out of 70 acres how much arable land do you plough?—About two acres, I plough. There were other parts that I used to labour with spade labour, but I could not manage that, as men got too dear. I could not pay them, and I had to give it up.

37370. You must have some other stock besides cows; have you any sheep?—I take graziers, if I can get them.

37371. Do you get them regularly?—One man sends me some steadily.

37372. What is the average number that you get?—Some years I get twenty; other years only fifteen or twelve.

37373. Do you also take in cattle?—No. The cattle would not live there.

37374. Is this mountain land?—Yes.

37375. Sir John Colomb.—What do they pay for the grazing of sheep a head?—Eighteenpence a head.

37376. For how long?—For the year round.

37377. Mr. Bryce.—Have you been into Court?—Yes. I have been in since 1896, and had a first term rent fixed. My rent was £8, and was reduced to £5 2*s.* 6*d.*

37378. Sir John Colomb.—The only grazing of stock that you have got is two cows and a horse, and from fifteen to twenty sheep that you take in?—That is the lot.

37379. What do you do with the two acres that you break?—I grow potatoes and some corn.

37380. Practically you sell nothing?—I sell nothing. I am not fit to take as much as will keep us living.

37381. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What do you do with the corn?—All the corn I have got does not feed the horse. I have to buy corn to feed him.

37382. Sir John Colomb.—You used to till more?—About three acres more, but it would not pay for the labour.

37383. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How do you happen to know other parts of Ireland?—I was at sea and round all Ireland, and I have knowledge of them all, and I can indicate that this is the poorest district of Ireland I have been in, or seen.

37384. Mr. Bryce.—On the rare occasions, when your cows calve, how long do you keep them?—I have to sell them at all ages. Sometimes I am compelled to sell them as I need the money.

37385. So you may keep them six, or twelve, or eighteen months?—Yes; but when the money has to be met we have to sell it; get what we can.

Mr. Denis M'Kinley examined.

Mr. Denis M'Kinley.

37386. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Ballyloughan, Cushendun. I am a District Councillor for the Cushleake division. The difficulty of living in the district I attribute to the poverty of the place, and the want of road accommodation. To illustrate the difficulty of road accommodation I may mention that when they were erecting some eighty labourers' cottages in Ballycastle the average tender for a block of two houses in other parts of the union was £265, but in the district to which I refer the lowest tender was £475. This difference of over £200 was owing to the difficulty of drawing material to the district. The Local Government Board would not sanction this expenditure, and these cottages were not built. This was near the site, and the extra cost was merely for drawing slates, brick, and timber. Five cwt. would be a heavy load on this old road if you may call it a road. It is merely a winding path through the hills. It was in a dangerous state when I went on the Council. I got the Council to do some little fencing. There was a horse that was not accustomed to this hill going with a gentleman on a car, and when the horse got to the top of the hill it dropped dead. I applied to have a cutting here, and it was passed by the County Council. The landlord would not give the ground. It was only a short hill that required four feet of an extension of width. There it lies. Such a state of things does not exist anywhere else.

37387. The particular road you are speaking of is one of the two roads already referred to?—This is the road running through the electoral division. This district should be scheduled under the Congested Districts Board, and prompt action taken by the Board. I think there are only five or six families in the district that have not some boys or girls abroad. I, myself, have three sons in San Francisco. They send me money, and everyone, I might say, in the district, requires this from abroad.

37388. Mr. Bryce.—Where would the proposed road end?—It would begin in Cushendun and extend to Ballyvoy.

37389. Where the coal-pit is?—Yes.

Mr. James Spiers examined. May 23, 1907.

Mr. James Spiers.

37390. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—In High-street, Cushendall.

37391. Are you a farmer?—No; I am a sailor.

37392. Have you been a sailor on this coast?—Yes.

37393. Have you been fishing?—A little; out about the bay here. I fish with these draft nets. They go out about 100 fathoms and are hauled on the beach.

37394. What fish do you get?—Herring on several occasions, flat fish, whiting, and others.

37395. In what month did you get herring?—Last December.

37396. What sort of a boat do you go out in?—Just an open boat. It takes four hands.

37397. Did you do well with the herrings?—No; it was only a few we got.

37398. Were they in great numbers?—Yes. If we could have gone out far enough for them.

37399. You think that the fishing could be developed?—I believe it could if we had accommodation for keeping boats. I got one boat to fish with and lost her the very first visit. There was no place to save her. I had to keep her riding in the bay. She was a smack of about ten tons, and was thirty-two feet over all.

37400. Sir John Colomb.—How long ago was this?—About nine years.

37401. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How long were you fishing in her?—I did not get a start until a breeze came on, and she went to pieces on the rocks, bursting her chain.

37402. Is yours an exceptional experience about the fishing, or are there many other men here who fish?—Yes. Quite a number of men fish around here, but on a small scale, as they have no harbour.

37403. The Scotch fishermen don't come here?—No. they have no accommodation.

37404. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your local men must beach their boats?—Most decidedly.

37405. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What you would like to suggest is a pier?—A fishing harbour that we could save our boats in.

37406. Where could that be put?—In the south end of the bay here.

37407. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is that the place that Mr. O'Neill was sketching the harbour in?—Yes.

37408. Sir John Colomb.—Was it some time ago you used to fish?—Off and on since I was a boy I have been working at it.

37409. Have you been away in ships?—Yes; I have been in ships.

37410. Have you spent your life at sea?—Since I was a boy.

37411. You were born and bred here, and went to sea?—Yes.

37412. Do you think it a terrible thing for a young man to go to sea?—A great number told me that if there was a fishing industry here they would stop at home.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—The Fishery Department will have evidence before them and will certainly consider it.

Mr. Maurice Finlay examined.

Mr. Maurice Finlay.

37413. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Cushendun?—Yes. I am a resident fisherman there, and depend on fishing for my livelihood. I fish all kinds of fish, live fishing, net fishing, lobster, salmon and every kind of fishing according to the season of the year. We fish all the year round, myself and another man. We have a 20-foot open boat. We cannot use a larger boat owing to the want of harbour accommodation. We cannot haul her up. Sometimes she cannot take the bar at Cushendun, where vessels drawing nine feet could formerly come in. The bar is at the mouth of the river. There was a north wall running north-east, forming a breakwater, which through neglect has been nearly entirely destroyed by wind and weather. The north-east wind fills the bar up with sand. This wall could be repaired at small cost. In former times a boat of 300 tons named "Cushendun" was built at Cushendun by Captain Dan M'Neill's father, and fifteen sail belonged to the port.

37414. How long ago was that?—In the year 1820. It goes to show how the place has deteriorated.

37415. What fish are you after just now?—If properly equipped I would be fishing herring at present. They are all around in these waters.

37416. Sir John Colomb.—At this time of year?—Yes. The night before last I got herring. The Department say that about May is about the most suitable time for the Northern boats, but it is of little use, as there is no harbour accommodation for them.

37417. How did you get those herrings?—By draft net, which is not the proper way of catching herring, and if you get them that way it shows that you will get them in larger quantities with proper nets.

37418. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you catch herrings in these draft nets, do you get a lot, or do you only get two or three at a cast?—We don't get a lot at a time. We cannot get out far enough. To fish herring in the proper way you use drift nets. A draft net is where you leave a rope on the beach about forty fathoms long, and you set your net in a half circle and have it secured to another rope hauling on the shore again.

Sir John Colomb.—That is a seine net.

37419. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you get lobsters in the bay?—All round the coast.

37420. Are they fairly plentiful?—Fairly. There are all kinds of fish if properly looked after. We cannot do that on account of the want of shelter for boats. There is no use in getting a boat to get her smashed. I have come from Red Bay on a fine enough night, but there was a wind from the southward and I could not cross the bar at home, and had to beat back again.

37421. An application has been made to the Department of Agriculture, I understand, for a loan for boats and gear?—Yes.

37422. That would not meet the point you refer to. The real point you make now is the necessity of such protection as would enable boats big enough to get out to where the fish are plentiful?—Yes. There is any number of days when if you were out you could work all right, but the people cannot get out, or if they get out they cannot get in.

37423. How long have you been fishing?—Since I was a boy, for the last fifteen years.

37424. Would you say that the amount of fish is the same as long ago?—It has not diminished, except the salmon. The reason for that is that the rivers are not properly protected. The Government should look after that.

37425. Sir John Colomb.—Is not there a Board of Conservators?—It is a useless body. It does nothing.

37426. It has bailiffs on the rivers?—There are none on the Glendun river that I speak about.

37427. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You occasionally do catch salmon still?—There are two salmon fisheries down there that are extensive fisheries, and are fished fairly well. There is a crew of men employed by each fishery to fish them.

37428. At the mounth?—One at the mouth.

37429. Within the half-mile?—With fixed engines. They belong to the landlord.

37430. Are they bag nets?—Draft nets. A bag net cannot be used since 1860 within three miles of the mouth of a river.

37431. Are there as many lobsters as when you began?—Hardly.

37432. Mr. Bryce.—Is there good white fishing?—Yes. I have got as many as eleven halibut in one week. I have got them over 78 lbs. We catch them on big lines. For the want of shelter for boats we must give up fishing altogether.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think you have quite made out a case for the protection of boats.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-FIFTH PUBLIC SITTING.

SATURDAY, MAY 25TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Assembly Rooms, Cookstown, County Tyrone.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir JOHN COLOMB, K.C.M.G.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; JOHN ANNAN BRYCE, Esq., M.P.; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

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Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the chair*).—Before we commence the examination of witnesses I would like to say a few words to prevent disappointment that might afterwards arise. The business of this Commission is not to grant relief, or to make alterations in the existing law or practice. We have no power of that sort whatever. All we are entitled to do is to report to Government what changes in the law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion, and incidentally, no doubt, to call attention to any improvements that might possibly be effected. But I want those present to bear in mind that we have no power of making or bringing about any alteration in the law or practice. Our powers are strictly limited to making a statement of the general facts of the case for the consideration of the Government.

Mr. PATRICK TREANOR examined.

Mr. Patrick Treanor.

37433. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What district do you belong to?—To Pomeroy, and I wish to give evidence of the working of the county schemes of agricultural and technical instruction in my immediate neighbourhood. I am well acquainted with the tract of country stretching from Pomeroy to Broughderg and Greencastle and the neighbourhood of Carrickmore. The land in this district while not everywhere of uniformly poor quality is generally very poor. Some of the holdings are fairly large, but many are very small. The occupiers of these holdings, with few exceptions, are hampered by lack of labour and lack of capital. In these districts the agricultural and technical instruction schemes of the County Committee have been at work, and there is no doubt that the result of the system of itinerant instruction has been beneficially felt in the parts of the county of which I am speaking. Both the lectures and the personal visits of the instructors have caused interest and encouraged improvement, while at the same time serving as a means to bring the people into touch with the work and resources of the Department. I would specially refer to the work in connection with agriculture, horticulture, and bee-keeping, which has been carried on in this neighbourhood, and while it must be remembered that such work is in a pioneer stage, and that the districts to which I now refer are particularly difficult of access, it is unquestionable that a considerable amount of progress has been made. Under the scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture the lectures and visits of the instructor have given farmers a great deal of useful information about seeds, manures, drainage, improved methods of feeding stock, precautions to be used in the treatment of milk, and a number of other matters which are directly applicable to their daily practice. Experimental and demonstration plots, while they do not generally attract the attention of great numbers, are extremely instructive to those in the immediate vicinity of the plots, and by this means very useful object lessons are taught. The knowledge may and does spread slowly in all probability, but the results are not forgotten. The facilities offered to small farmers and cottagers through the itinerant instruction in horticulture and bee-keeping, which has been provided by the Committee, tends to give the people a greater interest in the appearance of their homes, and while they are slow to utilise new material for their own consumption, the cultivation of vegetables is on the increase, and their value is gradually becoming appreciated. The egg stations, turkey stations, and goose stations established in the county have helped very considerably to improve the fowls of the small holders, and a class of instruction in the fattening of poultry and preparation of birds for the market, which was held in Pomeroy last spring, was well attended. The girls seemed interested, and they certainly acquired a considerable amount of skill in trussing.

37434. I gather from you that these instructions have inspired a good deal of interest in the people?—They have, and those who have applied the instruction received have benefited.

37435. Would you say that any distinct improvement in the earnings of the people from poultry and bee-keeping has begun to show itself?—They have reaped no benefit from bee-keeping as yet, because they are not in the country.

37436. You mean there are no bees in the country?—Only an odd man has them, and they are, no doubt, making money. But poultry and eggs are a flourishing business.

37437. Do the people consume the eggs they get or do they sell them?—They bring the eggs to market in Cookstown. Many of these people have nothing to live upon but the money the eggs bring in.

37438. Is that an industry which has been created by instruction and lectures, or did the industry already exist and been developed by instruction?—No, it did not exist before.

37439. Mr. BRYCE.—How far is Pomeroy from here?—It lies between Omagh and Dungannon. It is seven miles from Dungannon and fourteen from Omagh.

37440. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have the small occupiers benefited as much by this instruction as the bigger farmers?—They have. The small farmers are depending on the produce of their fowl at the present time. There is a shortness of labour. The young men have left the country, and farmers cannot work their land by spade.

37441. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What about the live stock schemes?—Under the live stock schemes both premium bulls and premium boars have been located in these poor districts. Indeed I have on several occasions brought before the Committee the needs of this part of the county in regard to the improvement of live stock, and the premium animals, which have been located at or near Pomeroy, Greencastle, Doons, and other places in this tract, have done much to improve the class of stock. More animals of this kind could, I think, be profitably placed in the district, but with only a limited number of premiums available for the whole county it is not possible at present. The cottage and small farm prize scheme, which is now, I think, in operation for the second year, is one which is calculated to give both a stimulus and encouragement to

the poorer districts, and the fact that one occupier, who was plucky enough to enter last year for this competition, obtained the first prize in his class has stirred up others to follow his example. The inspection of the holdings by the judge is often very helpful to the competitors, for advice is then given on the ground.

37442. How long has the live stock scheme been in operation in your part of the county?—It has been in operation for about four years.

37443. Is it the general opinion that the schemes have led to the improvement of stock?—There is no doubt of it. Those who have complied with the wishes of the Committee have good cattle and those who have not have bad cattle still.

37444. The bulls have been there four years, and there is improvement in the cattle?—Yes, and latterly more farmers are complying with the wishes of the Committee to improve the stock. These men have been looking around at their neighbours, and they have seen that they did wrong in not taking advantage of the schemes earlier, and after another year they will also be deriving advantage from the schemes.

37445. Would you say that the young stock is finding a better price in the market owing to the operation of these schemes?—Yes.

37446. The two year old and six quarters stock from these prize bulls are being sold in the market?—Yes, they are sold from six quarters to two years old.

37447. Can you tell me who buys them?—Generally jobbers buy them and send them to England, or big farmers from the county buy them and put them on the grass at this season of the year.

37448. Do many of them go direct to the English and Scotch markets?—A good many go to the English markets. There is no day that there is not a drove of cattle going over to the English grazier.

37449. Are you dealing with Pomeroy?—They are going from Pomeroy also, I know a man named Harte who ships fifty or sixty head a month alone.

37450. You say the price of young stock is improving in your market?—Very much so.

37451. What would you say is the average price for a six quarters beast?—Well this time twelvemonth my son sold a six quarters for £10. He had fed it well during the winter.

37452. He kept it inside?—It was on the grass, and he fed it night and morning with meal and some hay.

37453. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You are a member of the committee?—I am.

37454. You take advantage of the schemes?—I go to listen to the instruction, and I am very glad that there are such instructors to explain better methods of farming and kindred subjects to the people. I would be better pleased if all the people in the country took advantage of this instruction, but unfortunately there are men who have no means, and they say, "why should we go there; we have nothing, and where is the use of our going."

37455. Then there is a class of occupiers too poor to avail themselves of this instruction?—Quite so.

37456. Their means are not sufficient to enable them to profit by itinerant instruction?—Their means are too low.

37457. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is there much spraying of potatoes in your district?—We would have no potatoes but for the spraying. Some of the farmers would not spray until they saw their neighbours benefit by it, and now they are all at it. There were men who said, "Let nature take its course, and not interfere."

37458. I should think that is the sort of man who should benefit by a little instruction?—He would not at first, but now he is in line with all the others who spray.

37459. Mr. Bryce.—The whole countryside sprays now?—Yes. We would not have any potatoes otherwise.

37460. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is the belief quite general that spraying is a good thing to do?—Yes, it is proved by the fact that the men who formerly refused to spray do not refuse now.

37461. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The country towards Cookstown is a great potato growing country?—Yes, and about Pomeroy they live mostly on potatoes.

37462. Are potatoes exported from this part of the country?—I do not think so.

37463. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the next point you wish to make?—The districts I refer to are awkward to get at. They are in the hands of those who have little or no capital to improve their holdings. They cannot get labour, and there is no doubt that special schemes applicable to these districts would do more good than a general county scheme. I have always held that the County Committee should be provided with special funds to effect improvement in such districts. The present system is perfectly applicable to them, but the application should be made with due regard to the needs of areas smaller than a rural district.

37464. Do you mean by assisting these poorer districts that they should have loans advanced to them at a low rate of interest or have an absolute present made to them?—I mean an advance at a low rate of interest.

37465. Have you contemplated what would be the security for such a loan?—Well, I would say the land they held would be good enough security.

37466. You say the application of the present system should be made with regard to areas smaller than a rural district?—Yes.

37467. Do you mean by that that the same system should not be applicable throughout the whole district, but that the local committee should assist the poorer men and not assist so much, at all events, those that are better off?—What I mean is that you will find one townland where the people are all very poor and another townland where the farmers are all rich. I think the poor farmers should be helped. Such schemes should be proportionately more costly, but they would probably effect considerable improvement in comparatively small areas. By this I do not mean that a system of spoon-feeding is necessary, rather an educational system of self-help, which I understand is the basis of the work at present being done. I consider that the Department and the committee could do much good work in this direction were the necessary funds available.

37468. You contemplate the advance of the money not from the rates but from the State?—Quite so.

37469. I am afraid the advance of money from the State is rather a new reading of self-help?—These are my own views.

37470. Besides the present aid of the Department and the local committee, you desire that the State should advance through some authority, I presume in Ireland, sums of money to the local committee to apply at their discretion in assisting the poorer farmers within their limits?—Yes; by doing so they would keep our young people from going abroad, and give them encouragement to stay at home. In the poor country districts a young man sees nothing before him. He will emigrate and do anything at all rather than stay at home, but if there was some assistance such as I suggest the country would flourish and the young men would stay at home.

37471. Mr. Kavanagh.—You suggest something in the nature of Parish Committees?—I do not know; you are the judges and know what to do better than I could suggest. I am only giving you my views as to the needs of the country.

37472. You suggest that the money should be given to the poorer and not to the richer districts?—Quite so. I would give to the man who needs it most.

37473. And you would keep the smaller and poorer areas distinct from the richer and larger areas?—Yes.

37474. Sir John Colomb.—You spoke of the young men leaving the country, and said there was not enough spade labour. Are there many holdings in your district not large enough for the use of a horse on, and cultivated only by spade?—These holdings are too hilly. A horse could not work on them, and the men have to carry manure in creels.

37475. There are holdings that could not be worked otherwise than by spade?—There are portions where all labour has to be done by spade. Suppose I had ten or twenty acres of land, half of that I could work by horse, but the other half I could not.

37476. The one-half could only be worked by spade if worked at all?—Yes, and was worked by spade up till the young men left.

37477. And I suppose the hilly parts which it is not possible to work with a horse are now in grass?—Yes.

37478. And the grass is poor?—It is. I may say there is a portion of land which my father held. The rent was then a guinea an acre. It was

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laboured, because there was plenty of people in the country then. At the present time I have five acres of that land in grass for £1. I would not give 5*s.* for the five acres but for the accommodation to feed my horse.

37479. But the reduced value appears to have been brought about because it was not laboured, and at the same time you tell us that the young men are leaving the country because there is no labour for them at home?—The land was all worked by the spade, and when the young men left the country it was not laboured.

37480. What I wish to bring home to you is this, you have told us that the young men are leaving the country because there is no labour for them, and you also tell us that land which was worth a guinea an acre has gone back until it is not worth 4*s.* an acre because it was not laboured and kept in good heart?—If we employed labour we would reap no benefit from it.

37481. But if it was worth a guinea an acre before, and is not worth that now, is that a benefit?—Because these young fellows, when they reach a certain age, rather than stick on the hills they would go into the army or emigrate to a foreign country.

37482. But they go away because there is no labour for them to do at home?—There is no labour for them.

37483. But when the land was worth a guinea an acre labour was employed upon it?—There was labour enough then, but they saw they would never get on in the place and left.

37484. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say that out of twenty acres of arable land on this class of holding, ten must be worked by spade?—Yes.

37485. And some years ago there were men in the country to do spade labour?—Yes, young men.

37486. I suppose farmers could afford to pay the wages labourers had when the land was worked by spade?—Yes.

37487. But they could not afford to pay the wages now prevailing for labour?—No, they could not.

37488. Wages have gone up?—They have.

37489. Labourers would not now take the wages that were paid thirty years ago on the same class of land?—They would not. They would not stay at any wages, because they see their neighbours on good land making a profit, while they themselves are making nothing. They say, "We are making nothing out of living here," and they emigrate.

37490. Now, is it not a question of degree. You said they would not stay at any wages—Do you mean that no matter how high the wages they would not stay?—I mean no man could afford to pay the wages that would keep them.

37491. Sir John Colomb.—Do I understand you to say that the young men on poor land emigrate, while the young men on good land stay at home?—The young men from the poor land leave the country in the greater number.

37492. Mr. Bryce.—I do not think you told us how you propose to induce these young men to stay at home?—I think if there was money advanced to assist them to bring their land back to the same state as in their father's time they would leave America, come home, and put the land into good condition. I have read letters from men abroad in which they say, "If we thought we could make anything out of it we would rather go back to Ireland." The lands for want of labour are full of furze or whins and rushes.

Rev. Thomas M'Cann examined.

Rev. Thomas M'Cann.

37493. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are a priest at Kildress?—Yes, I appear here to give evidence for that district.

37494. Mr. Bryce.—Where is Kildress?—It lies about six miles to the north-west of Cookstown in the Greencastle and Gortin direction.

37495. Mr. O'Kelly.—In what rural district is it included?—It is in the Cookstown rural district.

37496. Is it included in the electoral division of Killeenan?—I am not quite sure as to the boundary lines of the electoral divisions. The whole of the electoral division of Killeenan is part of the district of Kildress, which district comprises in addition the electoral division of Ballinasolius and part of Oaklands and Beaghmore.

37497. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is one of the areas interested in the Cookstown to Strabane railway project?—It is.

37498. Is Broughderg also in that district?—Yes.

37499. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the first point you wish to draw our attention to?—The previous witness stated, I think, that cattle had been improved by the working of the Agricultural Board. I beg to say that does not apply to the district of Kildress. The quality of the cattle has been in no way improved, and the district has in no way benefited by the working of the Agricultural Board. There is no improvement as regards poultry and cattle due to that Board.

37500. Is that because the Board has not supplied stock for the use of the district?—I will give you an illustration. In the district of Kildress one gentleman got a premium bull, and the animal died. That gentleman did not get another bull. I understand that the class of cattle being supplied did not suit the district. The Board sent down shorthorns, and that class of cattle is not suited to the wild and mountainous district of Kildress. They could not thrive there. The bull I speak of died, and as far as I am aware it was the only bull sent by the Department to the district.

37501. Did the district make any representation to the Department for further assistance in that way?—I think not.

37502. Was the fact brought under the notice of the Department that the bull supplied by them, was not suitable for the circumstances of the district?—Well, the Department could have understood it, because the district is represented on the County Committee.

37503. But it seems unlikely that the Department would deliberately send stock, which was not suited to the district?—I cannot explain their reasons, I am merely stating facts.

37504. Your district would have to deal more immediately with the County Committee of Agriculture, and not the Department?—That is correct.

37505. After this animal died, were any other bulls supplied by the county committee?—No, none were sent into the district after the one that died.

37506. Is there any representative from your district on the county committtee?—Yes.

37507. Do you know what steps he took regarding the matter?—I am not aware, but the gentleman is present and perhaps he will explain.

37508. Mr. Bryce.—How long was the bull in the district before it died?—It was there two months.

37509. If it died almost immediately after it arrived, there would be no chance of seeing whether it had effected any improvement in the cattle in the district?—There wasn't much time for experiments.

37510. Had you sufficient evidence to know whether the animal was of any use, or whether supposing it had lived it could have improved the cattle?—It could not possibly have been of use in the district, because that class of cattle would not suit the district, they would not thrive in such a wild part of the country.

37511. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Did the Department do anything to improve the breed of poultry?—There are some fowl, but there is no evidence of real improvement, even among the poultry.

37512. Do you attribute that to the fowl also being of a wrong class?—I wish to state that the district has not been benefited.

37513. But I want to know how a supply of good breeding stock did not benefit the district. It must be either that the fowl and the bull were not suitable, or that the people did not take full advantage of what was offered them?—I think they are taking advantage of the fowls, but there is no tangible or visible evidence of improvement.

37514. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It takes some time to effect improvement?—It takes considerable time.

37515. Sir Francis Mowatt.—For how long have the Department been supplying these fowl?—I am four years in the district, and they have been there all that time. There are two gentlemen I know who have got these fowl.

37516. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it the poor or the better off farmers who get these fowl?—They are the better off farmers who have these fowl from the Committee.

37517. Not the poorer farmers?—No.

37518. Has itinerant instruction benefited Kildress?—We have had itinerant instructors in the district, but there has not been much noticeable improvement as a result.

37519. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the evidence you would like to give about your district?—I would like to say that the district of Upper Kildress forms part of a wild and rugged belt of country between Cookstown and Strabane. The total area is close on seventeen thousand acres. Of this a great part is mountainous and altogether unfit for cultivation, and practically useless for any purpose. What is called arable land is largely ground that was reclaimed from bog some generations ago, and is, with the exception of two townlands, cold, poor and unproductive.

37520. Is the district you speak of wholly in Cookstown Union or are parts of it in Omagh and Strabane Unions?—I am not aware that there are any parts of it in either Omagh or Strabane Unions. It is, I think, wholly in Cookstown Union.

37521. Is there much sheep or cattle grazing in the district?—It is so rough with marshes here and there that it would be dangerous to graze stock all over it. There are some mountain sheep kept, but not many. There would be about four thousand acres of wild mountain, and considering the acreage the number of sheep kept is very small.

37522. Because the bogs are dangerous for the sheep?—There are soft marshes scattered here and there between the hills and these are dangerous for cattle. In the winter season farmers have a difficulty in keeping their sheep alive because it is so cold on the mountains, and snow falls very heavily. This ground has recently passed through the hands of several large farmers from the inland districts, who bought the ground as a speculation for grazing sheep.

37523. Have they sold it again?—Yes, from one to the other. One man had the land for a few years. He found it was not paying, and he sold it to another gentleman, a large farmer from Coagh, who has now some small sheep on the mountain, but I have heard it does not pay him.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Farmers always say that, I am afraid.

37524. Mr. O'KELLY.—Was the land sold in the market?—It was.

37525. How many farmers have had it?—It is now in the hands of the second since I came to the district.

37526. Have you any idea of the rent of this place?—I am not quite sure about it.

37527. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If it would not pay to keep sheep there now it could not pay in other years, as sheep are fetching a good price now?—That is so; it does not pay.

37528. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Can you give us any information regarding the valuation of the holdings in the district. There are over seven hundred rated properties in this district. Only 6·7 per cent. of these are £10 valuation and over; 74·6 per cent. are £6 valuation and under; 18·7 per cent. are less than £10 and over £6, whilst the average valuation per rated property is only £4 13*s.*, and the average valuation per acre 4*s.* 1½*d.*

37529. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I find that the valuation per head in the electoral division of Killeenan is £1 8*s.* 1*d*?—Yes, and 96 per cent. of the holdings are under £10 valuation.

37530. In Beaghmore the valuation is £1 10*s.* 6*d.*?—Yes.

37531. Mr. O'KELLY.—And 87 per cent. there are under £10 valuation?—Yes. Farming, if, in the circumstances, it can be called an industry, is the only one in the district. The farms, as a rule, are not more than twelve acres, and, considering the nature of the soil, quite unfit to provide the bare necessaries of life for the few that remain on them.

37532. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you speak of the few that remain, do you mean that some of the farms are abandoned or sold to the tenants of other farms?—Some are abandoned. The young people as they grow up emigrate.

37533. But someone holds the farms?—The farms are there, of course, but many of them are abandoned altogether, and nothing is left standing but the old walls.

37534. What has become of the land?—The land in some instances is growing wild.

37535. Mr. BRYCE.—With nobody occupying it at all?—Lots of farms are unoccupied.

37536. Unoccupied and uncultivated?—Yes. The farmers who lived there have gone to England or Scotland, but they remain nominally the tenants if they can pay up the arrears of rent.

37537. Those men derive nothing from the land?—Sometimes they let these farms to neighbours at a small figure, but it is only a trifle. I think that is a positive instance of the poverty of the ground.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—This is rather new; we have not heard of this up to the present.

37539. Mr. BRYCE.—These abandoned farms have not gone back into the possession of the landlord?—The landlord in some instances has evicted the tenant, and the land is then taken over by those who pay up the arrears.

37540. But that is not an abandoned farm?—No, but there are farms that are vacant. The nominal owners are in America, England, or Scotland, and if they can get £2 or £3 a year from a neighbouring tenant for grazing the owner may pay up the arrears of rent and nominally hold the land.

37541. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When you speak of the owner of the land you mean the tenant?—Yes.

37542. Mr. BRYCE.—Have these people been in the Land Courts to have new rents fixed?—I cannot answer that question. I am not sure.

37543. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When the tenant goes to America or elsewhere, and abandons the farm except for grazing by the neighbouring tenant, who pays the rent in that case?—Very often the rent remains unpaid.

37544. Do you mean that although the adjoining tenant is paying a small sum to the absentee for the use of this derelict farm the landlord does not get any rent and does not interfere at all?—Well, it is true in the cases I am referring to. I have one notable case in my mind, half-a-mile from my own house.

37545. Mr. BRYCE.—Does the landlord receive any applications from adjoining or neighbouring tenants to take up these farms?—Yes.

37546. Then there is competition for these abandoned farms notwithstanding that the land is so bad?—Well, it could not be called competition. The adjoining tenant might take this abandoned farm if he thought he was conscientiously justified in doing so.

37547. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would he take it from the landlord or the tenant who had gone away?—He would like to have it from the tenant. He would not like to go behind his back.

37548. Mr. BRYCE.—He might be called a land-grabber if he did?—Exactly. I may say that two-thirds of the population are obliged to depend for help on relatives in America, England, or Scotland, or by hiring out their children at a very tender age.

37549. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They are hired out for farm labour?—Yes, herding and working about the farm-house.

37550. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are these young people hired out in the immediate district?—Yes.

37551. At what age do they leave home?—Boys are sometimes hired, though not exactly outside the district, at ten years of age to herd in the summer months. Boys and girls are hired out from fourteen on.

37552. Mr. BRYCE.—What about attendance at school?—They attend school up to about fourteen years of age.

37553. What is the percentage of attendance of the names on the roll?—I would take it to be about 75 per cent.; they attend school well, but I am not quite sure about the percentage.

37554. Are all the children in the district on the roll?—I have reason to believe they are.

37555. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do the children leave school at too early an age to go to hire?—Not as a rule.

37556. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is the Compulsory Education Act in force in the county?—In the rural districts, yes.

37557. Is it working well?—It is.

37558. You hear no complaints against the system?—Well, of course, parents grumble.

37559. How long has the Act been in force in your district?—It has been in force for, I think, about two years or so.

37560. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is the Act in force in the rural as well as in the urban districts?—It is in force

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in the district about which I am giving evidence, and it is a rural district.

37561. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What about the crops?—The effects of a bad season are disastrous. The potato is the principal food of the people. If the season be wet the potato is a failure, and not only is it unsuited for human use but the crop is so poor that the farmer cannot economically keep a pig.

37562. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What kind of crop had you last year?—The crop in the mountain district was very bad.

37563. Mr. BRYCE.—Was it sprayed?—Yes.

37564. And, notwithstanding, the crop was bad?—Yes, the potatoes were very small and very soft. In fact the class of potato grown in the upper districts generally was unfit for human use.

37565. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Coming here to-day we passed numerous carts with very fine-looking potatoes in them?—They would be from the good land around either Dungannon or Cookstown.

37566. The potatoes I saw must have been grown on good land?—They must have been; they didn't grow in Kildress.

37567. Was last season a bad season all round, or was it a bad season for potatoes on bad land and a good season for potatoes on good land?—I am giving evidence regarding the district I know and represent here, and in that district the potato crop last year was bad all round. I know that in the very best of seasons men can be seen daily carting turf nine miles and more into Cookstown, and selling them here for 2*s.* 6*d.* a load. They were obliged by necessity to do this.

37568. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would the turf be their own or turf they buy and sell over again?—They cut the turf and dry them. They spend a lot of time at the work. Then they cart the turf, as I have said, for nine miles and over, and sell them for 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*, and sometimes 2*s.* a load.

37569. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I take it the farmers are very glad to have that means of making a little money?—Yes, that is the reason they bring in the turf.

37570. Mr. BRYCE.—Do the terms of their tenancy allow them to cut the turf and sell it?—In many instances the bog is within the area of the holding, but on some estates, of course, the tenants are not allowed to cut turf for sale.

37571. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In the poor districts turf would be most abundant?—Yes, turf is most abundant.

37572. Mr. BRYCE.—Will the turf last a long time if cut and sold in this way?—Yes, there is any quantity of bog.

37573. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the next thing you wish to say about this district?—I wish to say that it cannot with reason be insinuated that the people are lazy or not industrious. I know the contrary is the truth, and they are most anxious to co-operate in the carrying out of any scheme calculated to better their condition. As things are, even if the land were bought out and farmers sitting free of rent, two-thirds could not make a decent living off the land or live in comparative comfort. Up to this only two townlands have been able to come to an agreement with the landlord to buy out, and these two, to my mind, have bought too dear.

37574. When did they buy?—About two years ago.

37575. Under this last Act?—Yes.

37576. Do you know the prices they paid?—Yes, twenty-four years plus the bonus.

37577. On second term rents?—Yes.

37578. Mr. O'KELLY.—What was the prevailing average in County Tyrone under former Acts when there was no bonus?—I think about seventeen years.

37579. On second term rents?—I think there were no second term rents then.

37580. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It would be at the current rent?—Yes.

37581. Mr. BRYCE.—Those purchases would be under the Ashbourne Act?—Yes.

37582. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—In the townlands you mention as being sold under the recent Act were there any derelict farms?—There was one in the townland of Tullinacross.

37583. You know of only one derelict farm on the townlands which have been sold?—I know of one if I understand by derelict farm a farm on which the owner does not reside, because it is unfit to support himself and family.

37584. No, I do not mean that. I understood you to say that there were several small farms in your district the holder or occupier of which had gone away?—Yes, there are many like that.

37585. What I call a derelict farm is one in respect of which no rent is paid to the landlord, and the tenant has gone away but receives a small sum from a neighbouring tenant for the use of the land for grazing. Are there any such farms in the townlands that have been sold?—No, there are no farms such as you describe on the townlands which have been sold.

37586. In your district are the farms held by one or two large landlords or by several small landlords?—There are several landlords, but I would not say they are small. Several landlords have townlands there.

37587. Are these derelict farms all on one particular property, or are they spread over the properties of the different landlords?—They are not all on one particular property, they are scattered over all.

37588. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you aware of any negotiations going on now for the purchase of land?—There have been negotiations, but farmers have been unable to come to satisfactory terms with the landlords. They offered 22 and 22½ years' purchase on second term rents, and the landlord would not accept.

37589. What reduction would that have meant in the rents they were paying?—I am not quite sure, but I suppose it would have meant 4*s.* or 5*s.* in the £.

37590. Mr. BRYCE.—Speaking generally, are there much arrears of rent due by these small, poor tenants?—On these derelict farms to which I have referred I think there are.

37591. I am not referring to derelict farms alone. Taking all the poor tenants, are they much behind in their rent?—I think not. The farmers manage to pay their rent. They get money from England and Scotland, or America, to enable them to do so.

37592. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you refer to England and Scotland, do you mean that the sons of the tenants have gone over there for the harvest and come home with what they have earned, or do you mean that they are away permanently?—I mean permanently—that is, they go to England or elsewhere and stay there for a long period—five, ten, or more years.

37593. Do many people go away from your district at harvest time to England and Scotland?—No, not from this district.

37594. What do you suggest the Congested Districts Board should do for the small farmers of your district?—I think much could be done by the Congested Districts Board for the poor and hard-worked farmers of this district. The Board could help them towards the thorough draining of the land and the providing of suitable manures and lime. Lime is a *sine qua non*. The rough limestone used formerly to be supplied free by the landlord. Then the land was much more productive than now. The Board could also help to start some industry, say a woollen industry or a factory which, I believe, would flourish in the district. In times gone by there were domestic industries such as spinning and weaving. Thirty years ago there were nineteen spinning and weaving looms in one townland, but ten years ago the last of these fell through. That industry has disappeared and farmers have got to rely solely on the product of the ground and on bad land that is not sufficient.

37595. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—When the landlord supplied the limestone free, was that before 1881?—Even since 1881, I think, but I cannot say as regards this district whether that is strictly so or not, but there are gentlemen here who could answer that question.

37596. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When you speak of drainage, do you mean arterial drainage on a large scale?—No, not as a large scheme.

37597. Then you mean chiefly field drainage?—Yes.

37598. Would it meet the case if farmers could have loans on easy terms from some public body so as to drain their fields?—I think it would be inadvisable for farmers to take a loan. I do not see how they could undertake the responsibility of paying it back.

37599. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The result of the drainage would be improved receipts from the farm?—Yes, I understand that.

37600. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Drainage is of two classes, arterial and field. Suppose the larger, or arterial, drainage were done by the State, might it not be reasonable to expect that the occupier who had bought out his holding would be able to pay a higher instalment for his holding in a well-drained

than an undrained state?—Of course it is true that the drained land would be better and more profitable, and the farmer ought to be able to pay the higher instalment, because his holding would be more economical and more productive, but the larger scheme of arterial drainage is not necessary in the district.

37601. The drainage required is altogether field drainage?—Yes.

37602. Then take field drainage; don't you think the occupier could bear a higher instalment in view of the drainage of his land than if he bought it without being drained or any prospect of it being drained?—It would seem so.

37603. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What else do you recommend that the Congested Districts Board should do for your district?—I wish to suggest also the construction of a light railway from Cookstown to Strabane, a distance of about forty miles. That line would open up a district in which the roads are hilly and the means of transit slow, and a district which has been very much neglected.

37604. Has any particular route or scheme been considered by the county, or do you suggest generally that improvement of communication would be desirable?—Yes, by rail.

37605. When you mention a light railway, has there been any scheme, or a particular route, under discussion?—Not so far. The necessity for the construction of a line has been discussed.

37606. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has the route been considered?—Not in detail.

37607. Where will the termini be?—Cookstown on the one side, and the other would be either Donemana or Strabane.

37608. What advantages would such a railway confer on the district you represent?—The central part of this district would be, I suppose, nine or ten miles from Cookstown, which is the market town for the district. The difficulties farmers experience getting to and from this town are very great. Their horses as a rule are slow and weedy, and when coming to market farmers have to leave home very early in the morning, particularly in winter.

37609. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do farmers on these small holdings keep a horse?—On the small holdings there is no horse; many farms could not be worked by a horse at all.

37610. Mr. O'Kelly.—Are there any grass lands in your district that might be used for the enlargement of neighbouring small holdings?—No. My idea is if the condition of the farm were improved it would be equivalent to an addition to the farm, because the output would be increased.

37611. Do you think that result could be achieved in the electoral division of Killeenan by drainage or other means, considering that 96 per cent. of the holdings are under £10 valuation. Would the condition of their holdings be bettered and raised to an economic standard?—They would be raised to a fairly economic standing. The condition of the holdings would be bettered.

37612. In Beaghmore district 87 per cent. of the holdings are under £10 valuation—do you think that the application of similar methods to the land would raise the holdings to an economic standing?—It would better their present condition.

37613. Certainly. Anything would better their present condition, but do you think it would raise their holdings to an economic standing and enable the people to make a decent livelihood out of the improved holdings?—Even with the greatest improvement conceiveable it would be difficult to make the holdings comfortable or economical. *May, 25, 1907.* Rev. Thomas M'Cann.

37614. I notice that for the union of Cookstown 63 per cent. of the holdings are under the economic standard?—Yes.

37615. Do you think that something auxiliary to the improvement of the land would be necessary in order to make the conditions of life satisfactory?—Yes; if there were factories or some industry to supplement what is derived from the land the people would be well enough off. But in this district the people are quite different from those on the seaboard, who have fishing to fall back on. Here they have nothing but the land.

37616. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You could not hope to have a permanent industry unless it was self-supporting?—It would be possible to start a permanent industry like a woollen mill.

37617. Would it be self-supporting?—It would in time.

37618. You have told us of the looms?—Yes, the factories killed that industry. But it would be possible to start a woollen factory or something like that which in time would pay.

37619. Mr. O'Kelly.—In the rural districts, I suppose, there are no industries or factories?—No, they are confined to the towns.

37620. Have you in this union non-residential grazing or grass lands?—No.

37621. Take the case of a man whose home farm runs to a hundred acres, and some miles away he has another farm on which he does not live of seventy or a hundred acres. Are there any men like that in the district?—No. I am speaking for the district of Kildress. There may be such men in the adjoining districts.

37622. Sir John Colomb.—I understood you to say that the high lands you speak of were not safe or suitable for sheep?—Yes.

37623. How do you propose to start and carry on a woollen factory in a district not suitable for sheep?—The districts adjoining such as Broughderg and Greencastle are good for sheep, and of course the wool produced in one district would not keep a factory going.

37624. Mr. Bryce.—Is there much water power in the district?—There is excellent water power.

37625. What rivers?—The Kildress and Broughderg.

37626. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did you mean to convey to Sir John Colomb that sheep could not be reared in your district?—Oh, no, but I say that considering the vast extent of area the quantity of sheep on it is relatively small.

37627. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any other suggestion to make?—The only suggestion is that a parochial committee could be formed or some other body of efficient men, to apply to the district the relief we trust the Congested Districts Board will be pleased to grant it.

Rev. Michael M'Geown examined.

37628. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are parish priest of Greencastle?—Yes, and I wish to give evidence in continuation of what Father M'Cann has been giving. We have divided our evidence into four parts. I will give my part, and two or three others coming after me will give their parts, and the whole should cover all the ground. When you understand the position of my parish of Greencastle, I hope I shall be able to place before you sufficient data to enable you to recommend that it should be scheduled as a congested district. Rev. Michael M'Geown.

37629. That is the main object of your evidence?—Yes.

37630. What do you wish to tell us about Greencastle?—Owing to its elevated position, the mean height being about 700 feet above the level of the sea, the whole parish of Greencastle is very much exposed to storms. The land is rough and mountainous, and in many places wet and marshy, and drainage is absolutely necessary. Of course I do not mean drainage on a large scale, but drainage of the wet and marshy farms. It is absolutely necessary in places to have the farms drained in order to produce any crop at all. The nature of the soil is cold, stiff and unproductive unless where well limed. Lime may be said to be indispensably necessary for the land throughout the whole district, and no other manure can take its place. That has been proved, but unfortunately lime cannot be procured within a distance of thirteen or fourteen miles, and as a large number of the householders cannot keep a horse and come to Cookstown, they cannot procure the lime. The result is that the crops on these farms are very poor.

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Rev. Michael M'Geown.

37631. Mr. BRYCE.—What is the geological formation of Greencastle?—I cannot exactly answer that question, but I think it is what is called whinstone.

37632. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—With a blue sub-soil?—Yes.

37633. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What are the roads like?—The roads are very hilly. I understand the Commission are going to Gortin, and if you motor straight through from here you will go over a switchback, because it is up and down all the way from here to Gortin. As a consequence of these bad roads farmers are not able to draw more than half an ordinary load to the district from the towns and railway station, or to the market towns from the district. The hilly nature of the ground is a serious obstacle to the proper cultivation of the farms. In fact I think a very strong argument of the necessity of this district being scheduled as congested is what I saw today coming to Cookstown. I passed a large number of carts, and would you believe it, the produce the farmers had to sell in Cookstown was turf. I was really surprised at it. That was the only produce they seemed to have, and you can well imagine how poor these people are when they have nothing to sell in the market except some turf they take from the bog.

37634. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Are you aware that a large district in West Connemara entirely relies on the turf industry which is a most important industry?—Oh, yes, I am sure of that, if the people have some means of making it pay. But other witnesses who follow will likely tell you all about that.

37635. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What about the land?—The land has been largely reclaimed from the rough mountain sides. There are two rivers running through my parish, and they divide it into three or four mountain ridges. The land has been reclaimed from these rough mountain ridges, and when left uncultivated for a few years it returns to its original barren and worthless state. I was speaking to a gentleman the other day who is perhaps here as a voluntary witness, and he told me that his land had been reclaimed, and if left uncultivated for a few years it was much more difficult to crop than if he was about to reclaim it for the first time.

37636. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But is that peculiar to to Tyrone—does it not apply to all reclaimed land?—It is peculiar to this one district, which forms a belt for twelve miles between Cookstown and Strabane.

37637. All reclaimed land if it is not kept cultivated will go back to its original state?—A large quantity of the land in this district has gone back.

37638. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The point Mr. Kavanagh is putting to you is that all reclaimed land has a natural disposition to revert back to its original state?—Yes.

37639. It is only by keeping such land cultivated that it can be kept reclaimed?—Yes, but most land will improve if left out for a few years, but this land instead of improving gets worse.

37640. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You agree with Mr. Kavanagh that reclaimed land requires cultivation?—Yes, certainly.

37641. In any part of the county it is the same; if reclaimed land is not kept cultivated it will go back to its original state?—Yes.

37642. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you anything to say about the holdings?—Yes. The Government valuation per acre of the whole parish is on an average about 2*s.* or a little over, including the valuation of houses. The holdings generally are small, and are not self-supporting. Several do not exceed ten acres, and one-fourth at least is not over twenty acres. Five acres of good land would produce more crop than the twenty acres. There is a gentleman here to-day who has sixty acres, and he tells me he could not live on that without hiring out his children, so you can imagine what class of land the sixty acres are when they are not able to support a man and a few children.

37643. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Can you give the valuation and rent of the holding?—It is in Beaghmore district and the tenant can tell you that. I said one-fourth of the entire holdings in the parish would not be over twenty acres. Out of the 429 holdings only forty-nine are £10 valuation and over, and 50 per cent. would be £5 valuation and under, and even of those of £10 and over few could be said to be self-supporting. I scarcely know a holding in the entire parish which I could say was self-supporting, and I might also say that there is not an economic holding in the parish, because I take an economic farm to be one that will support an average family, giving them decent support after paying rent and taxes. I think that is as low an ebb as we can put it at. In this parish the rent is usually paid and the families supported by money from America or elsewhere. Potatoes and oats are the main support of the people of the district, and when the summer turns out wet these crops are generally very poor. Consequently these people are worse off than those living on the seaboard with smaller holdings, because they can supplement their income by fishing, but when the crops fail here the men have nothing to fall back upon. There are no industries and when the crops fail they are almost in starvation. Their mode of living is certainly very simple. It consists of potatoes and milk, with a little bread and tea, and now and then a salt herring or a piece of coarse American bacon. Yet, even at that rate of modest living, most of them found it impossible to support their families, and as a consequence most of the adult young men and women find it necessary to emigrate to America or some other country to seek a livelihood for themselves and contribute to the support of their parents at home and the younger children. These young children, as Father M'Cann has told you, are hired out at a very tender age, some of them as low, I believe, as eight years of age. From experience I can testify that the people of Greencastle parish are an industrious people if only they had a chance of advancing themselves. They are willing to co-operate, to the best of their power, with any efforts made to improve their condition. I can give you an example of this. I was appointed parish priest of Greencastle in January, 1903. There was very little of the land cultivated. A large portion of it is in grazing, and a very poor class of grazing, so that the people depended in a great measure on their live stock and especially the milch cows. I found the people were making nothing of their milk and were selling their butter at 6*d.*, and sometimes 5*d.* per pound. That was their principal support, and I asked these people to come together and form a co-operative society. They decided to do so. Of course they were not able to contribute much, as they were poor, but they took a few shares and with the assistance received from the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society we were able to form a co-operative society. The people gave their labour. They collected stones and materials for building the creamery. I got a few men to go surety for £600 in the bank, and the creamery has now been two and a half years working, and during last year it stood fourth in all Ireland. I think poor people who clubbed together like that and formed a creamery deserve the greatest credit and should be encouraged and helped There is a spirit of advance among farmers at present. They wish to advance and are desirous and glad if they only get a chance to do so. I think that spirit should be encouraged and fostered. To show that the people are anxious to improve if they only get the chance, I may say that the creamery I have referred to brought in last year £5,000. That was the turnover. You might think that is a good deal coming into a district, but when it is scattered over three hundred families it does not mean so much.

37644. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Did the whole of this £5,000 worth of butter come from this particular district?—Yes.

37645. That is hardly consistent with the previous witness's description of the absolute sterility of the pasturage?—It took a large number of cows to make it up. Of course there is a hardy class of cattle that do not give much milk, which are suited to the district, as they are able to live on the kind of pasturage they get there.

37646. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you been speaking of the same district?—Not altogether.

37647. One reason, and perhaps the leading reason, that induced you to get the people to start the creamery was because the price paid for butter was so bad and the house accommodation for milk and butter was not adequate?—That is so; it was by no means adequate.

37648. With the accommodation the people had good butter could not be turned out?—It could not.

37649. The creamery gave you that advantage?—Yes.

37650. And the milk could be properly treated?—Yes, with the results I have stated.

37651. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Your turn over was £5,000; would that mean £17 for each house?—Of course you have to take working expenses, which would be 10 per cent., out of that.

37652. Then working expenses would mean £500?—Yes.

37653. Leaving £15 for each house?—Yes.

37654. Previous to starting the Co-operative Society what did each house get?—If some of them got £2 or £3 they would be satisfied. Some of them might get nothing at all.

37655. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the price of the milk?—Our calculation is per pound of butter fat. We do not calculate it by milk.

37656. You do not buy the milk?—No, it is co-operative.

37657. What price per pound do you get for butter?—Our average price during the past year was something like 1s. per pound.

37658. Was that for salt butter?—Yes. Our creamery stood fourth place in Ireland.

37659. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is very creditable. But I take it while the creamery has its advantages, it has its disadvantages. Have the people the same plentiful supply of milk in the house now as they had before the introduction of the creamery?—They have a very good system. They keep Saturday night's and Sunday morning's milk for the use of the house. They churn it, and it serves them for butter and milk for the rest of the week.

37660. That is your expedient for providing butter and milk for the household?—Yes.

37661. Mr. BRYCE.—What is done with the waste milk from the creamery?—It is given largely to calves.

37662. Is it found that calves flourish as well on separated milk as on new milk?—Yes, I have experience of it. I keep a couple of calves myself. I give them the new milk for the first three or four weeks. Afterwards I give them as much separated milk with a little linseed meal as they like. When that is done you have splendid calves.

37663. There has been different evidence regarding that in other places?—I know that very well, but such evidence is generally given by people who do not speak from experience. I have found many people condemning creameries, and I have always found that these were the very people who knew nothing about them.

I am very glad indeed to hear that.

37664. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you heard that in County Limerick there have been complaints regarding the deterioration of cattle owing to the calves being reared on separated milk?—That is just like other cries we hear. There is the cry that the human race is deteriorating. If calves are deteriorating it is not the fault of the creameries, but of the people who do not feed them properly.

37665. Have you ever heard that cattle dealers have refused to buy cattle at fairs since the introduction of the creamery system because the quality has so considerably fallen?—I have not heard that.

37666. Do you suggest that separated milk plus some linseed meal is substantially equivalent to ordinary milk as a feed for calves?—I believe it is. The linseed meal gives a fat much the same to the calves as the fat of the milk.

37667. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would not give the calves separated milk and linseed meal until they were a certain number of weeks old?—No; for the first four weeks I would feed them altogether on new milk.

37668. Nothing could take the place of new milk for the first four or five weeks?—That is so.

37669. If the Limerick calves are deteriorating it is really the fault of the farmers and not of the creamery system?—I believe so. The same holds good regarding the starvation of children. If mothers do not look after their children they starve them.

37670. Have you found that the effect of creameries has been to lower the amount of tillage in the country?—No. If farmers are to keep their cows during the winter they must till more. Farmers must till the land in order to have fodder for the cattle during the winter, and I do not see how the creamery system could in any way interfere with tillage.

37671. We have had evidence to the contrary. It has been stated that when a creamery appears in the country tillage disappears?—That is not my experience.

37672. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are you able to keep up a supply of milk during the winter?—Yes.

37673. Mr. BRYCE.—Are green crops grown for feeding cattle in the winter?—Unfortunately we are not able to have enough on account of the quality of the soil. There is only about 15 per cent. of the land cultivated, and in one portion of Broughderg there is only about 10 per cent. although that townland consists of about 4,000 acres.

37674. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you any other suggestion to make?—Yes. I think if the district were placed under the Congested Districts Board much could be done by the Board to ameliorate the condition of the people through a parish committee. I was for a few months chairman of a parish committee, and ever since I have taken an interest in the working of parish committees. I think whoever was the author of parish committees deserves the gratitude of the poor.

MR. O'KELLY.—I understand Father Denis O'Hara is the author.

37675. Mr. BRYCE.—Where had you the experience of a parish committee?—It was in Inishowen. We had plans drawn up for our work, but I happened to get a parish and I left the working of the scheme in the hands of the committee. But I was greatly impressed with the good work such a committee could do. It can do a great deal of good for the poor of a parish, because the members of the committee know the locality, they know the people, and they know the best means of assisting them. I do not say it through flattery, but honestly and sincerely as an expression of my opinion, that there are two bodies, and only two bodies, which have done a great deal for the poor in Ireland. They are the Congested Districts Board and the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. If it had not been for the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society the people would never have had a creamery at Greencastle, and the people would have been half starving. The Congested Districts Board had done an immense amount of good for the country, and I hope the Commission will be able to recommend that the parish of Greencastle should be placed under the Board. A parish committee, acting under the directions of the Congested Districts Board, and with a reasonable amount of funds at their disposal, could do an immense amount of good in the parish of Greencastle by improving the dwellings and surroundings, assisting the farmers to drain, fence, and lime their farms, and by starting industries. I would like to give evidence of the different valuations in the parish.

37676. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the extent of the largest holding?—There is one holding in Broughderg of 500 acres, but it is only a grazing farm. Some others go up to 130 acres, but, as I have already told you, a holding of 60 acres was not able to support a man and his family.

37677. Mr. BRYCE.—Is the grazing farm you refer to held on the eleven months system?—I could not tell really how it is held. The total number of holdings in the parish is 429. Of these the number at £10 and over is 49. Between £9 and £10, 11; between £8 and £9, 21; between £7 and £8, 25; between £6 and £7, 46; between £5 and £6, 62; between £4 and £5, 79; between £3 and £4, 84; between £2 and £3, 26; £2 and under, 25. 89·6 of these holdings are under £10 valuation. About 108 of the holdings are not over 20 acres in area, and about 14 holdings are not over 10 acres in area. In the townland of Broughderg about 10 per cent. of the land is arable. In the rest of the parish about 15 per cent. of the land is arable.

37678. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say there are 25 holdings valued at £2 and under. Are these holdings on which people attempt to live or are they cropped by people who have got another business?—I could not say about all of them, but on a large number of these holdings the people are attempting to live on them.

37679. Mr. BRYCE.—Are the people in your district much indebted to the shopkeepers?—Some of them are indeed.

37680. Do they always buy on credit?—Well, as soon as we got the creamery started we established an agricultural bank. The one helps the other. Since then I think the people have done a little better. At any rate I think they are improving.

37681. They are getting more into the way of making cash payments?—Yes.

Mr. Solomon Morris examined.

May 25, 1907.

Mr. Solomon Morris.

37682. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You also wish to speak about Greencastle?—Yes.

37683. Are you a farmer?—I am.

37684. What is your acreage?—Eighty acres, statute.

37685. And your rent?—£2 15*s*.

37686. And the valuation?—£6.

37687. Mr. O'Kelly.—What kind of land have you got?—Only eight acres are arable; the rest is rough mountain grazing.

37688. Is your rent a second term rent?—No, a first term rent.

37689. What is your nearest town?—Omagh.

37690. How many miles is it from your place?—About nine.

37691. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What evidence do you wish to give?—I wish, first of all to speak of the dwellings in the Greencastle district. In my opinion they are not as comfortable or as sanitary as they should be. Very many of them are very much in need of improvements which could be effected at little expense. The sites require to be drained, the windows enlarged, damp earthen floors cleared out and replaced by cement or boards. In some instances, where the house accommodation for the family is too limited, an additional room should be built. As the majority of the dwellings are but one storey high and thatched, the erection of such a room would cost only a trifling sum, while the advantage would be considerable.

37692. Mr. Bryce.—Do the people ever have cattle in the dwelling-house?—I have seen calves brought in for a few days.

37693. How many rooms would an ordinary house contain?—A kitchen and one room.

37694. And the whole family would live in that one room?—Yes.

37695. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—And there might be the old people besides the family?—There might be a family of from five. I have known families of five, six, and up to thirteen and fourteen living in a house of two apartments—a kitchen and room.

37696. Mr. Bryce.—And sometimes a calf, too?—That might happen too.

37697. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We have not heard if any pigs are kept in Greencastle?—Yes, pigs are kept.

37698. Mr. Bryce.—Do the pigs ever live in the house with the family?—I should say not; I have never seen it.

37699. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is your next suggestion?—I would suggest that manure heaps should be removed further from the dwellings, and all cesspools drained off and closed up.

37700. Sir John Colomb.—It is against the sanitary laws to have manure heaps and cesspools at the doors of the dwellinghouses. I presume there are sanitary officers in this district paid to see that those laws are complied with?—Well, in some cases it is not done.

37701. Does the Rural District Council not make the sanitary officers do the work for which they are paid?—I could not say.

37702. Mr. O'Kelly.—You are referring to country districts?—Yes.

37703. Suppose the sanitary laws to which Sir John Colomb refers were put into operation, would it not inflict unnecessary hardship on the people who are not well enough off to afford to enlarge their houses?—They are not, without aid, able to enlarge their houses.

37704. Sir John Colomb.—My point was not with reference to the enlargement of houses, but the manure heaps and cesspools. What I asked was if the sanitary officers attended to the work for which they are paid, of seeing that these heaps are removed from the proximity of the houses?—I have never seen the sanitary officers seeing after that at all.

37705. Mr. O'Kelly.—While it is undesirable, it does not necessarily follow that the close proximity of these manure heaps to the houses makes for unhealthy conditions. I presume if the sanitary officer does his duty he will view the manure heaps and report whether a prosecution should ensue or not?—That is so.

37706. In the town the sanitary officers look carefully after the sanitary conditions of the people?—Yes. My point is, if our district was placed under the Congested Districts Board, and the people got some encouragement, they would remove these manure heaps themselves without any person interfering but the parish committee.

37707. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would be a condition precedent to their getting a grant that they should do so?—Yes.

37708. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is your next suggestion?—I suggest that the houses should be lime-washed once a year and occasionally disinfected.

37709. Sir John Colomb.—But is that not seen to by the sanitary officers as a matter of ordinary routine?—I do not think so. Some of the houses are lime-washed once a year, but I believe all should be lime-washed. Then the out-offices require improvement even more than the dwellings. I am confident that inadequate shelter for farm animals during the winter season causes great loss to the struggling farmers in our district. Partly through this cause and partly through want of expert assistance the mortality every year in farm animals in the Greencastle district is very great. A boon would be conferred on the district if an experienced local man, preferably a veterinary surgeon, were appointed as inspector of the cow sheds and other out-offices, and asked to reside in the district in order to have an opportunity of regularly visiting the farmers' out-offices, with a view of suggesting improvements and causing them to be carried out wherever he thought they were necessary.

37710. Mr. O'Kelly.—Have you no veterinary surgeon now?—We have not one within a radius of twelve miles from where I live.

37711. But are there not veterinary surgeons appointed by the County Council?—I do not know; they do not reach us. I never heard of any being appointed by the County Council, and it would be very desirable that such an officer should be appointed to look after the district; it would certainly be very profitable to us.

37712. To look after your district exclusively?—Well, the district from here to Strabane, if you wish.

37713. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think it would be desirable that these poor districts should in some way have the advantages of a veterinary surgeon?—Yes.

37714. Sir John Colomb.—You do not mean that he should lecture on veterinary science, but to attend to the stock that are sick?—Yes, and he could render great service in other ways. He could visit the farm houses and see that the out-offices were properly kept.

37715. Are there no veterinary surgeons under the Department in County Tyrone?—I cannot say, but none ever visit us.

37716. Have you had any outbreaks of disease among cattle and horses?—I have not heard of any. I have known plenty of deaths among the stock, but do not know the cause.

37717. I know in other counties the Department have veterinary surgeons?—If anything could be done in that respect in our district it would be very useful. I consider it should also be the duty of such an officer to inspect the dairies, and insist on cleanliness, which should be more in evidence there as well as in the dwellings and out-offices.

37718. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you mean merely to advise; you would not give him power to insist on improvements in the dairy?—I would give him power to insist on improvement where he thought it was necessary. Of course the difficulty would be the income for this officer. I would suggest that his salary should be contributed partly by the locality wherein he is employed and partly by the Congested Districts Board if we are lucky enough to get under their protection supplemented by fees for cases in which he would be specially employed. At present we have no veterinary surgeon within a radius of ten or twelve miles. I have known people to go for them that distance. But when he arrived here the animal was either dead or past recovery. I wish also to say a few words about drainage, which is also very much required in our district and could be effected cheaply. The patches of brown unhealthy looking grass, the prevalence of rushes, sedges, and other water plants in the permanent pasture show unmistakably the need for drainage. Drainage improves the yield of crops, brings the harvest in earlier, banishes disease, and makes the locality healthier for man and beast. Drainage is also the first step in reclamation, which could be carried out in many of the holdings in Greencastle district, and to my mind, it should be encouraged and aided financially with a view to getting more crops from the farms.

37719. Sir John Colomb.—Coming along from Dungannon I was very much struck with the wet natu

f the land. At length I saw that there were cuts long the land about four feet wide and deep, and that very one of these cuts was choked by weeds of evilently two or three years growth and by dirt. These pen drains were all stopped, and therefore the land as wet. How do you account for that?—The drains nust have been neglected, and not cleared out during he winter.

37720. In the districts you know intimately do the people keep the drains thoroughly clear in order to carry away the water?—As far as I know I believe hey do, but at the same time there is a great deal nore required in the way of drainage.

37721. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you drained a good deal of your own land?—Fortunately our land is pretty dry.

37722. Is it by tillage or stock you chiefly live?—We do a little at both.

37723. You urge drainage for your district?—Yes. I am confident that drainage would improve the yield of the crops very much. I have seen fields in a wet season in which the crops would grow for a few weeks and then disappear scalded with wet. In dry and well-drained land the crops would not only give a better yield, but would be earlier, and as I have said the locality would be healthier.

37724. Sir John Colomb.—Do you think that is generally understood by the small farmers?—I do not think it is.

37725. Is it because the people were ignorant of the disadvantages of waterlogged land that all the open cuts or drains in the district I have referred to were allowed to choke up?—It is partly because they are ignorant of the great advantages of drainage and also because they require a little stimulus to set them to work. There is room for reclamation in our district. There is scarcely a holding where there is not bad, rough mountain grass in connection with it, and if we had assistance some of that could be reclaimed. The first step towards that would be drainage, and I therefore think drainage should be encouraged in every way.

37726. You think it would be well if the land were drained?—Yes; it would pay the cost of drainage.

37727. Then why don't the people drain their land?—Partly because they have not the means to carry it out.

37728. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We are met with two complaints. One is that there is no employment for young men, and the other is that the land is going from bad to worse, because there is no labour to employ upon it. Now, the small holders are not fully occupied upon their own land and why wouldn't the larger holders employ them?—I do not know whether that would pay or not, but I am sure drainage would improve the holding and pay for the cost.

37729. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The farmer who carried out drainage would require to have some capital in his hands to pay the labourer?—Yes.

37730. Unless his own sons were equal to the work?—Yes.

37731. Under the county scheme for the improvement of agriculture are there any prizes given for the reclamation of mountain land or such land as you have described?—No; there are no prizes given, as far as I know, for that. That is what I am advocating. I think if the people got some little encouragement in the way of prizes it would set them to work.

37732. Do you think would prizes suffice, or should there be some subvention covering part of the expenditure?—If we could get something to cover part of the expenditure it would be better, but in the absence of that prizes would do good.

37733. Suppose there was a system of prizes combined with adding a little to the annuity in repayment of drainage loans on reasonable terms?—Yes; I believe that would work well.

37734. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the next point you wish to mention?—To my mind there is painful evidence of the absence of proper methods of agriculture in the districts. The fields are of all shapes and sizes. Some small and some large, and I think it would be a great advantage if all that could be changed, and the fields cut up into square or oblong shape, size of about an acre and more.

37735. You do not think that could be left to the occupier?—I think he should be directed in the matter.

37736. What he really wants is technical education?—I do not know what it would be, but such a change would improve the farmers' holdings.

37737. A general improvement of system would be an excellent thing, but I want to know how you are to bring it about. Will you compel the small holder to carry it out if he does not wish to do so?—I would not compel them, because I believe if they were advised by a parish committee they would do the work.

37738. You would like to have them advised and instructed that it would be better for themselves if they altered the size of their fields?—Yes; and adopted another system of agriculture altogether.

37739. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you think that a competent instructor resident in a district and working a farm himself would be of great advantage to the country?—Yes. I believe that would be a capital idea. The people, at present, get no instruction in agriculture except a few lectures from itinerant instructors.

37740. A practical man would be better for your locality?—Yes.

37741. The lectures have not much effect?—I do not think so.

37742. Do the people attend them?—Yes; but my experience is that these lectures are of doubtful utility, partly from the inability of the farmers to follow, or rather comprehend the substance of the lecture, and partly from lack of knowledge of the particular wants of the locality by the instructors themselves.

37743. Were the lecturers not conversant with their subject?—I do not say that, but they did not know the wants of the locality as well as the people who resided there.

37744. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did you hear what a farmer in County Leitrim said—that he could learn more from the agricultural column of the "Weekly Freeman," which costs only a penny, than from all the agricultural lecturers that went round?—I did not hear that, but probably there is a good deal in it.

37745. Mr. Bryce.—In short you think the example plot and farm better than itinerant lectures?—I am confident that is the only way of showing to these people how to improve their methods.

37746. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—To show to these people the proper cultivation of the class of land they have and not the cultivation of a better class of land?—Yes.

37747. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you wish to tell the Commission anything further?—Yes; I wish to say, as another witness has mentioned, that we are deeply indebted to the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for expert assistance given by them to us at the erection of our creamery, and for very valuable information as to its profitable working. Latterly the Agricultural Department have also assisted us in this industry. I believe if we had a parish committee in connection with the Congested Districts Board, improvements could be carried through without much difficulty. I wish to endorse the evidence given today that the farmers of the Greencastle district are, on the whole, very industrious, and not only willing, but anxious to co-operate in any movement for their own advancement and the general good, but they require a litle stimulus such as the Congested Districts Board could give. Unfortunately there is a vast amount of arrears of rent in one or two estates in the parish. These arrears began to accumulate in the early eighties, when the seasons were bad and the crops poor. Farmers found it difficult to get even the bare necessaries of life. That tells against the farmers also. It is ardently to be wished that something will be done to keep these industrious peasants on the land and stem the tide of emigration before it is too late.

37748. Mr. Bryce.—Has the land mostly been sold in your district or is it held by the tenants?—It is held by the tenants.

37749. Under judicial rents?—Yes.

37750. Under mostly first or second term rents?—Mostly second term.

37751. What is the custom regarding the sale of stock. Do the farmers mostly sell at six months, a year, or eighteen months?—They sell at all ages as they can spare them.

37752 Eighteen months is the usual time, I suppose?—I do not think so. It is generally at two or three years old.

37753. They find it to their advantage to hold them, feeding them with as much green stuff as they can manage?—Yes; but to get that feeding is a great drawback.

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37754. When the stock is sold does it go straight to England or Scotland, or to the hands of the graziers in Ireland?—Probably into the hands of graziers, because the stock has never been properly fattened.

37755. Do they go to graziers in Ireland or across the Channel?—I believe both.

37756. Are there any industries in your part of the country except farming?—No; there are none.

37757. And they do not go to work in factories in other districts?—No.

37758. Coal is being worked at Coalisland?—Yes, but that is twelve or thirteen miles away from us.

37759. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—Do you wish the Commission to understand that the small holders of poor bad land, and with little or no knowledge of proper agricultural methods, keep their cattle until they are two or three years old?—They have to sell some as calves to meet demands, but if they can afford it they keep them to that age.

37760. What do they actually do with their young stock?—They sell them at all ages.

Rev. T. L. F. STACK examined.

Rev. T. L. F. Stack.

37761. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are Rector of Drumquin?—I am.

37762. What Union is Drumquin in?—One electoral division of Drumquin is in Omagh Union, and another Drumquin electoral division is in Castlederg Union.

37763. Do you belong to the Drumquin division of the Omagh Union?—My house is in the Drumquin division of Castlederg Union, but I represent the whole parish of Longfield. I may say the village of Drumquin is situated in the parish of Longfield, known as East and West Longfield, County Tyrone. It is nine miles west from Omagh, ten miles south-west of Newtownstewart, and sixteen miles north-east of Lower Lough Erne. The surrounding district approaches South Donegal, and partakes largely of its general mountainous characteristics. As regards its situation with reference to railways, I may say this is extremely tantalising and disadvantageous, and has for a long time handicapped trade and industry. We are completely surrounded by railways, partly those of the Great Northern system and partly those of the Midland, operating in West Donegal, and yet the nearest station, Omagh, is over nine miles distant. The only method of transit for goods and agricultural produce is by cart.

37764. Leaving out the question of stations, what is the nearest point the railway runs towards Drumquin?—There is a place called Drumquin Crossing, which is a mile and a-half nearer to us than Omagh. In the last century Drumquin was a place of considerable importance and traffic, being a station on the old coach route between Londonderry and Enniskillen. Markets and fairs were prosperous, and there were some local industries, including the tanning of leather and small woollen mills. But all that has been changed since the advent of the railway, and the population of the village and surrounding neighbourhood has steadily declined. The district is entirely agricultural. The holdings small, except a few large mountain farms, and the land of inferior quality.

37765. The rents are considerably lower than the valuation?—Yes. They are lower as a rule. Although the average rating works out low, as I shall be able to give you in detail, it is believed that too high a valuation was put upon it as a whole by Griffith's Commissioners. It is alleged that this district was valued towards the close of the work of that Commission, and that the Commissioners were influenced by some little temporary improvement in the prices of agricultural produce.

37766. What are the resources of the district?—There are undeveloped mineral resources. The district contains much mineral wealth. There is an inexhaustible supply of the very best limestone and freestone, and seams of coal occur in the western side. Indications of iron and mica abound, and garnets have been found in one of the mountain streams. In view of these resources it was at one time intended to construct a canal to Lough Erne, and surveys were actually made.

37767. Where would the canal have ended?—Drumquin.

37768. You said you would give some details of valuation?—Yes. The total acreage of the parish is given as 32,446 acres and the valuation as £6,626, or an average of 4*s.* 1*d.* per acre. Many townlands only average 1*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, while in the western section a number are even lower. For example Meenbog has an acreage of 881, valuation, £46 15*s.*, or an average of one shilling per acre. Meenadoan, acreage 731, valuation £36 5*s.*, average 1*s.* Castlecraig, acreage 543, valuation £21 10*s*, average 9*d.* Tully, acreage 747, valuation £20, average 6*d.* Ally, acreage 1,144, valuation £22, average 4½*d.* As regards population, Drumquin village had in 1871 over 400 inhabitants. At the last census that had fallen to 250. The census returns of the whole parish are—1881, 5,364 inhabitants; 1891, 4,785; 1901, 3,946, or a loss within the two decades of 1,418. This is equal to 26 per cent., and is a little more than the whole present population of East Longfield. So that the population of one parish has been literally wiped out by the process of disintegration and decay going on over the country.

37769. How do you account for the decline in the population?—Well, the district is entirely agricultural, but it may be roughly described as half mountain and bog, and is manifestly incapable of supporting those who are dependent on it. The opinion of competent judges well acquainted with the facts is that over the whole parish not more than 20 per cent. of the householders are in a solvent condition, notwithstanding other varying and irregular sources of supplementary income. I would not give that opinion myself, as I think it is too bad an estimate, but that is undoubtedly the opinion of a man much better acquainted with the district than I am. He holds that if the men were sold up, tenant-right, stock, and all, they could not pay 20*s.* in the £1. Many of the female inmates of a house work weary hours, sometimes far into the night, at underclothing and embroidery to the manifest injury to their health and good looks. Other householders receive sums of money from friends in America and the Colonies. Many are borrowing from the local banks on four months' bills, renewing again and again at perhaps six per cent. or even higher, as long as the bank will permit. Very many have discovered that a bill running in winter is the only way to shorten that season.

37770. When the banks cease to renew what happens?—The farmers are then bankrupt, and are sold up, but the banks are fairly reasonable. I know a case where a man has gone on credit for twenty years and he has hardly reduced his bill at all. But for all that he is in a good position and will shortly be able to reduce the overdraft.

37771. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—And the bank has all that time been receiving interest?—Yes. I know for a fact that on small bills the banks get as much as 8 per cent.

37772. Mr. BRYCE.—Are the people largely in debt to the shopkeepers?—The credit system in the shops is almost universally taken advantage of, and it is no uncommon thing for farmers to have accounts open in several shops, and even in distant towns, and to pay on a sort of rotatory system, and at long intervals. It is a matter of common knowledge that a large amount of money is still due in the neighbourhood to the Drumquin Loan Fund Society, and notwithstanding special legislation and very efficient management and efforts to recover, it is to be feared that it may pass the wit of man, to use a Gladstonian phrase, and all the machinery of the law to secure payment in many cases.

37773. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the next point?—I have referred to the difficulties of transit, but we believe we are justified in regarding the want of proper methods of transit and excessive railway rates, as one of the chief causes of the decay of the agricultural industry in Ireland, and in this connection I would like to emphasise the fact submitted in evidence before the Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways that the rates to Omagh, our principal station, are in some instances more than four times the rate per ton-mile to terminal stations like Londonderry and Belfast, and thus we suffer the reflex action of those unequal charges. I can

mention that the price of corn works out something like 4·4 times per ton mile greater from Derry to Omagh, than from Derry to Dublin.

37774. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That will hold good for all inland towns like Omagh and Enniskillen?—I do not know about Enniskillen, but it holds for Omagh, for I was the delegate appointed by our district, to give evidence before the Vice-regal Commission on Railways.

37775. Sir John Colomb.—Have you given your evidence before the Commission yet?—I have.

37776. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is your next point?—I would like to say that no public or parliamentary money has hitherto been spent in our district. That is absolutely true as regards the last half-century, but we look now for better things from a Government professedly friendly to Ireland, and respectfully appeal to the Commission to consider the evidence put before you. I trust you may be able to recommend the inclusion of our district in the congested area, so that we shall be no longer disadvantaged by our isolation, nor continue to witness the melancholy spectacle of our population dwindling steadily away, for want of permanent industries to keep them at home, happy, prosperous and content.

37777. You recommend that your district should be scheduled as congested, and treated to all those advantages which the Congested Districts Board extends to districts within its province?—That is so. That is the principal point I would like to emphasise on behalf of the district. I may say I was appointed to give evidence here by a meeting representative of all the inhabitants of the parish. Rev. Father Kelly, the parish priest, the business and professional men, and farmers were present. Much against my will I was appointed, for I thought there were others who could have done far better.

37778. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have done very well?—Thank you, my lord, but there are one or two points I would like to enlarge upon. I think the great rescue of Ireland would be the improvement of the agricultural industry of the country. In support of that statement I point to Denmark. It is a fact beyond dispute that thirty years ago Denmark was practically bankrupt, and at present it is the fourth richest country in the world. That change is almost entirely due to the developent of agriculture.

37779. Mr. Bryce.—You mean fourth richest per head of the population?—Yes, of course, for Denmark is a small country. I think either England or the United States stands first or second, then France, and then Denmark. Denmark was bankrupt thirty-five years ago, and the rescue of that country is due almost exclusively to the development of agriculture. There was a Commission sent over to Denmark three years ago by the Scottish Royal Agricultural Society to study agriculture there. The same Commission visited Ireland about twelve months ago and came to Omagh and Enniskillen. I got into communication with one member, Mr. Dunlop, and I asked him was it a fact that in Denmark the yield of milk per acre was six times that of Ireland. He did not exactly say that was so, but he did not contradict the statement. I then asked him how the climate and soil of Denmark stood as compared with Ireland and he said the climate and soil of Ireland were twenty-five per cent. better than Denmark. I would suggest that a model farm on the Danish system in our district would do immense good. The farm could be bought economically enough, and worked on the Danish system so as to show to the people what could really be taken out of the land. There is no doubt that if the people had this instruction and profited by it, it would be the means of really rescuing Ireland.

37780. And if ever that farm were put up for sale again it would bring a far better price in the market?—It would, far better. Concurrent with the model farm I think there should be improved education.

37781. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Improved agricultural education?—Yes. I may say to show how highly trained are the farmers in Denmark that the man on twelve acres of land will have a balance sheet much the same as a creamery company. I have seen three or four of these balance sheets published. There the man on twelve acres will rear his wife and children in comfort, and at the end of the year, after paying all expenses, he will be able to lay by £50 of profit. That is the average case in Denmark. Inside five years by improved methods the Danes have succeeded in many instances in raising the average yield of milk per cow by a hundred gallons per year. In other words a cow started giving three hundred gallons of milk per year, and at the end of five years the cow would be giving eight hundred gallons of milk, a steady rise of a hundred gallons per year. They weed out the bad cows, and have a magnificent system of inspection. Twenty or thirty farmers may club together, and a Government inspector is sent down, and each cow is inspected each week.

37782. Mr. Kavanagh.—Denmark has protective tariffs?—Yes, but I think they are not very high tariffs.

37783. Would you say that the prosperity of Denmark is at all due to protection?—My own personal opinion, and that of the district I represent, is that protection is one of the principal things we want in this country.

37784. Mr. Bryce.—Is it not the case that in Denmark there are only small duties on manufactured articles, and no duties on agricultural produce, so that Denmark is practically a free trade country?—Articles of food stuffs are, I think, admitted free.

37785. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do your remarks regarding the condition in which the people live extend to the whole unions of Cookstown and Omagh, or are they applicable only to your own district?—I am not going outside my own parish.

37786. You would like to have that parish scheduled?—Yes, the two parishes.

37787. Those are the parishes, one in Omagh and the other in Castlederg Union?—The parishes of East and West Longfield.

37788. Do you consider they are congested?—Yes, because I imagine a congested district is a district which under present conditions is not able to support its population.

37789. Are these parishes over valued?—Compared with the rest of Ireland I think they are.

37790. Sir John Colomb.—How long have you been in the parish?—About twenty-eight years.

37791. Do you think the standard of living has risen during that time?—It has risen in our district. There is no doubt of that.

37792. But in an economic sense the district is going back?—I believe the district is threatened with bankruptcy. The population in two decades has declined 26 per cent., and what is going to happen in the next two decades?

37793. You know the parish of Kilgarven in County Kerry, which is a scheduled area. Do you consider Drumquin is as badly off as Kilgarven?—I would not like to say Drumquin is as badly off, but, honestly, I think it is not very far from it.

37794. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You were suggesting the improvement of agriculture?—Yes, I would like to make one or two suggestions for the improvement of agriculture and the country. In this improvement there are causes outside our power, such as Protection. But I have already suggested a model farm worked by Danes or people who knew the Danish system. I would also like to suggest the Government inspection of the people's dairies and cowsheds on the Danish system, so that the yield of milk could be ascertained and scientifically increased in the same way as is done in Denmark. A most important thing would be to have a proper bull in each district. The Danes have greatly increased the yield of milk by proper bulls. They have, roughly, more than trebled the yield of milk per cow, and with their improved system of agriculture they can keep double, or perhaps three times, the number of cows on the land. I also think a really good attempt should be made to ascertain the actual capabilities of the district. The geological survey is not a quite accurate guide. I understand that the geological survey twenty years ago reported that there was no coal in India, and the locomotives were worked by timber. But engineers got leave from the Government to try for coal, with the result that some few years ago there were six million tons of coal raised in India, with the result that in some districts about fifteen factories now exist for every one before the discovery of coal. If proper bore holes were sunk with good machinery for several hundred feet, and nine of these missed the tenth, if successful, would more than repay for all the expenditure. I suggest some proper method of that sort so as to see what the strata are

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worth. Then transit is one of our greatest difficulties. A reduction of 50 per cent. in the charges of the railway companies, which could easily be made, would mean 5*s.* per statute acre all round to the Irish farmer.

37795. What about the shareholders of the railways?—I think the shareholders should be bought out on just and reasonable terms by the State—I would be no party to confiscation—and the lines managed like any other great central department, such as the Post Office. I would earnestly suggest to the Commission the great benefits which would be conferred on us by some suitable means of communication by railway. If that was thought too expensive then I would suggest motor communication, something like the Iveagh-Pirrie scheme which has been tried in England. Our roads will soon be suitable for such a service.

37796. Have you heard that the scheme has not paid in England?—Well, I believe it would pay in many parts of Ireland. Then I would like to say that reafforestation would be a most valuable thing. It would give employment, and at the same time greatly improve the climate. It would also give a valuable produce in time. My final suggestion is that some efficient control of the rivers should be obtained.

37797. Do you mean in the way of drainage?—Partly that and partly to hold up the lakes from which the rivers spring, so that the disastrous floods which are so frequent could be prevented.

37798. You suggest a better distribution of the flow of water by artificial means?—Yes, several hundred acres of land are periodically flooded in our district, and if the lakes could be dammed and the water held back, which would not be very expensive, that damage could be prevented.

37799. Mr. O'Kelly.—You regret the conditions that prevail in County Tyrone?—Certainly.

37800. Can you give me any idea as to the contributory causes for the state of things that obtain?—I have been dealing with agriculture, which is practically the only industry we have, and I think the first and principal cause of depression is free trade. As an instance of that, the Americans can dump down wheat in Belfast.

37801. If you are going into Tariff Reform I do not wish to follow?—I have given that as one of the reasons.

37802. That answer will be sufficient for me?—Free Trade has destroyed Irish agriculture, and that remark applies to the agricultural districts in England as well to a great degree, perhaps almost to an equal degree, as to Ireland. The next cause is excessive railway rates and difficulties of transit. Then the intemperate habits of the people is a contributory cause of agricultural depression. More than thirteen millions of money are spent on alcohol by the people of this country in the year, and I would put the indirect loss thereby at perhaps twice or three times that sum. I think I am under the mark when I say that forty millions of money is the amount of loss to the country every year by the abuse of alcohol. If that could be corrected the country would be immensely benefited. A principal cause, perhaps the chief of all, is the political agitation and unrest, which is rendering property insecure, frightening away capital and diverting men's thoughts from the economic development of the country. If this agitation could cease, and the whole energy of the people be concentrated on the development of their material resources, this would probably do more than any other single cause to raise the country to a position of permanent prosperity. These are the principal causes, but technical education is fundamentally necessary for the advancement of the country.

37803. You think a great hardship was inflicted on this country when the Government of the day applied Free Trade to it?—Yes, I think Free Trade has ruined the country.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—We will take your opinions on Free Trade, but it is rather a large question for us to discuss.

Witness.—You may take my opinions as those of the district. I was authorised to give those opinions.

37805. Mr. O'Kelly.—You do not think that merely improving the land would render the holdings under £4 valuation economic?—I think if they were worked on the Danish system that probably that might do so.

37806. They would need to have co-operative societies, dairies, and helps of that sort?—Certainly.

37807. Have you any experience of that?—I happen to be the owner of a creamery myself. We started a co-operative creamery, and it got into fearful trouble, and was about to be sold up. I bought it to save it, with the option of the people getting it back in reasonable time, and it has succeeded very well.

37808. Did you start the dairy?—We started a co-operative creamery under the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society. We got into trouble and were threatened with a big law suit by the man who supplied the machinery. I advised them not to pay for the machinery, because it was all wrong.

37809. And is that the machinery that is still running the creamery?—When I got the creamery I overhauled the machinery and fixed it. I invented and introduced a patent of my own which enabled the wrong machinery to do the work of the creamery. It enabled the boiler, which was altogether too small, to do three times its original work.

37810. Have the people made any proposal to share in the ownership?—I have said if they give me the money I paid I am quite willing.

37811. Is the creamery doing well now?—It is, and this year there will be a turnover of roughly £12,000.

37812. What was the amount of the indebtedness of the dairy when you took it over?—When I took it over it was only an auxiliary to another creamery—that is, it merely separated the cream, but did not churn it.

37813. And this auxiliary creamery has now a turnover of £12,000?—It is now converted into a central creamery, and has three auxiliaries of its own. The turnover is £12,000, and its operations cover an area of fifteen miles by five.

37814. Would I be right in including among the causes which have contributed to the decay of the country the large exactions on the industries of the people by the system of landlordism that prevailed?—I honestly do not think you would. You may say I am a prejudiced witness because I am a landlord myself. There were bad landlords—there was a Judas among the Apostles—but, as a rule, I honestly do not think the landlords were bad. But what I would say was another contributory cause is the enormous and most unjust taxation by England.

37815. You heap all the responsibility on England?—Yes, I would.

37816. England has been responsible for all these troubles?—I think England has certainly been responsible for several—for Free Trade, for instance.

37817. For landlordism?—Well, I do not admit that.

37818. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Was Ireland in the hands of small holders in the days of the Irish chieftains?—I am not admitting the landlord argument.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Under the Celtic system joint ownership prevailed.

37820. Mr. O'Kelly.—We are agreed that England is responsible for a good deal?—Undoubtedly.

37821. Isn't that a capital argument in favour of our getting rid of England altogether and managing our own business?—It would be as far as it went.

37822. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I was much interested in what you said about temperance. Further improvement in temperance would be a great advantage?—It would be worth all the rest put together.

37823. Unless temperance widely prevails there is no chance of building up?—Well, the chances are greatly reduced.

37824. Is it within your observation that the temperance cause has greatly improved?—I think over the whole country the temperance cause has improved, but at the same time I cannot say a great deal about my own district.

37825. Sir Francis Mowatt.—In the district under your control they keep up the old practice?—Yes, and if I had control over it there would not be a public-house in it.

37826. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—We are agreed about the great advantage of making temperance progress in Ireland, but is it not a fact that man for man there is less alcohol consumed in Ireland than in the neighbouring countries?—There is less money's worth consumed, but I am not sure about the actual amount of alcohol, but I think there is less in Ireland. I may tell you a surprising thing. I believe that man for man there is more alcohol consumed in Denmark than in the United Kingdom, although Denmark is making such extraordinary progress.

37827. We know that in northern countries a great deal of alcohol is consumed, but you consider there has been a great deal of progress in temperance in Ireland?—Yes, I think there is, all round.

37828. You do not see so many people coming home from market drunk?—I do, a good deal. I would not say that the improvement was very great.

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Rev. T. F. L. Stack.

Mr. Alexander Donnelly examined.

Mr. Alexander Donnelly.

37829. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—In Omagh.

37830. Do you represent any society or institution here, or do you give evidence on your own behalf?—I am a solicitor, and as such I have been acting for the several districts from Greencastle to Gortin and Donemana.

37831. What do you wish to bring under our notice?—I wish to refer to the proposed railway from Cookstown to Donemana, and I do not intend to go over the same ground and repeat the evidence already given, but I would draw attention to a map. The districts I represent are Kildress, Greencastle, Rooskey, Gortin and Donemana. These form one continuous district running up to the borders of County Derry and down to Mountfield, about six or seven miles from Omagh. It is practically one district of country, and is a very rugged, mountainous, and exposed locality. One of the great wants of this district is that of transit facilities. The Great Northern Railway runs from Derry through Strabane, Omagh, Carrickmore, and Dungannon, skirting the extreme borders of this district. There are no means of rapid communication to and from this district whatever. Farmers going from the central parts of this district to the market towns of Omagh, Strabane, or Cookstown have to travel fully sixteen miles. On account of the very hilly nature of the country it is an extremely difficult thing for farmers to bring their produce such a long way. Then as regards the reclamation of the land, there is no lime in the central parts of the district. It is only at the extremities that lime can be obtained, and lime is essential for reclamation of the land. Farmers have to go to Cookstown for their lime. There are lime quarries at Plumbridge, but they only benefit a few farmers in the immediate locality.

37832. That all makes up a case in favour of the development of the railway system in this part of the country?—Yes. There are really no means of transit. I heard you ask Father M'Cann with regard to farms which have been abandoned. I know that in the Gortin district, which is a continuation of the Kildress district, there were several families who found they could not make a living out of the farms. They emigrated to America or elsewhere, and left the farms in the hands of an auctioneer. Of course, such farms are not very numerous, but the auctioneer sets them for grazing by the year, pays the rent and the rates, and, as a rule, there is never anything left. If there was any margin over it would be sent to the holder abroad.

37833. Sir John Colomb.—The auctioneer auctions the land?—He generally sets it.

37834. On the eleven months' system?—Yes.

37835. Do the people in America show any inclination to part with these holdings, or do they cling to them as their old homes so long as they can get rent and rates paid by grazing?—I think they do not like to part with their places.

37836. If they did part with these holdings would the adjoining tenants be glad to buy them?—I daresay they would if they were able to do so. But I may say that in many cases the old couple are left on the farm, and the money comes from America to pay the rent.

37837. When the people go away they hold on as tenants, but the land is set by auction so as to raise enough to pay the rent?—Exactly.

That thoroughly explains the system.

37838. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any other point to put before us?—Yes; merely with regard to the extremely coarse quality of the land and the difficulty of working it. You referred during the course of the sitting to drainage and it occurred to me that if the tenants on these farms were to employ men and drain the land that the land is of such a quality that it would not support the number necessary to do the work.

37839. Then I am sorry to hear that the improvement of the land would be so small that it would not repay the outlay?—Of course, if there was some outside assistance it might pay.

37840. But wherever the money comes from, it is either good business to improve the farm because it will pay, or it is not good business because it will not pay. Whoever finds the money will not affect that consideration at all?—If the money were found originally to make the improvements it would be a benefit.

37841. I well understand if there was somebody else to do the work the tenant would profit to a certain extent?—Quite so.

Mr. Patrick M'Aleer examined.

Mr. Patrick M'Aleer.

37842. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes.

37843. Where do you reside?—At Greencastle

37844. What is your acreage?—I have almost twenty acres. I bought out under the Land Commission and the present annuity is £2 8*s*. 10*d*. My valuation is £5 5*s*.

37845. What is the principal matters you wish to bring under the notice of the Commission?—The first point is the unsatisfactory state of the roads, but that probably does not come within your province, but I think assistance might be given in the direction of making accommodation roads into bogs. A very large number of the inhabitants of the district have no suitable roads into the bogs, from which they obtain their supply of turf, and in a wet year it very often happens that a great many of the farmers are unable to get a sufficient quantity of turf and they therefore suffer very materially in the coming winter; they have bad fires and serious discomfort all through the winter season. If means could be found to assist the people in making a common road into these bogs, so that in a wet season they would have a better chance of securing a proper supply of fuel it would be a great advantage. As regards the county roads, I am sorry to say that though the County Council should see after them they are in a very bad state in our district. Some have gone out of contract for a number of years. The money offered for the repair of the roads was not sufficient to induce a contractor to take up the work. There has, therefore, been nothing done to the roads. I would advise the Commission, if you are going over these roads to Gortin, to take extra petrol, because they are so hilly it will require a very strong motor to climb them. Another great disadvantage is the exposed condition of the country There are no fences or hedges or trees in the country, and of course the crops suffer in consequence. It is situated at an elevation of some 800 feet above the sea level, and is exposed to the storms of winter and spring. The crops cannot be planted in proper time owing to this want of shelter, and are consequently later in ripening. They run a great risk of being either totally lost in a wet season or very imperfectly saved, not to mention the fact that the yield is considerably under the average.

37846. Sir John Colomb.—Do you and your fellow tenants know that for the last eighty years the law has provided that if you, as a tenant, plant trees and register them with the clerk of the county the trees become the absolute property of the tenants who plant them no matter what happens as regards the ownership of the soil?—No; we are not aware of that.

37847. Shelter is very much required in your district?—Yes; if more shelter were afforded we could more successfully grow our crops. They could be planted earlier; they would ripen earlier; and they would not be so much exposed to the biting frosts of the spring months. The people in our district are poor, struggling farmers, depending on their own

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Mr. Patrick M'Aleer.

labour and the assistance given by their families for support. Without that they could not possibly live.

37848. Do you advocate some department planting big tracts for shelter, or merely planting trees and hedges on the different holdings?—If possible, I would suggest shelter belts over a large tract and also hedges.

37849. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Shelter belts on the disused angles of each farm?—Yes.

37850. Would the occupiers be willing to do their part in preserving such plots from trespass?—I am sure they would.

37851. Sir John Colomb.—Is it not the general complaint that on obtaining possession of their land by purchase the small holders cut down whatever trees are on it?—As we have not many trees in our part of the country I cannot speak very much from experience on that point. What I wish to say is, that very large tracts of land, I should say considerably over half of the district, is bog and incapable of reclamation and only suitable for the grazing of horned sheep. If assistance could be obtained in planting portions of these large tracts with suitable trees, they would, as I have said, afford shelter, improve the appearance of the country, and eventually become a source of profit to the owners. Then the climate would be improved, the crops would mature sooner, and there would be a corresponding increase in the prosperity of the inhabitants. Then I would suggest the introduction of suitable industries.

37852. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What industries have you in your mind?—I was thinking of some up-to-date hand looms, which would be most suitable. There is a very large quantity of wool available in the district, close on 20,000 sheep being kept within a radius of six or eight miles, and if assistance could be obtained in introducing up-to-date hand looms, and instructions given in their use and in the proper method of dyeing, homespuns could be manfactured, which would secure a ready sale and give work to many who, under existing circumstances, have to leave their homes and seek employment in foreign countries.

37853. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are there any of the old looms in the district?—They are practically all done away with.

37854. The people would be willing to take and work the improved looms?—I believe they would. It was a good industry in times gone by, but, of course, not being up-to-date in the making of homespuns, and I suppose not understanding how to secure a market it has gone down. But there is a good supply of wool in the district, and I believe if the people had assistance a good deal could be done again.

37855. You suggest they should get improved looms in much the same way as the fishermen in congested districts get better and bigger boats?—Quite so; that is what I mean.

37856. When the people were working the hand looms was the demand a local one?—In the past it was.

37857. Do you suppose that the people having now got into the habit of wearing shop clothes of a different class would go back to cloth produced by the hand looms?—I am very much inclined to believe they would, and the reason is that a great number of influential people have interested themselves in the sale of such goods.

37858. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the next point?—Lace-making could also be introduced and afford employment to many of our young girls, who at present have no alternative but to emigrate. For a small amount the services of a properly qualified instructor could be obtained, who would be instrumental in making the people more comfortable, and inducing the youth of the district to remain at home. We have an example of the great benefits conferred by the introduction of lacemaking in Dromore, County Tyrone. If we had proper transit facilities, another industry which would be very useful, would be the peat moss litter industry. There is an almost inexhaustible supply of bog, but under present circumstances the establishment of such an industry could scarcely be recommended. We have thousands of acres of bog, in fact it is said, we could scarcely get rid of it, and if there were proper railway facilities the people would be afforded employment, and have some return for their labour. There is a possibility though that in the not far distant future, a railway may be made through the district, which would not only encourage the establishment of industries, but would be of untold benefit to the inhabitants, in getting lime and other necessary commodities into the district, which are so difficult to obtain under present conditions. The people are anxious to better their conditions, and I believe if they had a little assistance their condition would be greatly advanced.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I am glad you made the point about improved hand looms.

Mr. Patrick Conway.

Mr. Patrick Conway examined.

37859. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes; residing at Carrickmore.

37860. What is your acreage, rent and valuation?—I hold forty acres, my rent is £3 1*s.* 10*d.*, and my valuation £4 15*s.*

37861. What evidence would you like to give?—I wish to speak about the rundale system which applies principally on the M'Mahon estate, and is a most pernicious one. In many instances the arable portions are so interwoven that it is almost impossible to distinguish one portion from another. Rundale is a fruitful source of litigation. It applies to five or six townlands in Greencastle parish, and it is a very awkward thing.

37862. How do you think the difficulty can be met. Do you consider that the several holders on an estate would agree to leave the matter to arbitration, and have the land re-striped and allotted?—I think they have got so tired of the system they would nearly do anything to get rid of it. It is a great source of bother.

37863. There is a very great difficulty when you come to re-arrange and divide the lands. Do you know of any estate held in rundale and successfully re-striped in this district?—About seventy years ago the whole parish was in much the same way. The greater portion of it was striped out in '36 or '37.

37864. Sir John Colomb.—How did it get back to rundale?—This portion now in rundale never was striped.

37865. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is the size of the estate you are speaking of now in rundale, and how many tenants are there?—It would apply to five townlands, with probably about a hundred of tenants, or less.

37866. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The striping could not be done voluntarily; there should be some way of bringing compulsion to bear on the occupiers to compel them to accept the arrangement?—Undoubtedly that would require to be done.

37867. It could not be expected of human beings that they would all agree?—I am sure they would not all agree.

37868. Sir John Colomb.—Is it generally felt by all the tenants that the rundale is a bad system?—It is.

37869. Have they ever done anything to get rid of a system they recognise to be so bad, such as asking the landlord or his agent to re-arrange the holdings?—Some of them did, but they never carried out the arrangement the landlords made, because some of them objected.

37870. In order to carry out any re-arrangement there would need to be compulsory powers of some sort to compel those who might not agree to do so for the benefit of themselves and others?—Yes.

Mr. James MacFarlane.

Mr. James MacFarlane examined.

37871. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are a farmer?—Yes.

37872. Where is your holding?—At Doons, Cookstown.

37873. What is your acreage, rent, and valuation?—I hold 100 acres; my rent is £40; and my valuation £36.

37874. Sir John Colomb.—Is that a second term rent?—It is.

37875. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is the principal point you wish to bring before the Commission?—I wish to state that in my neighbourhood there was an industry about thirty years ago of hand looms. There were nineteen looms on the property, and ten years ago the last of them died out. Since that we have started a creamery, but the great disadvantage we labour under in connection with that work is the want of good transit facilities for the creamery produce. There is a good deal of water power in the district. There are about five wheels, and they are all idle because there is no way of getting the stuff away. Three years ago I started a mill to grind Indian corn. It was worked by water power, but I found it did not pay because of the cost of cartage. Cookstown is only five miles away, and it cost as much to cart stuff that short distance as to send it from Cookstown to Belfast by rail.

37876. Is that because the road is not good?—The road is good enough, but carting with horses costs 5*s.* a ton.

37877. You think a railway would help you?—Yes. We want a light railway or something like that. I think the best thing that could be done for the whole district would be a light railway, which would open it up. That is what the district wants more than anything else. The people have no way of getting lime for the land except it could be carried by rail.

37878. Have you any particular route in view?—The line from Cookstown through Greencastle and Gortin to Donemana is the scheme suggested for the whole district.

37879. That is a considerable distance?—Yes, about thirty miles.

37880. What is your next point?—The flax industry has greatly ceased in the district. It used to be a great place for growing flax.

37881. Is that because of the want of transit facilities, or because the flax takes too much out of the land?—There are several reasons, but I think Free Trade has a great deal to do with it. Russian flax is brought in free, and although it is getting cheaper yarn is going up in price. I think there should be a duty on foreign flax coming in. That would encourage the flax-growing industry in Ireland. Yarn is twice as dear now as last year, yet flax has gone up very little in price. I have a scutch mill, and I understand a good deal about the matter. It is Russian flax coming in here free that is killing us. There is not more than 8*s.* a stone as an average paid for flax, and the spinners could give double that if they wish.

37882. Mr. O'KELLY.—You state that the Russians are able to send flax here, and after paying freight all the way, beat the Irish farmer in his own market?—Yes, because in Russia they get labour for little or nothing.

37883. What do they pay labourers in Russia?—I could not tell.

37884. Then why do you say the Russian farmer gets his labour for little or nothing?—If we are to believe the newspapers they are little better than slaves in Russia.

37885. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you recommend the introduction of that system into this country?—No. I think a simpler plan would be to put a tax on foreign flax.

37886. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that the spinners could pay a better price?—Yes.

37887. Then there must be something else wrong independent of the introduction of Russian flax?—Certainly, when the spinners can get Russian flax at a cheap rate they won't pay Irish farmers a big price.

37888. Mr. BRYCE.—Won't the flax growers in Russia begin to ask better prices when they find that the price of yarn is going up?—Well, the price of yarn went up last week, and the price of Russian flax came down.

37889. Won't the price depend on the supply?—Yes.

37890. You are aware that you are going beyond even Mr. Chamberlain's proposals?—I am not particular. I am saying what I believe to be true.

37891. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—It is rather a large question, but we will take it that you think it would be an advantage to Irish flax-growers to have a tax on imported foreign flax?—Yes. I wish to add regarding this district that it is very poor, and I believe a light railway would be the best thing for the district, as it would open it up. Doons creamery is turning over in money value about £5,000 a year, and this railway would accommodate at least three creameries, Doons, Greencastle, and Gortin. I think the creameries have done a good deal for the country, and Father M'Geown did good work in starting and carrying on the Greencastle creamery.

37892. Sir JOHN COLOMB.—As regards flax, are you aware that owing to the application of science the Belgians are producing a finer and better class of flax than the people of any other country in the world?—I have been in Belgium on a deputation.

37893. Then you are perfectly aware of that fact?—I am perfectly aware of it.

37894. Then over and above a tax on foreign flax, which is a matter beyond us, do you think an important matter for the Irish flax-grower would be scientific knowledge of the cultivation of flax, and especially with regard to the purity and the fineness of the seed?—For these last two years we are getting good seed, but we were not getting it before that.

37895. Do you find that a benefit?—Certainly. I may say a good deal depends on the water in Belgium. There they have a river thirty miles long. At both ends it is not as good as at the centre.

37896. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Irish flax is much better than Russian?—Yes.

37897. Russian flax is coarse?—Yes, very coarse indeed.

37898. Don't you think Irish flax could be improved up to the standard of Belgium?—There is some Irish flax as good as Belgium.

37899. Does it get as good a price?—No, it does not.

37900. How is that?—We cannot get such a large quantity together. Of Belgium you can get tons all of the one quality.

37901. The seed is brought into Belfast and sold to you here?—Yes.

37902. Mr. O'KELLY.—Are you a member of the County Agricultural Committee?—I am.

37903. What proportion of the expenditure of the committee reaches farmers under £10 in valuation?—I could not tell, but Mr. Dallinger, our secretary, is here and can tell you that.

Mr. JOHN DORIS examined.

37904. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are a farmer?—Yes.

37905. In what district?—Rock, Dungannon.

37906. What is your acreage, rent, and valuation?—My acreage is 55½ acres, rent £40, and valuation £41 10*s.*

37907. What evidence do you wish to give?—I wish to speak of another district outside those in regard to which evidence has been already given. I appear for portions of Cookstown Union, the townlands of Limehill and Momore. These are in the electoral units of Rock and Pomeroy. I may say that the farmers here are situated in much the same circumstances as those in the parish of Kildress, as described by former witnesses, only the land is not so rocky nor is there so much moorland. But it is of high elevation, being 700 or 800 feet above the level of the sea. It is exposed, and has been reclaimed. The people are all very poor, and have a great struggle to eke out an existence. The particulars are:—Limehill, acreage, 1,436a. 3r. 20p.; total valuation of agricultural holdings, £409 1*s.*; number of holdings, 97. Momore, acreage, 592a. 2r. 18p.; valuation, £227 15*s.*; number of holdings, 40. Bondahessia, acreage, 583a. 3r. 20p.; valuation, £189 7*s.*; number of holdings, 42. Edendoit, acreage, 343a. 3r. 12p.; valuation, £137 10*s.*; number of holdings, 34. Turnaskea, acreage, 164a. 0r. 4p.; valuation, £95 10*s.*; number of holdings, 15. Coronaney, acreage, 305a. 0r. 3p.; valuation, £170;

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Mr. John Doris.

number of holdings, 35. Gortendarragh, acreage, 228a. 3r. 12p.; valuation, £109 8*s.*; number of holdings, 20. The average valuation per holding is:—Edendoit, under £4; Bondahessia, under £4 10*s.*; Limehill a little over £4; Momore about £5 10*s.*; Coronaney, under £5; Turnaskea, under £6 6*s.* 8*d.*; and Gortendarragh, under £5 10*s.* The valuation per head is:—Edendoit, about £1 10*s.*; Bondahessia, about £2; Limehill, about £1 17*s.*; Momore, about £2 6*s.*; Turnaskea, about £3 16*s.*; Gortendarragh, about £3 10*s.*; and Coronaney, about £7 13*s.* The valuation per acre is:—Limehill, 5*s.* 8*d.*; Bondahessia, 6*s.* 5*d.*; Momore, 7*s.* 8*d.*; Edendoit, 8*s.*; Turnaskea, 11*s.* 7*d.*; Coronaney, 11*s.* 1*d.*; and Gortendarragh, 9*s.* 7*d.*

37908. Do you wish to raise some points on those figures?—The condition of the people is the same as described by previous witnesses, and I need not occupy time over that.

37909. What are the principal points you wish to bring before us?—I would like to suggest that some industries should be started in the country to keep the people at home. I think the districts I have mentioned, with Kildress, and all round to the Derry mountains, should all be scheduled as a congested area, as it is all very much the same as the congested areas in County Donegal.

37910. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There seem to be a great many congested regions in that district?—They are nearly all congested.

37911. I notice that 75 per cent. of the holdings in Pomeroy are under £10 valuation?—I believe they are.

37912. What industries would you suggest?—I would suggest industries something like those in Donegal. There are a number of industries which have made a great improvement in the conditions of the people of Donegal and helped them to become prosperous, such as needlework and the woollen industry.

37913. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I would like to point out that although both these industries afford occupation for women they do not give much occupation for men. Your object is to provide some employment to keep the men from emigrating, and these industries do not seem to be very promising?—In answer to that I would say if this proposed new railway from Cookstown to Strabane were made it would open up other industries. There is splendid water power in the district. There is the Broughderg river and another running in the direction of Cookstown, and we hope, if this railway were made, that industries such as there are at Sion Mills, Bessbrook, and Greenvale, Cookstown, would be established. Towards Broughderg there is a large amount of peat, and with a railway running through the district very probably a peat industry would spring up. The people would be able to cut and dry their turf, and send it by rail to Cookstown or elsewhere and get lime in return to improve their land. I think if the country were opened up by this railway there would be more opportunities to find labour both for men and women. One witness spoke about large plantations, and I thoroughly agree with him. Reafforestation would improve the country and soften the climate. Then, as regards the potato crop, I would like to say that the people have done all they could in the way of spraying. They are very quick to take up any new method likely to be beneficial to themselves and the district. They took to spraying, but, notwithstanding that, the potato crop has been a failure. No matter what is done the potatoes are soapy and hardly fit for use.

37914. Mr. Bryce.—Can you tell me whether the spraying was done in wet or dry weather?—They endeavoured to do it in dry weather, but in some of the seasons latterly it was nearly impossible to spray in dry weather. Another thing against the benefits of spraying, is that frost or mist, or fog gathers on the mountain. Spraying in the lowlands without that drawback has more effect, than in the mountains; besides in the lowlands the soil is deeper and better, and produces a better crop. I have friends in the highlands who did their best to spray their potatoes, but the crop was killed by frost or fog. Another witness spoke of the great number of mountain sheep there, and the large quantity of wool which would be available for a woollen industry. I think instead of exporting that wool to England or Scotland, or selling it to some of the local firms, if there was a woollen industry in the district, they could keep it at home and get a better price for it. This new railway would bring our district more in touch with County Donegal. This railway would bring the sheep along in the direction of Belfast. A friend of mine Mr. Quinn, was the pioneer in opening up the sheep markets of Donegal; in fact he made markets for them. He went to Donegal, and bought the sheep in hundreds, and with all the disadvantages of having no railway, he brought them to Newry, Louth, and Meath.

37915. But the Donegal people have railways running through the county, and connecting at Strabane with the Great Northern Railway, and are thus able to reach Newry, Louth and Meath?—Yes, but if this new railway were made they would be brought into better touch with Belfast. Another thing I wish to say is that these poor people have not got the benefits of land purchase. Unfortunately, while the landlords of good land are selling, the landlords of these congested districts refuse to sell, except at an exorbitant price.

37916. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are there many instances in that part of the country where negotiations between the landlords and the tenants for the sale of the land have broken down?—In the district I am speaking of Colonel Hutcheson Poë offered to sell at 24½ years' purchase, and would take no less. The tenants, through Canon Quinn, offered 22½ years' purchase on second term rents, but he would not take it. In my humble opinion 17½ years' purchase was quite sufficient. Colonel Lowry asked 25 years' purchase, and the tenants offered 22½ years' purchase. I do not know whether Colonel Irvine offered to sell or not, nor am I sure about the representatives of Captain Henry or James Crothers. On the other hand, it is said that the Hopes' estate, which borders Colonel Poë's, was sold before the Land Act of 1903 at 17 years' purchase on second term rents. On this estate the land is mountainous and congested, and is of much the same quality as that on Colonel Poë's estate, which it borders. There are nearly two thousand tenants on the Hope estate, and they are all fairly prosperous now.

37917. Sir John Colomb.—And notwithstanding that the annuity they have to pay is 4 per cent. as against 3¼ now?—Yes. I may also say that the Ballinascreen estate, which is of medium land, was sold at 19 years' purchase on first term rents, and there was no game reservation. The tenants now protect and care for the game, and they derive a good income from letting the shootnig to sportsmen.

37918. How is that done?—Everyone is interested in watching the game.

37919. Do they combine together and appoint a committee to deal with the game interests, or does each tenant look after the game on his own land?—Each tenant looks after the game on his own land, because he knows he will derive a certain income in the year by so doing.

37920. Are you personally acquainted with this property?—Not personally.

37921. All the evidence you can give is merely what you have been told?—Yes.

37922. What we would like to know is how game can be preserved or a profit made when it is all split up among small holders. You cannot from your own knowledge give the Commission any information on that?—No. I have only heard that the farmers look after the game because by doing so they will derive certain remuneration in the same way as they would out of a crop.

37923. Sir Francis Mowatt.—If a man has only fifteen acres of land it would be difficult for him to let the shooting on it. I fancy the only way in which the shooting could be let would be for the tenants to club together and let three or four hundred acres of shooting, and then divide the proceeds?—Yes, they must club together. I take it that is their only way of managing the shooting.

37924. Sir John Colomb.—I understood you to say that what is happening in your district is that landlords are selling the good land and not selling the bad?—That is my experience.

37925. Do you mean that a landlord who has part of his estate good land and part bad is selling the good land and holding on to the bad land with the small tenants on it?—No, I do not mean that.

37926. Then what you mean is that the landlords who have good land are selling it, but the landlords whose land is bad are not selling?—That is so, and in these congested districts the people should get the benefits of purchase as soon as possible.

Mr. Francis Quinn.

Mr. Francis Quinn examined.

37927. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes; my holding is at Ardboe. I have about sixty acres of land. My valuation is £72 10*s.*; rent almost £50, and £2 of tithe rent.

37928. What are the principal points you wish to bring under the notice of the Commission?—The principal point I wish to bring before the Commission has reference to the piece of railway either from this town or Moneymore through my district. We suffer from want of railway facilities, and I was a member of a deputation that appeared before the directors of the old Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company, and also before their successors the Midland Railway Company. They admitted this grievance, and I think it would be well if our district were listed under the Congested Districts Board, so that some assistance towards the scheme could come from them. The necessity for this line was admitted over twenty years ago, when the route was mapped out by the late Sir Charles Lanyon, and the money for the work was almost voted, but there was some hitch. It was thought there might be water communication to Cookstown. At any rate the grievance is still unremedied, and it has been admitted in Belfast, to which city we go chiefly for our supplies.

37929. Mr. Bryce.—Where do you suggest the line should run to?—From Cookstown to Ardboe.

37930. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How many miles would that be?—From Cookstown to the centre of Ardboe would be eight miles, but if it was run on to the old Cross of Ardboe it would be ten miles.

37931. Sir John Colomb.—You said Sir Charles Lanyon mapped out the route over twenty years ago. I thought he was thirty years dead?—He is twenty-two years dead.

37932. Nothing has been done since then?—The route was mapped out twenty-three years ago, but nothing has been done. The railway company seems unwilling to put down the money and make this piece of railway of which we stand in such great need.

37933. Who are unwilling to put down the money?—The old Northern Counties Railway has been sold to the Midland of England, and that is a change of masters. The company consider the line necessary, but they have not made it.

37934. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you say the grievance is admitted, you mean it is admitted you are suffering from want of this railway?—Yes.

37935. The directors of the railway company met the deputation and admitted the grievance up to the point at which they were asked to do something?—They admitted the grievance, and I think they would be willing to do something, but I believe it would take £50,000 to make this piece of railway, and they are unwilling to spend the money. There is a gentleman present who was then a director of the railway company.

37936. Perhaps he would rather not express any opinion?—I do not know but that he would.

37937. The object of your evidence is to the effect that you think a part of your district justifies it being scheduled and placed under the Congested Districts Board in order that the Board might assist towards the promotion of this railway?—That is so.

Mr. W. J. Harbinson.

Mr. W. J. Harbinson examined.

37938. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You belong to Cookstown?—Yes, I am a merchant and seedsman in Cookstown trading with the farmers.

37939. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You do not represent any public body?—No. I am not allowed to enter any public body here because I belong to a religion that the rigidly exclusive party in Cookstown will not allow to be represented on the Urban Council of Cookstown, although we pay two-fifths of the rates.

37940. Mr. Kavanagh.—Who excludes you?—The electors of Cookstown are so exclusive that they would not allow me to become a member of the Urban Council—but you will find the same all over Ulster—although my father was one of the twelve men who had the town incorporated in the last century under the Towns' Improvement Act, and established the gasworks and all the rest of it. I dare not ask to represent the Presbyterians of Cookstown.

Mr. Kavanagh.—I hope you are under a misapprehension.

37941. Mr. O'Kelly.—You represent those who pay two-fifths of the rates?—I do; I belong to the denomination that pays two-fifths of the rates. When at school I was the only Catholic boy taught by a covenanting minister.

37942. Mr. Kavanagh.—What is the nature of the evidence you wish to give?—I wish to say with regard to congestion in this district that a great drawback is that the people have no meadowing, and in seasons of drought they are poverised trying to keep their cattle, because they have not fodder for winter feeding. They also suffer from a great want of knowledge in the use of artificial manures and fertilizers, and other things. I complain that the Agricultural Board has not been giving attention to these particular places and instructing the people in the use of artificial manures and fertilizers, and natural grasses. It is painful to myself as a seedsman to observe this want of knowledge. The people are also behind in knowledge as to the breeding and rearing of cattle. The Agricultural Board, in my opinion, has given far more attention to the breeding of high-class pedigree cattle in the Tullyhogue and Stewartstown districts, because the results create more applause, and have more money to show than in the case of the people in the mountain districts. I complain that the Agricultural Board is not paying attention to the people of the poorer districts who require instruction and help in many ways. Drainage is most defective. In the Kildress district there are boulders and large stones, and I suggest that the County Council should have an apparatus which under the County Surveyor could be lent out to farmers at the net cost of the explosives so as to have these boulders and stones blown up.

37943. When you complain of the Agricultural Board you are aware that their schemes are worked by the County Committee, who are really the executive?—There is no possibility of my representing Cookstown on that County Committee. I may say I heard Father M'Cann say in reply to Sir Francis Mowatt that there were no lands available for the purpose of migration.

37944. I think he was speaking of a limited area?—Well, I can say as regards our district there is plenty of land. The Agricultural Board bought Loughrey Manor and Glebe when they were on the market recently. There were 143 acres, and the Agricultural Board bought the place at the rate of £13 14*s.* 6*d.* an acre. The Board purchased that freehold for the purpose of establishing a dairy farm, but I think as they could get any amount of land elsewhere suitable for dairy farms the Agricultural Board should transfer that holding to the Congested Districts Board, who could split it up into farms of twenty acres and relieve congestion in the Kildress district by migrating tenants from there to these new farms.

37945. Is the holding being used as a dairy farm?—No. I do not know that everything is yet completed. There is also in the neighbourhood of Cookstown the Killymoon demesne, consisting of 600 acres. It was offered for sale a few years ago, and it would be a good place to use for the purposes of migration.

37946. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you know if the proprietors would still be willing to offer it for sale?—I cannot say, I am only speaking from the information I received from one of the leading firms of auctioneers in this town.

37947. You heard it was offered for sale?—Yes, a few years ago.

37948. Mr. O'Kelly.—How is it held?—The Moutrays hold it in fee.

37949. Do the Agricultural Board intend to have an agricultural college in the place they have bought?—They want it for a dairy school, but in my opinion it would be very easy for the Agricultural

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Board to hand it over to the Congested Districts Board.

37950. You think it could be turned to better purpose than a dairy farm?—Yes, to relieve the congestion at Kildress.

37951. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Your evidence is that there is land in County Tyrone available for migration purposes, and the enlargement of holdings?—Certainly.

37952. Can you give us an approximate idea of the extent of such land?—I have referred to the Loughrey Manor of 143 acres. Then there is Belmont, at Stewartstown, of 150 acres, and Killymoon Park of 600 acres.

37953. Are there any others you can bring to your mind?—Not at the moment.

37954. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you subscribe to the local shows?—I do, certainly.

37955. What is your experience of those shows—do they help the large farmer who might be trusted to get on very well without their assistance, or do they help the small farmer who stands so much in need of assistance?—My experience is that in this district the small farmers derive no benefit, but whether the show committees are to blame or not I cannot say, but I know that in other districts the Agricultural Board is catering for the farmers who have the finer class of cattle. In my opinion the Board should also help the small farmers in the poorer districts and give as much attention to the class of cattle that will suit their land as they do to the cattle of the rich farmers.

37956. I notice that a sum of £150 has been spent in substantial grants at these shows. A sum of £70 was given for horse-breeding. What chance has the small farmers under £15 valuation at these shows against the large farmer who is over £60 in valuation?—None whatever.

37957. What proportion of the money expended in prizes in County Tyrone reaches the small farmer, the men under £10 valuation?—Well, Cookstown district runs north and south. The poor districts lie to the west, and I do not believe such districts as Kildress, where so much congestion exists, get 6*d.* in the £. I appeal to you to consider the condition of these people. The great drawback is that they have no meadow, and if a year of drought comes along these people, on account of their cattle, are impoverished for two or three years.

37958. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Some of the witnesses told us that scarcely any improvement in the conditions of the agricultural holdings of Kildress parish would enable the farmers to live by their holdings?—I would disagree with that.

37959. The contention was that without enlargement the holdings could not be made to support the family?—That is so.

37960. You told us of grass lands being available, and it is therefore possible to contemplate some relief of the congestion by the enlargement of the holdings?—That is so.

37961. Are these grass lands near the small occupiers?—They are all in this union. There are some within ten minutes walk of Cookstown, others are only two or three miles from the town. Besides these grass lands like Loughrey Manor and Killymoon Park if portioned out among the farmers would not only benefit a district by relieving congestion in it, but would bring a farming population beside the town. We have two or three big manufacturers of linen fabrics here, and the children of these farmers would be able to find employment in these mills.

37962. There are good linen mills in Cookstown?—Yes, splendid. We have the Messrs. Adair, who are the finest manufacturers of linen, and stand highest in the trade in Ulster.

37963. Assume that these grass lands were acquired at a reasonable price and divided into moderately sized holdings, the occupants would be able to live by the land and also find employment for their families in Cookstown?—Quite so.

37964. Do you think that the land abandoned in Kildress would be of much service for the purpose of enlarging neighbouring holdings there?—I believe that would be a safe policy to carry out. These holdings at Kildress are not capable of supporting the young people who are obliged to emigrate, and if two or three of these farms were turned into one matters would be greatly improved.

37965. Sometimes it is said that the condition of a man is not improved by the enlargement of the quantity of bad land in his hands, but I suppose the people in Kildress have not enough of the class of land they possess?—No, they have not. Take an ordinary farm of fifteen or twenty acres, that man could have three dairy cows, but he wants forage for the winter and he has to come to the market and buy it at an outside price. I have known seasons here when the country was absolutely bankrupt by the farmers having to buy fodder in the early spring.

37966. Is it your contention that the enlargement of holding in Kildress would enable these holders to have more hay, fodder, and more rough grazing?—Quite so, and with the development of the creameries the farmers require to have sufficient forage for the winter. The trouble is that they cannot get a supply off these small farms.

37967. What number of acres do you consider would give these people a good economic holding?—I would put it down at twenty-four acres statute. Of course a man could keep three cows and a horse on a twenty-acre farm with tillage. I am putting it at the maximum.

37968. How many acres on an average have these men got?—In many cases they work ten and twelve and fourteen acres, but that is not sufficient for a dairy farm, which is the proper sort of farm for them to have. This district is especially well suited for dairy farming, in fact it is one of the best in Ulster.

37969. If one of these men had two more farms added so as to make up a holding of a little over thirty acres, do you think a man could work that?—Of course he could, he could work it well.

37970. Because it is mostly tillage land?—We are all tillage here.

37971. Do you think a man with his own family could work over thirty acres without requiring any outside assistance?—Certainly.

37972. To advantage?—Yes, to advantage.

37973. Mr. KAVANAGH.—In the agricultural shows are there not classes for different valuations so that the small men have sections all to themselves?—No, and that is one of the pities of the situation. Rev. Dr. Carter, the rector, established these shows and I did my best to encourage the shows and get the people in the poor districts to come in and take advantage of them.

37974. Mr. O'KELLY.—Don't you think there should be classes at the shows for farmers under £10 valuation, and for farmers under £4 valuation as there are at shows in every other part of the country?—Quite right.

37975. The local committee gives contributions to the shows, and should they not see that such classes are provided?—Yes, I agree with that. This district has been the pioneer of the shorthorn breed of cattle. Piles of money have been made since the Agricultural Committee introduced these shows, because cattle sold for £300 and £400 have been sent out to South America. All the attention was paid to that class of cattle, and the poor unfortunate people in the mountain districts were left without any assistance. Then again I consider that the Agricultural Board have not given sufficient information to the people with regard to the use of the natural grasses. I am speaking now *pro bono publico*, and I say these people have no knowledge of the difference between perennial and Italian grasses or any other variety. Scarcely one of them knows the right grasses to put down, and I think the Agricultural Board should pay more attention to that.

37976. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does the Department send down an inspector to these agricultural shows?—Yes, but I think the people of the district have got very little information from that Board.

37977. Does the Department send an inspector to Cookstown shows?—They do, but I do not know if the people get any advantage from that. It would take an instructor every day in the week because of the want of knowledge of these people with regard to the use of grasses, and especially clover.

Mr. William Leeper examined.

Mr. William Leeper.

37978. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You reside in Cookstown?—Yes. I am a linen manufacturer in Cookstown.

37979. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You are concerned in one of the large mills here?—Yes; and I reside on the edge of this district that applies to be scheduled as congested.

37980. It is a poor district?—Yes. It consists of twenty-one townlands and has an area of about 22,000 acres, and a valuation of £4,200. That is the portion which has applied to be scheduled within the Cookstown Union. I also am pretty well acquainted with the people in the district and their method of living, and I believe that it ought to be scheduled and treated apart from the rest of the county in any scheme. I believe it does not benefit sufficiently from the present county scheme.

37981. And it would require more aid than the richer district?—I believe so, if you wish to keep the people in it.

37982. Mr. O'KELLY.—Who is your representative on the county committee in this district?—I think Mr. M'Farlane is. He has given evidence.

37983. You ought to bring that before him and let him bring this district to the county committee's notice?—That has been done already.

37984. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Probably you contend that after the county committee has done its best there should be some supplemental aid, independent of the general funds, to help a poor district?—I think so. I understand—I am not familiar with its working—I believe they formulated a scheme by which the residents of this area competed among themselves for certain prizes, excluding the better portion of the county, but they found that there was no competition among them and they abandoned the scheme.

37985. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That was at the agricultural shows?—At the agricultural shows.

37986. And there were no entries?—There was no competition. There may have been some entries. They found it was not a success and abandoned it.

37987. It would really be more in the nature of a parish committee work that you would suggest, that would give prizes?—I fancy so. This district should be treated separately from the rest of the county, at all events. They cannot benefit from the present scheme. They should be treated in a patriarchal way, I am afraid. Then with regard to industries and the establishment of industries, I cannot altogether agree with the evidence that has been given here to-day. We cannot find sufficient employees for our works here.

37988. Without starting new ones?—Without starting new ones. We cannot induce these people, who are living in this congested area, to come in to work here. They prefer to go to America, or to England or Scotland. We cannot induce their families to come in.

37989. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Probably your work is chiefly for women?—It is chiefly for women.

37990. Men would not have the same inducement to come in?—They would not, but I think there would be ample work for the men too.

37991. If a migration scheme were carried out, bringing some of these people down to the grass lands that are near here, that improvement might be carried out without in any way interfering with your fine industry, but with some help to it?—I do not think so; with twenty acres of land no one would send anyone in to work.

37992. If they had so much land they would need all the help?—Yes, and they would be too proud.

37993. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It would keep the young men on the farm and you would get the benefit of the women?—They would not come to us.

37994. Not the young women?—No; not from a farm of that size.

37995. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is your factory?—John Sunning & Sons.

37996. What is the industry?—Weaving linen.

37997. Are the majority of your working people women or men?—Women, the great majority.

37998. And they are recruited from the town of Cookstown?—They are recruited from the town of Cookstown and from the county district, from small farmers going to the wall, as it were, and now the county districts have become greatly depleted in population and the people are going away straight to America or Canada, and it is very difficult to get workers. We have a great deal of machinery idle for want of workers.

37999. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You find you cannot get labour enough?—No.

38000. That is not an encouragement to start new industries?—Not of that nature, at any rate cottage industries would be more suitable to the district.

38001. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It would be a great matter if any such mill as yours could be planted down in the centre of a district like Kildress, where the farms are insufficient. Is there any probability of such a thing as that?—None whatever. If we had our machinery in Belfast we would never have it here. We get the two-thirds of our production in Belfast and only one-third here. The rates from Belfast upwards and backwards handicap us so much that we can produce a piece of cloth cheaper there than here.

38002. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Although the labour is cheaper here?—Although the labour is cheaper, but we have to bring the coal and chemicals, and we have to bring up the machinery and mill furnishings and pay the railway rates for the yarn and the linen going back, and, of course, if you put it out in Kildress you would have, in addition, the cartage.

38003. Over what area does your labour extend? How far do your people come from?—Half a mile round.

38004. Not more than that?—No.

38005. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is scarcity of labour the one great drawback to the extension?—Scarcity of labour and the railway rates.

38006. Where is your market—England?—All over the world. England and America are the two principal markets, but we have to buy in Belfast markets, and, of course, all the goods pass through the Port of Belfast going away. I do not know that there is anything further.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is very interesting.

Mr. Walter R. Crawford examined.

Mr. Walter R. Crawford.

38007. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is your address?—The Priory, Tullyhog. I would like to correct a few statements that Mr. Harbinson made. I happen to be on the agricultural committee for this county.

38009. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And you know a good deal about stock?—As much as most people.

38010. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What would you like to contradict?—He made a statement about the money going from the agricultural committee to the larger farmers at the shows. Such is not the fact. Classes are provided at all the shows in the county for small farmers under a certain valuation, and this money is altogether given in prizes to the smaller farmers, and the show committees bear all the expenses of administering the funds.

38011. The Board insist on that?—Certainly, and for this special district of Kildress, and what are called the poorer districts of the county the committee gave a special grant, which was offered to farmers of a certain valuation.

38012. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What was the valuation?—I cannot speak accurately at the moment. There was no competition at any of the shows and the classes had to be abandoned.

38013. Mr. O'KELLY.—Can you tell us what the valuation was.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was it £15?

38014. Mr. O'KELLY.—Am I right in saying it is open to valuations under £60?—There is one class provided under £30, I know, every year.

38015. Is it in that report?—I do not know.

38016. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—For the district you would require to come under £10?—I think it was under £15.

38017. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It did not fill? There was

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no competition?—No competition. It was tried at Omagh, Cookstown, and Strabane.

38018. Mr. O'Kelly.—Had you any classes, Mr. Crawford, for holdings under £10?—Not so low as that.

38019. Whilst it is a fact that 53 per cent. of all the holdings in County Tyrone are under £10?—Not in this district, I think.

38020. Mr. Kavanagh.—The small holder pays his penny in the pound towards the prizes as well as the larger man?—Yes; but if you take one district, all that they contribute to the rate on nearly 1,000 acres is only 1*s.* 11*d.* The valuation of the district is £4,000 and we get 4,000 pence.

38021. Mr. O'Kelly.—I am not talking about the congested area. I am merely suggesting to you, Mr. Crawford, that in a county where 54 per cent. of all the holdings are under £10 valuation it would not be unreasonable that there should be classes for the majority of the people, and you have not got such competition?—Not at present under £10 valuation, but at most of the shows all the money given by county committees is confined to farmers of a low valuation. The open classes are provided by local subscriptions.

Mr. Kavanagh.—They had them and they did not enter.

38022. Mr. O'Kelly.—Under £15 valuation they did not, but I am pointing out that 54 per cent. of all the holdings in County Tyrone are under £10, and I am pointing out that there are no special classes for farmers of that valuation. And then, taking the whole county, the grievance appears to be greater. If I take the Rural District of Omagh, it is, if I may say so, more glaring. Take Athenree, 72 per cent.; Beragh, 45 per cent.; Carrickmore, 96 per cent.; Carryglass, 62 per cent.; Clanabogan, 54 per cent.; Creggan, 45 per cent.; Crocknaboy, 85 per cent.; Derrybard, 46 per cent.; Dervaghroi, 45 per cent.; Draughton, 63 per cent.; and so on?—All the money of the agricultural committee is apportioned according to the valuation and each district as far as possible. The county committee spend the money on that basis in each district. For instance, Cookstown Union, in the matter of nominations of mare and premiums of bulls, got so many according to the valuation.

38023. And the higher the valuation the larger the grant?—Certainly.

38024. Therefore the richer the Union the larger the benefits?—Certainly.

38025. And it benefits according to the proportion of grant from the district?—I hold that for the poorer districts it is not the duty of the richer farmers to be taxed to help the people in the congested districts. That is a matter altogether for the Government. Any aid they get should come from the Government direct.

38026. I quite agree, but let me suggest this. Do not you think it would be more equitable if the poorer districts got a larger grant from the Department of Agriculture, and the richer districts got a smaller grant?—But as it stands now, if the system is as you describe it, the richer the district the larger the grant, and the poorer the district the smaller the contribution of the Department. Do not you think that if the grant was given in inverse ratio it would be more equitable?—That is a matter for the Department, and I think their principle is that they do aid in that way in what are known as the congested counties. They do get a larger amount than the richer counties in proportion to the valuation, because if we contribute £1 of rates we get 25*s.* of grant, and there are other counties get 30*s.*

38027. Yes, and let me suggest to you that I think in Mayo or Roscommon you won't find, or in Sligo, you won't find a union that will produce such figures as Omagh produces?—I have not looked into the figures.

38028. Have you looked into the figures for Cookstown?—Not in detail.

38029. Ballynasollus 81 per cent. under £10; Beaghmore, 87 per cent.; Killeenan, 96 per cent.; Munterevlin, 74 per cent.; Oaklands, 70 per cent.; Pomeroy, 74 per cent.?—But even the valuations are lower you will find the people are better off than parts of Sligo with a higher valuation.

38030. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—About that matter of subsidy from the Department, as I understand it, the subsidy depends on the county contribution?—Yes.

38031. It is your own county committee that makes an arrangement to allocate the subsidy in proportion to the amount of the rate from the different districts?—Certainly.

38032. You would agree that the result is that while the rich districts are higher rated they get a larger subsidy?—No. The principle that we have followed in the county committee in allocating the various schemes is that the poorer districts have special attention paid to them, and bulls have been placed, and boars in the districts as far as possible, where we can get them taken up.

38033. You would expect that within each rural district the poorer districts would receive better treatment than the richer districts of that rural district?—Certainly, and they do, as far as County Tyrone County Committee is concerned.

38034. More than that, Mr. Crawford. Would not you think it right that as there are supplemental schemes in the various districts in the West of Ireland there should be also supplemental schemes here?—I quite agree, but I hold that it is the Department or the Government should do it, not the other ratepayers in the same county.

38035. And would you think that there should be some fresh start made to try to have a category of prizes for the very numerous classes of low valuation—under £6 or £5?—It might be worth a trial, but you won't get competition. What they want is education.

38036. Mr. Kavanagh.—They cannot compete at shows?—No.

38037. Encouragement for drainage, prizes for drainage might be carried out?—Yes.

38038. Mr. O'Kelly.—You give bail to each union for the money raised in the union for agricultural purposes?—Yes; as far as possible. Practically it amounts to that.

38039. Do you err on the side of generosity to these unions in making the returns?—Yes. We have special animals, over and above the ordinary animals, placed in these poorer districts. I think at present there are three, but the secretary will give you fuller information.

38040. And the money raised in the richer districts is allocated for those districts?—Of course it all goes into one fund.

38041. I know the procedure perfectly well, but for every £1 raised in the poorer districts there is £1 5*s.* of grant, and consequently the richer districts get far and away more than the poorer districts. That stands to reason?—As far as possible the money has been sent to the poorer districts. As far as the committee can do so the money has been sent into the poorer districts.

Mr. John Doris.—Might I supplement that by saying that the reason the poorer districts do not avail themselves of the superior bulls is that the agricultural committee insist on their purchase at one of these shows, and paying £40 before they would get a premium, and the people were unable to invest £40 in a bull.

38043. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That condition was not possible for the poorer people?

Mr. John Doris.—No.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-SIXTH PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, 27TH MAY, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK A.M.,

At the Hall, Gortin, County Tyrone.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. PETER CLARKE examined.

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Mr Peter Clarke

38044. Mr. KAVANAGH (*in the chair*).—You are representing what body?—Strabane No. 1 Rural District Council.

38045. And where do you reside?—Plumbridge.

38046. You did not hand in any statement of your evidence, Mr. Clarke?—I did, but perhaps it was late. I will explain that.

38047. We have not got it?—Well, the explanation of that is this, that the Strabane Rural District Council as a rule hold a meeting on the second Tuesday of each month, and as a consequence this official document was delayed from the 11th to the 19th, and I had only from the 19th up to the present to make a statement with regard to the twenty electoral divisions of which this district is composed, and when I had it made I sent the abstract up to Mr. Callan by Friday's post.

38048. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Up to Dublin?—Yes, to Dawson-street, Dublin. It could not be in his hands of course. He was in Omagh.

38049. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Perhaps you would give us just a short sketch, as we have a great number of witnesses?—I will compress it as much as possible. Perhaps you will permit me just to use my notes. This district that I represent consists of twenty electoral divisions. The area of the whole is 136,992 acres 0 roods 39 perches. The population in 1901 was 25,396, and the total valuation £69,276 9*s*. The population in 1891 was 27,524, which shows a diminution in the ten years of 2,128. According to the instructions I was only to deal with the very poor divisions, and on examining the twenty electoral divisions I selected seven. Those I selected were Lislea, Plumbridge, Glenroan, Glenchiel, Mount Hamilton, Stranagalwilly, and Loughash. The Lislea division is largely mountainous. About 45 per cent. of it has been reclaimed by the tenants. The remainder consists of heather and grazing. The area of it is 6,807 acres 0 roods 18 perches, and the valuation is £1,154 16*s*., and the population 798. This gives £1 8*s*. 9*d*. per capita.

38050. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is the valuation per head?—Yes.

38051. When the Act of 1891 was passed the valuation per head stood at £1 9*s*. 2*d*.?—Consequently that would suffice to have it scheduled.

38052. Mr. O'KELLY.—But the Act requires a further condition, that 20 per cent. of the population should live in the electoral division, and that shuts out many of those who have a claim upon the benefits of the Board, if I may say so?—Well, the most part of the soil is not very productive, and as a consequence the farmers save a large quantity of turf during the summer months, which they dispose of in the neighbouring towns, Strabane and Newtownstewart. And as the roads are very hilly and unprotected by hedges the farmers endure great hardships. Any person looking at the map sees at the valley of Glenelly that either bank of the river rises to a great height, and in some places it rises 2,239 feet above sea level, the highest mountain in our division.

38053. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where does the district lie with reference to where we are now sitting?—It lies west of this.

38054. Towards the west?—Just between Newtownstewart and the border. It goes within half a mile on the other side of the river. You noticed, of course, along the way that the roads are hilly. Although it is a good road from Glennock out, further on towards Plumbridge direction the roads are hilly and not protected by hedges, and the Strabane road particularly, and it is difficult for any man to go across the mountain with a load of turf in the winter time. The only industry in the place is sewing underclothing. There is a valuable sandstone quarry which if worked up would prove remunerative. Specimens of it can be seen in the new Roman Catholic Church, Plumbridge. Drainage is very much needed in the district, and if there would be a few arterial drains opened up to give farmers some opportunity of running field drains into it, it would be a great boon to the place. The average height above sea level would be 700 feet.

38055. What class of drainage do you say is required?—Arterial drains, I think; two or three of them, and that, my lord, would give an outlet for the main drains to be put into them.

38056. If the arterial drainage were properly constructed, would the tenants themselves be willing to do the field drainage?—Well, they are very poor, and they would scarcely. In some cases they would and in some cases they would not.

38057. Would a loan to them on reasonable terms be a sufficient inducement?—I think it would my lord, that is if the rate of interest would not be too high.

38058. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Was this land well-drained at one time?—No, never.

38059. In passing along I thought I saw marks of places that were drained, but that unfortunately are choked up a good deal. In passing through the country do you not see evidences of field drains which are evidently stopped up now?—No, there are no evidences in this district, so far as I know.

38060. You think if arterial drainage were opened up, field drainage would follow?—I do, because it is impossible to drain the land without having a proper outlet.

38061. There is no doubt that drainage is very badly wanted in this country?—No doubt of it.

38062. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are you aware that the Commission which sat on drainage recommended that arterial drains should be opened by a public authority?—I was not aware of that fact, but I think it would be the better course.

38063. Mr. O'KELLY.—You are aware that it would be impossible for local bodies to undertake the enormous expense that would be involved in arterial drainage?—It would be impossible, because they are too poor. Many of the tenantry in this division have to get loans from the loan fund.

38064. I notice that 77 per cent. of the holdings of Lislea are under £10 valuation. What would be the size of those holdings?—I did not expect that question, but in Ballynasollis the area is 925 acres and the population is 71; I think it would be about 11 acres for that townland.

38065. Would that population represent twenty

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families?—Well about that, perhaps it might be more.

38066. Would they have forty or fifty acres each?—No, not in that case, but only about twelve acres rough and smooth; 975 acres divided by seventy-one gives twelve.

38067. I mean each holder, not the population, but the heads of the family?—Oh, yes, if we take the number as twenty, but I did not go into that.

38068. Is it mountain land?—Yes, certainly, as I have described it. Here would be a glaring case. Crocknaclady has an area of 374 acres 1 rood 2 perches, and a population of fifty-six, and in that there would be something like six acres per unit, and the valuation is £40. It is in the same electoral division, Lislea.

38069. Mr. KAVANAGH.—At all events you recommend drainage?—I recommend drainage.

38070. Is there any other recommendation you can lay before us?—Well, I was going to recommend in the end, after dealing with the divisions generally. I will take up the next division, and you might have some questions to ask with regard to this. The next division is Plumbridge. That is also a mountainous division. Some of the mountains rise to a greater height than they do in Lislea. A good deal of land is also reclaimed cutaway bog land. The holdings are small and in rundale. Perhaps you may not understand what is meant by rundale.

38071. Oh, yes, that has been thoroughly explained?—This arrangement, as you are aware, involves a great deal of extra trouble, because the buildings cannot be suitably placed, and the children are kept at home to herd these small little plots. The parents are unable to hire herds, and the education of our district suffers very much from that cause, and the compulsory education scheme is a great hardship to them. It is very hard to make some of them send them out, and I consider that is a great drawback in Ireland.

38072. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It is very easy to find a reasonable plea for absence?—There is sure to be a reasonable plea. The area is 5,591a. 2r. 21p. and the population is 872. The valuation is £1,674 2*s.*

38073. Would it be that that electoral division is not, like Lislea, poor all over but in special places?—I will just explain. In this electoral division the village of Plumbridge is situated. There are fifteen shopkeepers in the village, eleven publicans, and owing to their position and so forth, the valuations are much higher than what they would be in the other rural district. There are as good houses in the country whose valuation is only £4 as houses in the village of Plumbridge whose valuation is £8 10*s.* Another disturbing factor in this Plumbridge electoral division is that there are two parochial houses. One of them was occupied by the late Father Magee and the other by Father M'Goarty. This parochial house, Father M'Goarty's, is valued at £17 5*s.* The other is in a different townland. The parochial houses are situate in two townlands, and the valuation of that other house is £13 10*s.*, making up to £31 for two houses alone in it. The average valuation of the houses in Plumbridge is £5 10*s.* to £9 10*s.*, and a house in the country within a mile or two of the place has a valuation of £5 10*s.*

38074. Are there large farmers in the district?—No.

38075. What raises the valuation? It is not merely the two parochial houses?—Oh, yes, and the houses in the village.

38076. Mr. O'KELLY.—Your object would be to exclude the valuation of houses in the town in order to reduce the high valuation of the country?—Yes. There is also another building, a manse, and the valuation is very high, and this would cause a great variation. If we would exclude these the place would be more congested than other places. This is an exceptional case with regard to this townland. The fact is that it is a very poor place, and the most of the people are all in the loan fund. I called upon an auctioneer in the town the other day to see how they stood, a Mr. Houston, and he took an extract out of his book which showed that he had out in bills, according to the book, £3,991 19*s.* 9*d.* and in mortgages £1,445 16*s.* 1*d.*

38077. Mr. O'KELLY.—Is this a private loan office?—This is the auctioneer.

38078. He lends this money himself?—He carries out auctions and advances money and has bills.

38079. It is his own private speculation?—Yes.

38080. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is a small area?—Yes.

38081. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is the interest charged on those advances?—From what I heard I understand that he charges 5 per cent. in the first place for the sale. For getting the money cashed I am told he charges another 5; and if you go to renew the bill it will be another shilling in the pound.

38082. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is an accommodation to the people?—Yes, at an exorbitant rate. The next division, Glenroan electoral division, is in the same parish. It is mountainous and cold. The inclination of both sides of the valley is still more steep. It is hilly and cold, but there might be a few fertile holms along the water. The area is 5,033a. 2r. 19p. and the population 575. The valuation is £987 15*s.*, something like £1 12*s.* per capita. The population in 1891 was 647 and in 1901 it was 575; that is a decrease of 72 in the decadal period. This, of course, is owing to emigration. They could not live in the place. The roads are also very hilly, and owing to the configuration of the ground the most skilled engineer could scarcely understand the ground. There is another thing too: There are two main roads, one on either side of the river. The principal one is the road leading from Strabane to Draperstown, Magherafelt, and Belfast; and it opened up the place, and out of this road the other road sprang up in the place. Generally speaking, of course they are stop-ended roads and fourth class roads, and in this division that I am talking about the highest class of roads is second class and the rest third and fourth class roads. In one townland that I analysed the area was 929a. 1r. 27p., the population 112, and the valuation £85 2*s.*, giving a valuation per capita of 15*s.* 2¼*d.* The next townland is even more glaring. The area is 2,152a. 0r. 31p. and the population 237, with a valuation of £66 8*s.*, which gives a rate per capita of 5*s.* 7*d.*

38083. Mr. KELLY.—That is Glenroan electoral division?—Yes. The only industry here is sewing also. And the next division is Glenchiel.

38084. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What kind of sewing?—Underclothing, my lord. Glenchiel is also mountainous, and the soil is of very inferior quality. The area is 8,159a. 1r. 2p., the population 774, and the valuation £1,126 17*s.*, giving a rate of £1 9*s.* per capita.

38085. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do they get a market for their produce—is it Belfast?—Well, in this case, and in these particular divisions of Glenroan and Glenchiel, when they are going to get produce to market, the principal markets are Cookstown, Omagh, and Strabane. The night before they go one of the family must sit up till one o'clock in order to waken the boys to go to Strabane. They get up and get their horses and go across over the roads so as to be there at eight o'clock in the morning, and when the markets are over it will be late in the evening, and it will be breaking day next day when they will be back in this division; so that is practically nearly two days and two nights they are out on the job; and the roads are such, owing to the hilly nature of them and so on, that the District Council cannot improve them.

38086. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where does Glenchiel lie from Gortin?—It lies north-east.

38087. Towards which of the towns?—Draperstown. It runs up the valley. I have a map here which will show you (*produced*). As there may be other witnesses I give this evidence only generally on behalf of the District Council. The next division is Mount Hamilton, one of the most mountainous in the county, in which are the Sperrin Mountains, one of the peaks of which rises to 2,230 feet above sea level. Snow lies there for a great length of time during the winter. It is only lately they commenced to put in potatoes there, and practically the snow is nearly all the winter months on those peaks. It is a very large place, with an area of 12,618a. 0r. 33p. The population is 420 and the valuation is £725 10*s.*, an average per acre of 1*s.* 1¾*d.* The land also is very inferior.

38088. Nearly all the holdings in that electoral division are under £10 valuation?—Yes, my lord. Of course there are some of them larger ones, but nearly all are of that kind. Stranagalwilly is the next division in Donagheady parish. The area is 10,525a. 1r. 11p.; the valuation is £935 7*s.* and the population 803, gives a rate for each individual of £1 3*s.* 3*d.* It is largely mountainous, but in this division there is one good thing. Limestone is very abundant in the

mountains along, and there is scarcely a part of the division in which you could not get limestone, and there are bogs abundant in it too, but in other ways the soil is generally poor and cheap.

38089. One hundred and seventy-six of the occupiers are under £4 valuation and 570 additional under £10 valuation?—Yes.

38090. And comparatively few beyond that?—Yes.

38091. What do you suggest as a means of improving the condition of the place—but perhaps you will come to that later?—Well, with regard to Stranagalwilly, that is the one we are on, what I would suggest would be this. There are limestone quarries very abundant there, and Cookstown is the only other limestone quarry that we have in the district. There is no limestone to be found in a range of thirty-four miles in a straight line; and it would be well if these quarries would be opened up and the limestone burned, or if the farmers carted it over here to Greencastle and this place and got it crushed; but if it was crushed it would not be so active on the soil as if it was in the caustic state. It would be well if this industry would be set up in the place. And there is another thing. The peat industry could be set up too, and I would suggest the propriety of opening an arterial drain in Stranagalwilly district. There is a low-lying portion of it, and one part of it could be drained in the Plumbridge direction and the other portion of it could be drained in the Donemana direction, and it could be opened up. It is just like a quagmire going along. It would drain the land on both sides, and this bog could be converted into meadows.

38092. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there enough demand for lime to get a limestone quarry opened?—Yes, the demand for lime would be enormous.

38093. Is it used in top-dressing in this country?—Yes, but it would be used to a greater extent if the facilities were better. If the inland portion of the country from these quarries could be opened up along here to join with Cookstown, then we would have limestone at either end of the line.

38094. What do you call opening up?—By means of a light railway or something of that kind. In that case the farmers of the central portion could either go to Cookstown or to this place, because they have no other limestone in any other place.

38095. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The light railway would bring the lime down to them?—Yes.

38096. And before it is limed you would have the land drained?—I would, because lime without drainage is of no use.

38097. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What do you pay for lime by the barrel?—11*s.* 6*d.* a ton I pay.

38098. You do not count it by the barrel?—If you count it by the barrel they charge 1*s.* 6*d.* in Cookstown.

38099. I understand there are two sizes of barrels, and that is the larger size of barrel?—That is what I understand, the larger.

38100. How many barrels would you carry in a horse load?—I would rather go on what I am practically acquainted with. I am not so well acquainted with the Cookstown district as the Strabane district, but I heard some of the carters in the parish say that something like five barrels would be a heavy load, an extreme load.

38101. That is the large barrels you are talking of?—I am practically acquainted with it in the case of Strabane.

38102. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Chairman suggests to you that there may be some variety in the measure that you call a barrel. What is the weight of the barrel?—I could not tell you. I think the ton would be the better standard.

38103. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is the large barrel. But you think there would be demand enough to get a limestone quarry industry established if the country was opened up by a light railway?—Yes.

38104. Has that been brought at all before the Commission that is sitting on the railways of Ireland?—Well, I am not aware. I saw it reported in some of the daily papers that Dr. Todd, of Derry, suggested the practicability of opening a light railway from Donemana to Cookstown, and another suggestion was a railway from Castlederg to Pettigo, and another connection in the Derry direction to join Dungiven with Draperstown. Now, the only other electoral division is Loughash. That is a very poor district. The area is 6,928a. 1r. 9p. and the valuation £1,202 15*s.* The population is 883, and the valuation unit is £1 7*s.* 2*d.* Limestone is very abundant in this district, also lead and silver ore, but all these places there abound with lime. Well, in Loughash the population in 1881 was 1,107 and in 1901 it was 883, showing a decrease of 234 in twenty years. In Stranagalwilly electoral division the population in 1881 was 979 and in 1901 it was 803, a decrease of 176. In Mount Hamilton in 1881 the population was 639, in 1901 it was 420, a decrease of 219. In Glenchiel in 1881 the population was 1,004; in 1901 it was 774, a decrease of 230. In Glenroan in 1881 the population was 735 and in 1901 it was 575, a decrease of 160. In Plumbridge in 1881 the population was 1,192 and in 1901 it was 872, a decrease of 320. In Lislea in 1881 the population was 1,130; in 1901 it was 798, a decrease of 332. I think I would not be doing justice altogether to the Council that I have the honour to represent if I were to omit the opportunity of a certain thing I want to bring under your notice. There are some industries—of course prosperous Ulster could not be without having some industries—in Sion Mills. In Altaclady and East Urney electoral divisions Messrs. Herdman have 1,200 hands employed, and they get wages there from 8*s.* 6*d.* to £2 per week. I merely mention this; but there was another thing that struck me forcibly when I was analysing it, regarding the population of these two divisions. The factory is situated in Altaclady, and the other division of East Urney comes near it, so that many of the population are working in the mills, and the population of these two electoral divisions has increased while the population of the other eighteen divisions has decreased, and I think that would be in consequence of the steady work in the mills. I mention this to show that if there was work in the place there would not be so much depression.

38105. There being a decrease in one case and an increase in the other, you think they have migrated from one to the other?—No, no.

38106. How do you account for it?—By the steady work in the mills.

38107. But where do they come from—that is what I mean?—They remain there.

38108. Mr. O'KELLY.—How long are those mills going?—I know the place forty years. I could give you the numbers if it were necessary.

38109. And they earn from 8*s.* 6*d.* to £2 a week?—Yes.

38110. Now, about how much do the girls earn per week?—I take it that it is at least 8*s* 6*d*.. The work is divided into five or six sections. At the entrance they get 8*s.* 6*d.*, and it runs up to a maximum of £2.

38111. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do some of the workers come every day from Strabane?—Some of them do, my lord; but that is another electoral division. And I think if there were some industry like that established it would be a help to a number of people in the country.

38112. Your point is that the establishment of a big industry like that at Sion Mills has a beneficial effect on a considerable area all round?—Yes.

38113. In the way of giving employment?—Yes.

38114. And if that could be initiated in the poorer districts, even on a small scale, it would be a useful improvement?—That is the conclusion I come to, my lord.

38115. Or any industry instituted that would bring employment to the homes of the people?—Yes; such as homespuns, or things of that kind.

38116. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Has it stopped emigration round about there?—It has, certainly.

38117. They stay at home instead of going to America?—Yes; because they think they would not be as well paid. They are much better paid than they would be in Scotland, for instance.

38118. Is there any migratory labour to Scotland or England for harvesting?—Yes, there is; and not only for that, but it is the poverty of the place that causes them to go. In these particular places round about Plumbridge and Glencoppagh, for instance, some of the parents of the children have to go during the summer months to England and Scotland to earn money to support the children at home.

38119. Is there any employment for men in these Sion Mills?—Oh, yes; it is not confined to females altogether. Of course, there are engineers, mechanics, and so on.

38120. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In continuation of the Chairman's question, do you know the proportion of the workers that would be men?—My lord, I did not go into that.

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38121. Would the employees mainly be women?—Well, I think they would, from what I saw of them on going out. But I am only giving a general answer. It was only the rate of wages I went into.

38122. Mr. O'Kelly.—Is there a rate struck in that district for educational and technical instruction purposes?—There is; a penny in the £.

38123. Have the small farmers under £10 valuation derived any benefit from that expenditure?—I will answer you as to No. 1 District.

38124. Can you tell me what proportion of the money raised by the local Technical Education Committee and the money sent as an equivalent grant by the Department reaches the small men of this county?—In the divisions that I quoted there I do not think one penny reaches them at all. They have the pleasure of paying the rate without deriving any benefit from it at all.

38125. You represent Strabane Rural District No. 1?—Yes.

38126. Can you tell me in what way Strabane Rural District No. 1 is benefited by the application of this money?—Well, those divisions that I mentioned there derive no benefit whatever. The only people I see that have had any benefit from it are the itinerant lecturers, who gave four lectures, and the instructress in poultry, who gave four lectures. In other words, they can teach the whole science of farming in four lectures, so far as tillage and live stock and so on, and as concerns poultry-keeping. They can teach it all in four lectures. That is all we got in those places. We had no experimental plots or demonstration plots. There was a shorthorn pedigree bull introduced into the place recently; that died. So that the whole thing is a sham with regard to these electoral divisions.

38127. You are a farmer yourself?—Yes.

38128. As a practical farmer, what is your opinion of the present value of the itinerant instruction?—I value it as nothing. It is very good to get the farmers assembled in a hall, and describe up-to-date methods; but they say, "It is all bosh; we know all these things ourselves." If you want to do anything you should begin at the beginning. Begin with the youth. Establish model farms in which the science and practice of agriculture can be efficiently taught, and then you will have a class of farmers to make; but to train adult farmers now is, I think, rather late in the day.

38129. Mr. Kavanagh.—But would not you approve of demonstration plots?—Yes.

38130. You could see that?—Yes.

38131. But you do not believe so much in the instruction?—No.

38132. Mr. O'Kelly.—Who derives most advantage from this expenditure?—I think round about Cookstown and the Tullyhog country, and round about Coagh and Dungannon.

38133. I will put the question in a different way. What class of people in the county derive most benefit from this expenditure?—If I went into that I would be merely going on political lines.

38134. We do not know politics—at present at any rate?—I could not separate politics in this matter.

38135. I am talking now of those who benefit most from this expenditure. I am talking merely of large farmers, irrespective of politics. I think you will find a Nationalist farmer who is a large farmer is as selfish as a large Unionist farmer?—I even grant that; but where the majority is either Unionist or Nationalist that affects the question.

38136. I am not talking of Unionism or Nationalism, but my whole object in putting the question is to elicit your view as a farmer. I merely ask you what class of people in this county, no matter what their politics are, derive most benefit, in your view, from this expenditure. If you say you do not know I will accept that as an answer.

38137. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Perhaps you do not quite see the drift of the question at this moment, but you could answer it, I am sure, if you saw the drift of it. Mr. O'Kelly means to ask you whether it is the small farmer or the large farmer?—It is the large farmer, my lord. Of course, he has more influence.

38138. Mr. O'Kelly.—Then, your view would be that those who need the paternal attention of a body of the kind do not receive it, and that those who are comparatively well able to look after themselves derive most benefit from these schemes?—Yes.

Mr. Michael Rafferty examined.

Mr. Michael Rafferty.

38139. Mr. Kavanagh.—Where do you live, Mr. Rafferty?—In Carrickmore.

38140. You represent the Omagh Rural District Council?—Yes.

38141. And you have prepared a *precis* of your evidence. Read it, and we will ask you questions as you go along?—My evidence principally relates to the Carrickmore portion of the rural district, and I have made inquiries as to the valuation of four electoral divisions at this end of the district, which are as follows:—Athenry, £3,223; Carrickmore, £1,508; Creggan, £711; Loughmacrory, £1,102. I have also inquired from the Census Department as to the population of these electoral divisions, and find it to be as follows:—Athenry, 1,185; Carrickmore, 1,092; Creggan, 662; Loughmacrory, 849. The greater portion of Athenry is of a small valuation, but a couple of townlands near the town of Carrickmore increase it considerably, and make the average fairly high. I am well acquainted with the position of the tenants on the Sir Hugh H. Stewart estate, which comprises the electoral divisions I have mentioned, and I know that the tenants on this estate are of a poor class, and have to depend, to a very large extent, on assistance received from members of their families, either in America or in England and Scotland, for their support, and to help them to discharge their rent. There has been a great deal of emigration in these parts of the country, and nearly all the young men and women leave it. The management of the estate has been for some years past in the hands of an agent of the Gresham Insurance Company (who are incumbrancers), and the tenants are treated harshly by this agent. The following are some instances:—First, when a tenant applies to the Land Commission to have a second judicial rent fixed on his holding he is immediately served with a civil bill process for any rent which might be due. Secondly, where tenants who are in arrears were evicted on the "eviction-made-easy system" afterwards they or some members of their families were reinstated at a raised rent, and thereby constituted future tenants, and unable subsequently to gain the benefits of the Land Acts. Thirdly, where farms were divided by a tenant amongst members of his family by will the agent generally consented to such division, but raised the rent on the portions, so that the total was greater than the original rent.

38142. Was there much sub-division among the tenants?—Not to any extent.

38143. You do mention that there were certain instances of it?—Certain instances, but not to a great extent, but that fact is a part of the system which has been prevalent on the estate. Arrears accumulated, and of course the poor people were not able to pay the arears, and the consequence was that the agent consented in some cases that supposing the rent was £5 he would consent that they should undertake for the next fifteen years to become future tenants on the condition that they paid £7 or £6.

38144. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where is that estate?—It is the estate of Sir Hugh Stewart, at Loughmacrory, Creggan, Carrickmore, and Athenry.

38145. And you have indicated to us that the existence of arrears acted as a deterrent to prevent tenants from having second term rents fixed?—Yes; to a great extent.

38146. Mr. Kavanagh.—The sub-division was only among members of the family?—Only among members of the family.

38147. There is not much sub-division in the way of selling the tenants' interest?—Not much. In some instances it occurs, but not much, but in case of selling in some instances of course, the agent consents to the farmer selling a portion of his land, but in

that case, the purchaser generally pays a higher rent, and the two rents together are much higher than the original rent, and the consequence is that although the Land Courts have been in existence for a long time, in that part of the country I believe the total income of the landlord has never decreased because, though in some cases they have got a fair reduction and are fairly well off, in others the rents were allowed to stand, and in a great many cases, in fact, they were raised. The tenants on this estate were offered, some years ago, terms of sale, which were based on the calculation of 18 years' purchase, but since the year 1903 the agent's demands have been based on a 27 years' purchase. The only industry in this part of the district is one of the Peat Moss Litter Company, who are beside the railway station at Carrickmore, but employ only a small number. A stone quarry for road metal of the best quality is situated in this district, and it was proposed by the County Council of Tyrone to open it up, but owing to the exorbitant price demanded by the landlord's representative it had to be abandoned. There is a great necessity for a road through the division of Creggan, and a proposal for this purpose was bought before the Rural District Council, when the County Surveyor for the norther division of the county stated that there was not an area in the county so much in want of such a road as this, but owing to the poor class who require this road it was not carried out. I am aware that considerable sums of money are sent by members of families of tenants in this district to assist them, as I have often cashed American drafts and money orders from England and Scotland. I have been in communication with the Congested Districts Board for Ireland and the Estates Commissioners as to the purchasing of the estate of Sir Hugh H. Stewart, but up to the present neither of these bodies have seen their way to interfere. Since the Gresham Insurance Company took over Sir H. H. Stewart's Estate the rents of the town tenants have been doubled and in some instances increased almost five-fold.

38148. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In Carrickmore?—The town tenants in Carrickmore.

38149. In that electoral division the number of occupiers with holdings under £4 valuation is 606, and under £10 valuation an additional 317, and over £10 valuation in this electoral division there are only 51 holdings?—I believe that is correct, my lord.

38150. You will not be surprised then to know, if you have not adverted to it already, that the Poor Law Valuation in Carrickmore electoral division is only £1 7*s.* 5*d.* per head?—Yes; in Creggan electoral division, £1 1*s.* 5*d.*; in Loughmacrory division, £1 5*s.* 11*d.*; and in Athenry, £2 14*s.* 5*d.* The explanation of that is that in Athenry there are large holdings, Colonel Alexander's and Davidson's and Johnston's, and there is a great valuation on them, and there are large houses that send the valuation away altogether above the average. But if you take out one or two townlands in Athenry you will find that many of the townlands of Athenry are the same as the other three electoral divisions of Creggan, Carrickmore, and Loughmacrory.

38151. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You mentioned a stone quarry. Is it limestone?—There is limestone in the district, and this quarry I refer to is, perhaps, one of the best whinstone quarries. The Tyrone County Surveyor inspected this several times and made a report to the council to obtain this quarry for road metal for metalling the roads of the district, and the tenant who owns the place, so far as his interest was concerned, was willing to part with it at a reasonable price, but the landlord was exorbitant and wanted £100 per acre for the stone, and the council thought in their judgment and wisdom that it would not be a wise transaction to pay such a sum.

38152. What property is that?—Sir Hugh Stewart's.

38153. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Has much land been sold to the tenants in that area?—No, my lord, I believe none at all. They have been applying several times, and 27 years' purchase is demanded.

38154. The demand has gone up since the 1903 Act?—Yes, considerably. They were willing to take 18 years' purchase before.

38155. On what rents were they willing to take 18 years' purchase—first term rents, I suppose?—First term rents.

38156. At all events, they were the current rents at the time?—They were the current rents at that time.

38157. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And the 27 years' purchase would be on second term rents?—Yes.

38158. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What remedy would you have to suggest for those 606 small holders who are under £4 valuation in the Carrickmore electoral division?—I think if the stone quarry was opened up—and there is a limestone quarry in the district too—it would be of considerable benefit.

38159. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And it would give employment?—Yes; it would give employment in the district, and I happen to be connected with an emigration agency, and I know of my own knowledge that the people, if they could get employment at home, would remain at home.

38160. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there any grass land that could be acquired by any public body?—A very small quantity of it, just what the landlords use.

38161. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And all that, you state, is under cultivation at the present moment?—Almost, except the mountainous portion. Of course there are five or six evicted farms in the place.

38162. In whose hands are those at the present moment?—In the landlords' hands.

38163. That is a matter for the Estates Commissioners of course?—Yes.

38164. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If that peat industry succeeded on a large scale the employment it would give would be very useful for the sons of farmers in the electoral division?—Very useful, my lord, and more so in the division called Creggan, where peat is even more plentiful, and in the same division, Creggan, there is a very wide area without any road, and the largest area in the county, at least in the Omagh rural district, according to the County Surveyor. By the want of a road in the Creggan electoral division they are put to great inconvenience.

38165. In that division alone the number of small holdings is very large—280 under £4 and 351 under £10; and only 30 above £10?—Yes, and I expect, my lord, and I hope and trust, you will find your way to schedule this part of the country to the Congested Districts Board as a congested area, since the tenants are in a very miserable state and have no means of improving their position.

Rev. JOHN M'CONALOGUE examined.

38166. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are the Parish Priest of Termonamongan?—Yes.

38167. What district are you from?—I am from Castlederg Poor Law Division, Termonamongan, and my evidence will be rather general, dealing with the whole mountainous district extending from the border of Donegal on to the County Derry. I think it is all very much alike, and I believe that in addition to the other districts, in which the Congested Districts Board has recently established a beneficial system of help, there are also districts of a different description equally needing their aid, if the Board had larger power and more money to dispose of, areas where the land is so poor that it will not support the population required to cultivate it; and I think such areas should be scheduled as congested, and put under the control of the Congested Districts Board; and for this purpose it would be necessary to widen the scope of the definition of a congested district, and also to amend the law as to the time of scheduling such congested areas. I am aware that this Commission cannot legislate, but only recommend, and I would take the liberty of suggesting an amended definition of a congested district that I think would take in these mountainous districts, which are like the belt of high land extending from the County Donegal boundary well into the County Derry. The condition of the population of this extensive tract is much alike all over. Agriculture is, I may say, the main industry. The soil is, for the most part, extremely poor, and gives a very inadequate return for the amount of labour expended on it; and the land where tilled will in a couple or three years, go out of cultivation, and return to its original

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wild state, except the cultivation is kept up continuously, and is not fitted for laying out in grass land, like the fertile land down in the valley, and the climate is so bad that it is only in an exceptional year that the people can manage to get in their crops in anything like seasonable time. It is only a person dwelling in a country-side like this that can speak with the accuracy derived from experience. For the last ten years I have been living in this district, and I have an idea of it now that I had not before. This present year it has been almost impossible for a great number of the people to get in their crops in anything like time. Only last Friday I saw a number of people trying to plant their potatoes. The result is that the crops do not mature, and that the labour expended in cultivating them is for the most part lost. We have the people labouring, and the result is so poor that they are labouring in vain. And the people of this whole mountainous district, though industrious, have a very hard struggle to exist; and as the result of their own labour, and the labour of those who have gone before them, is sunk in the improvement of their holdings, these people cling on to the land even when the situation is most desperate. I am connected with the parish of Termonamongan, which about fairly illustrates the condition of the whole mountainous district. The area of the parish is 45,398 acres, the valuation is £7,105, and the population at the last Census was 4,252. According to Lewis's Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, the population in 1837 was 7,253, showing a decrease of 3,001 in sixty-four years. If the population was anything like what it was seventy years ago this parish would easily come under the present definition of congestion, and I think it is too hard that because the population has fallen away this parish should be penalised. But it is excluded, and the reason that it is excluded is simply owing to the present definition of congestion. The fewer the people the higher will be the valuation *per capita*. I maintain that population alone is not the true test of the necessity of any particular area. The poor quality of the soil, the climate, the remoteness of transit facilities, and the absence of any suitable industry should, I think, be taken into consideration. By this same authority (Lewis) it is stated that less than a quarter of the parish of Termonamongan was under cultivation, and I believe there was more of the land in the parish cultivated seventy years ago than now, as you see from the homesteads and all that; and, of course, some land was reclaimed, but more has gone out of cultivation than I believe was reclaimed; and the trouble now is that the people are too few to cultivate the land, and yet there are more people than the land will support. I can safely say that the parish is in a deplorable state financially. Three-fourths of the occupiers are hopelessly sunk in debt. I have very grave fears for the immediate future. The situation seems to be hopeless now. The parish of Longfield is situated much in the same way as Termonamongan. The combined area of the two parishes is 79,015 acres, and there is no railway through the parishes, though the parishes have to pay a guarantee for the Castlederg Tramway. The description Lewis gives of Termonamongan is that it is deeply secluded, and the seclusion of the people is as great now as it was seventy years ago; and the same description applies to the parish of Longfield. Termonamongan is, I may say, a type of all the other parishes comprised within this zone. Except where the Great Northern Railway cuts it, between Strabane and Omagh, the whole district of over 200,000 acres is cut off from railway facilities; and the definition that I suggest would take the land alone and leave out the buildings, because the buildings were erected, and they are maintained at the cost of the occupiers, and are rather a tax on their resources than a source of income to them, and I think the valuation of the land alone is the more reliable test. And as to the electoral division, I think it is not a fair unit for the definition of a congested district. Sometimes it would be as difficult to get an electoral division scheduled as a whole parish. For instance, in Termonamongan we have electoral divisions eight miles long, and, of course, there is a great variety of land in the district; and I would make the townland the lowest limit of the definition, and go upwards as far as necessary.

38168. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—An electoral division might easily contain a considerable number of large holdings?—Yes.

38169. Which would prevent the poorer areas within that electoral division from being scheduled?—Yes.

38170. Mr. Kavanagh.—That objection might also apply to the townland, might not it?—Well, I think not. My suggested amendment of the definition would be this, and I am not disturbing the present definition of congestion, although I am adding something to it. My suggested amendment of the definition of congested districts is as follows:—Any area, though less than a poor law electoral division and not less than a townland, where the total rateable value of the land, when divided by the number of the population, gives a sum of less than £1 10*s.* for each individual, or where the total rateable value of the land of any area, not less than a townland, if divided by the total acreage of said area gives a sum of less than 6*s.* per acre, may be declared congested, and be scheduled as such, notwithstanding any limitation as to time for scheduling, as laid down in Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891, sec. 36 (z).

38171. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Then you would make two changes?—Yes.

38172. You would reduce the area to the townland?—Yes.

38173. And you would take in an acreage standard?—Yes; and I believe, as to the quality of the land, it is the best way of determining the poor quality of the land, and I have been examining into the thing. There are seventy-two townlands in the parish I am in, and there is no land of first quality in the whole parish, and I find that the average of a townland of really rather poor quality would be 6*s.* an acre, so that I should think that when the total valuation would only average 6*s.* an acre it should be fairly considered as congested on account of the poor quality of the land.

38174. You consider that a townland should be scheduled if either of the conditions applied?—Yes.

38175. Or do you require that both should apply?—No. I would put "or." That would leave the present definition. With the change of "townland" for "electoral division" I would leave the present definition as it is. That would take in one class of areas. I would then divide the acreage into the valuation to take another, a poor class of soil.

38176. The objection which, at first sight, would occur to one with reference to that second qualification, Father M'Conalogue, would be this—that if in a townland with comparatively good holdings there was a large mountain tract, apparently that tract would bring about the scheduling of that townland?—I think it would be no great loss. I think it is an advantage to have some strong farmers in a townland or district, and if they reaped a little advantage it would be no loss.

38177. Mr. O'Kelly.—Suppose the valuation was 7*s.*, what would you do?—I think at that valuation it would be sufficient to make out a living.

38178. You think that if there was a townland in the electoral division where the valuation was over 7*s.* that townland would not answer the definition?—Yes.

38179. Have you any land in your mind's eye where the valuation is 7*s.*?—Yes.

38180. And where the people are able to maintain themselves properly?—Well, all they can do is, that they can merely exist. They cannot live.

38181. And would not your definition exclude them?—Yes. Even so, you must draw the line somewhere. I mean that it would take in this wide area of fifty miles, say, from the borders of Donegal on to the County Derry. I would rather have a large area scheduled than a smaller one; and I believe that when the whole valuation of the parish would fall within my definition I would schedule the whole parish or union of parishes.

38182. Do you not know that there are many of the worst districts in Ireland where the valuation is 10*s.*?—Oh, yes; but I would leave the present definition to cover that. I would not touch the present definition.

38183. Do you mean the definition of a congested district?—Yes; I would not touch that.

38184. I do not think your suggestion would meet the case even then, even if you have the valuation as low as 6*s.*; still, if you have not a fifth of the population, 20 per cent., resident within the electoral division you could not schedule?—But that would not be necessary. I do not go into that.

38185. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you get rid of that condition to which Mr. O'Kelly refers—

that 20 per cent. of the population should live in the electoral division?—Yes; I would get rid of that, because it is only incidental.

38186. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would not do away with the present definition. You would simply add your definition to it?—Yes; and I would change from the electoral division, and make the townland the unit.

38187. Have you worked it out at all in your district—this 6*s.* an acre definition?—I have.

38188. And you find that that would cover the poor townlands in your district?—Yes, I think so.

38189. You have actually worked it out?—Yes.

38190. You have found that the test will apply?—Yes; that it would apply to this mountain district we are talking about here now.

38191. You notice his lordship's objection might apply?—There might be some odd ones—some strong farmers—but I think that is a benefit. There would not be many.

38192. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you gone through all your notes now?—Yes, practically.

38193. Mr. O'KELLY.—The average value of all land in the County Tyrone is 9*s.*?—I will assume that. That is a reason that if it falls below it it should be scheduled.

38194. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I should like to ask you a couple of questions with reference to your interesting statement that the district which you know best and in which you are now situated suffers very much from its remoteness?—Yes.

38195. The transit facilities are wanting?—Yes.

38196. Has any scheme been proposed to improve the transit facilities?—Oh, yes, there was a scheme, but it came to nothing. There was talk of a railway from Castlederg to Pettigo, but only talk.

38197. You state that the occupiers are under a load of debt?—Yes, hopelessly so.

38198. You consider that if the area were scheduled under the Congested Districts Board, or any such body, the accruing advantages would enable the occupiers to get into a better position?—I hope so.

38199. What would be the main lines of the improvement which you would recommend?—Really, there are so many things that I can hardly state anything definitely. There are so many things required; and one thing would be—some witness here referred to it—some instruction or agricultural teaching by plots or something in that way. You require that. In the schools now the teaching of agriculture is stopped altogether, and the young people in country districts have no opportunity of getting instruction. And that is one thing.

38200. That is one of the points I was anxious to ask you on, knowing your practical experience. What would you think of this:—Would it be a good thing if one of the National schools in the parish in a central position was made a centre for teaching practical agriculture to the boys attending it from their tender years?—I think it would be an excellent thing.

38201. A system of that kind would require an agricultural college in which the teachers should be trained?—Yes, certainly.

38202. The teacher should have a practical and theoretical knowledge of agriculture?—Yes.

38203. Do you consider that the boys at such a school might learn horticulture and the light operations of agriculture from tender years without their trenching on the time that is now given to the ordinary school work?—I think they might, and it would only improve their ordinary education.

38204. Now, after beginning with that school, do you think it would be good to continue that class of education by planting down in a parish like yours of a farm instructor who would show the people what could be done by treating the soil in the best way and by turning to the best account improved breeds of stock and poultry?—That would be my idea.

38205. Would you consider that a practical agricultural course of that kind begun with tender years and going up to manhood would produce a great result?—Yes.

38206. Is there drainage also wanted?—Oh, yes, of course there is; not arterial drainage, I think, but surface drainage, and the sub-soil is very shallow in the middle of the parish. It is a parish in which there would require to be a great deal of spade labour. It is the only way the people could have any crops, and unfortunately there is not the population now to do that.

38207. What kind of houses have the people?—Fairly good. Of course they could be improved. That is one thing I would be anxious to see. I would be anxious to see it under the Parish Committee scheme. I have not any personal experience of the Congested Districts Board's working, but from what I hear with regard to housing and all that, I believe it is excellent work. I know myself that people are satisfied all over where it has been in operation, and, of course, in the adjoining parish of Pettigo and other parts of Donegal round there that are congested, the people all speak well of the Board, and they are all satisfied that to the extent of their funds they are doing a great deal of good.

38208. Under the County Scheme has your parish derived much benefit?—Not much. Those County Schemes centre themselves in more populous places. The parish generally is scattered. They centre themselves on places like Strabane and in the locality of Castlederg.

38209. Might it best be put this way, that the poorer districts require much more intensive treatment, and they receive less benefit than the richer districts?—Exactly.

Mr. JAMES MOORE examined.

38210. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You represent the parish of Donagheady?—Donagheady, and two electoral divisions, Loughash and Stranagalwilly. You have already the statistics from Mr. Clarke and I quite agree with all that he has said; but there are some things that perhaps I could submit. In Loughash there are 83 per cent.——

38211. We have a great deal of statistics in the statistical abstract for the county, which has been prepared by the secretary, so that that is a matter of repetition?—Well, with regard to the condition of the people in both these districts, the farmers are not able to support themselves. They cannot raise the rent off the land, and still support themselves and their families; and there is no work for men or boys to do in the place, and thus they are either emigrating to America or going to Scotland. This country is totally without railway facilities, and if any industries were started the products could not be brought to market economically. It is necessary then to have a railway first, and after that there are some industries that could follow. Now, we have some raw material in the district that if utilised would give employment to a good number. There is a deposit of limestone that stretches for six miles from the village of Donemana to near Plumbridge, and if we had any means of getting the burned lime conveyed we could supply all the country up to Cookstown, and this would give employment to a good many people there. We could send it also down towards Derry; but so long as there is no railway there is no use in attempting this, because the cost of carting would be too great and they could make nothing of it. Then we have some good deposits of brickclay, and if we had any means of geting the products out we could manufacture brick and draining tiles, roofing tiles, flooring tiles, and other things belonging thereto. There are certain deposits of peat in the district, and if we had any cheap means of conveyance we could start the manufacture of peat litter, &c. But till a railway is made nothing can be done of all this.

38212. All those industries depend on the laying of a railway?—Yes.

38213. But the country is very mountainous?—Yes. But there is a valley running from Donemana to Plumbridge, and on to Cookstown, almost level, and a railway could be made very easily through that valley.

38214. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The termini being Donemana and Cookstown?—Yes, something of that nature. And there are a lot of minerals likely to be found in the district, which has never been properly prospected. I believe if there were any means of doing this there would be minerals got in it which would give employment to the people. I think they have found lead and silver ore in both

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electoral divisions, and I have brought a specimen of lead ore (*produced*).

38215. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you brought this under the notice of the Board of Agriculture?—No. Here is another specimen (*produced*). That is silver.

38216. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Lead and silver are frequently got together?—Yes, frequently. I believe it is silver. I won't say distinctly; but that other is lead.

38217. Mr. O'KELLY.—Were those mines ever worked?—The mines are not open. These are taken out of rocks in the district. In fact I took them out myself so as to show what is to be had there.

38218. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You ought to send some of these up to the Board of Agriculture?—Your Board might get them sent on.

38219. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Were those mines ever opened?—No, they were never opened. They are merely just touched on the top of the rocks. It is merely to show you that these things exist in the district, and there is no means of working them, and the people have no means of getting employment unless they go to Scotland or America, but if there was a line of railway made the opening up of some of these works would give employment to a good number. Besides this, there are many parts of these districts that would benefit from planting with trees, and that in itself would be a great means of improving the climate, because the climate is very severe throughout these hills, and it would give a good deal of much-needed employment. We have also in these two divisions a good deal of water power that is going to waste, and it might be possible to establish factories of various kinds, woollen and carpet-weaving, and perhaps a bleach-green or something of that nature.

38220. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is a sheep country?—Yes, generally a hardy class of sheep. I think that is all I have to say.

38221. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have brought before the Commission several local industries that might be developed if a light railway were made?—Yes, and that would give employment to the people, because the people are not able to live on the land. If they were not getting money from abroad they could hardly hold their own.

38222. Did they spray in that district last year?—Well, a good many of them did; but the poorer farmers did not, as a rule.

Rev. THOMAS J. AGNEW examined.

Rev. Thomas J. Agnew.

38223. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where are you from, Father Agnew?—I live at Rooskey, near Gortin, here. I may say that my evidence is just the connecting link between the evidence which you got at Cookstown as to Greencastle and the evidence that has been given here this morning with reference to this Glenelly part by Mr. Clarke, representing the Strabane District Council. He gave evidence here representing from Strabane up to Plumbridge, and this is the connecting link between that and the evidence as to Greencastle, portion of which you received in Cookstown.

38224. Where are you going to give evidence for?—For the parish of Lower Badony.

38225. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Will that evidence of yours include the mountain side that you see on the left coming in here to Gortin?—Yes. The parish of Lower Badony comprises portion of five electoral divisions, viz., Gortin, Fallagh, Trinamadan, Glenlark, and Crockanbuoy, all of which belong to the Omagh Union. The percentage of holdings not exceeding £10 valuation in these divisions is as follows:—Gortin, 54 per cent.; Fallagh, 93 per cent.; Trinamadan, 68 per cent.; Glenlark, 87 per cent., and Crockanbuoy, 83 per cent.; while for fifteen townlands that lie within the boundaries of the parish the average valuation per head of population is under 30*s*. All of these electoral divisions do not belong to the parish, but parts of them do. For the fifteen townlands that come immediately into the parish, the average valuation over all is £1 9*s*. 5*d*. per head of the present population, and the valuation per acre in these electoral divisions would be, for Gortin, 6*s*. 2*d*. (that is explained by the fact that Gortin Electoral Division includes the village area); Crockanbuoy, 3*s*. 1*d*.; Trinamadan, 3*s*. 5*d*.; Fallagh, 2*s*. 2*d*.; and Glenlark, 1*s*. 9*d*. The valuation per acre is including, of course, the houses. These fifteen townlands are supposed to give support to a present population of 2,190 people. But not alone by reason of the low rateable valuation has this district a claim to help, but by reason also of the very situation of the locality it will be evident to anyone who has seen the district that it is for the most part mountainous. The parish that I speak for consists absolutely of steep mountain sides, with little patches of level holmes along the banks of the rivers. These holmes are not of such value as might at first appear, for, though level, they are subject to flooding. This deters the farmers from planting them with root crops or oats, and hence they are merely kept for grazing, but even as such they are not at all profitable as the deposits of sand left upon the grass have an injurious effect upon the cattle. A young cow that is put upon that grass in two years can be sold only as an old cow.

38226. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The teeth are injured?—Yes, by the deposit of sand.

38227. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And does the flooding take place frequently?—Yes; and in one place I have seen where in twenty-four hours there were the highest floods. In that short time they rose to the greatest height. And the courses of the rivers have changed, so that a man whose father owned part of the land on this side of the river now owns it on the other side of the river; and the river has completely changed its course in this case.

38228. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And tillage is not possible on these holdings?—Scarcely possible, and it is risky, and so much so that the farmers are deterred from planting on it. And the people are far from market towns. My own place in Rooskey may be taken as the centre of the district. We are over thirteen miles from Omagh and eighteen from Cookstown. I have often heard the farmers say that it takes two nights and a day to take their produce to market. That is to say, they leave home in the middle of this night and they get back in the middle of to-morrow night, or sometimes in the morning, and of course it is a very severe labour on the horses. They have to carry their loads over bare mountain roads. And tillage is very difficult in a mountainous district, and it is seldom that a plough is seen in use till the middle of March. The land is too wet in the winter for ploughing, and if the spring be wet, as often happens, the people are seriously handicapped owing to the difficulty of obtaining horse labour. In the present year there was still a large quantity of the potato crop to be planted up to the 12th of May, and even up to the present moment, and as to the potato crop especially, if the autumn comes in wet it is doubtful if these people will have a potato crop at all.

38229. The blight would attack the potatoes?—The blight would attack them. And they spray to some extent, but I do not think it is done as well as it might be done. They are not able to afford it.

38230. Mr. KAVANAGH.—This is an exceptionally backward year?—I do not think so. During the past year I saw potatoes dug up by the people for the use of their families that would not be considered as good food for swine.

38231. But this is an exceptionally backward year?—It is a rather late spring. I think the people are too much dependent on the potato crop in the district. If it fails it is practically famine.

38232. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If the year were a good year and the potatoes put in early would there be some danger of the crops suffering from the late frosts?—Not so much; not nearly so much. But, of course, a good deal could be done that might improve these farms and this is particularly so on the mountain slopes with a northern or north-eastern aspect, and in many parts of these the corn crop does not become a really ripe crop and does not assume that yellow appearance that a proper corn crop would have. It is a sort of green colour. When I came to the district first I was surprised to see the height to which they had carried cultivation. Right to the

very summit of these rugged mountains piece after piece had given way to reclamation by the tenants, but unfortunately anyone can see that a great deal of this is going back to its natural barren state. There are a good many causes for that. I should say that the principal reason is the absence of lime in the locality. And then there is another thing. In ploughing this land a great deal of it has to be tilled in the one direction. The ploughing must be all down hill. The horses can only take the empty plough up the hill, and if it costs a farmer in the lowland a pound to plough an acre it would cost here two pounds—the poorer the more expensive. He may plough for a corn crop and to repay that he should have double the crop from the land, but I understand that in some cases he will not have half the crop that might be expected on good land in the low country.

38233. What is the expense of ploughing in the lowlands?—I say a pound an acre. Perhaps I am putting a little too high.

38234. And what would be the expense of ploughing along the slope?—Double that, because they have to take the horse up the hill empty. The plough cannot turn and work again up the hill, and in the next place they cannot go straight up the hill with the empty plough; they have to go crosswise.

38235. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But can't they plough across the hill?—They could not even do that. The horse would not be able in many places to do that. And then, of course, you see the disadvantage of that, for the ridges must be formed in the falling direction of the ground in order to carry away the surface water.

38236. For drainage?—Yes; to keep the land dry it must be ploughed down hill, and another disadvantage is that every time you turn down the hill you are carrying soil from the higher to the lower part of the ground, and you are making a deposit there of the good soil and in a few years the soil has to be carted back again, and we often find it carried in baskets, and the manure has to be carried up in baskets; in some cases they have to manure the ground before they open the drills. And these are great disadvantages to the people. Again, the conditions under which the people live are not at all inviting. Their dwellinghouses are little better than hovels, and the walls are unshapely and the roof often much too low, and the floors of the kitchen often are earthen and the same applies in a great many cases to the rooms. The office houses are, in the main, unsuitable for the healthy housing of cattle, and they are usually built so as to form a continuation of the dwellinghouse. About all the buildings the one thing noticeable is the absence of lime.

38237. But you have a fine supply of lime in the county?—For any lime that is used the people of this district have to go to Cookstown, but there are lime quarries here that are not worked, and it is eighteen miles to Cookstown and it takes practically two nights and a day to go to Cookstown and back, and then the horse travelling on these roads cannot bring a full load. I think the manure heap could, with advantage, be removed further from the dwellinghouse than is usually the case at present. On the whole, it is not surprising that the young men and women are ready to quit the country and go to America or Canada to push their fortunes. The people seem ready and willing to co-operate in any scheme undertaken for the betterment of their condition, and I think that if proof was required of their industry it is had in the fact that they exist there at all, for none but a very industrious people would have reclaimed or would have attempted to reclaim those mountain sides. They could not live here unless they were an industrious people, and if something is not done and done soon for these people, they will solve the problem themselves by simply leaving the country altogether, by emigration. They do not ask for alms; they ask simply for the help that every citizen in the State is entitled to ask from the State, help to win for themselves and for their families a decent support. And they expect and hope that your Board will recommend the scheduling of this district and they expect to get some advantages therefrom. The rural population of Tyrone has decreased almost 50,000 within twenty years, between 1881 and 1901, and I should say that a large percentage of those people have gone from the district in which you are receiving evidence here to-day, and of which you received evidence on Saturday at Cookstown. As to the improvements that could be made, in the first place I would suggest afforestation, because the district is very cold and there is very little shelter for cattle. There is a lot of the mountain land, too, that will never repay the labour that might be spent on it to make it into tillage land, and I think it could, with profit, be planted with trees suitable to the district and suitable to the soil, and this would have many advantages. It would change the climate to a considerable extent and afford shelter for cattle, especially in the winter time, and the trees would afterwards be a source of income to the people. And if there were some means of supplying those trees now they could be easily planted at a time when the farmers' sons are not particularly busy in their own holdings.

38238. Do you mean large tracts re-afforested or shelter plots?—Shelter plots of trees along the mountain sides. I would suggest that. From the 25th of December last winter till the 25th of March at no time had the snows completely disappeared from those hills. And, of course, also drainage is necessary. I think the drainage of the tillage land, surface drainage and what they call closed drains, made with stones, would be particularly useful; but the farmers could not afford to employ labour to make these unless they got some help in some way, and some encouragement, and, perhaps, some instruction also.

38239. Is there any main drainage required?—There would be main drainage required in some places.

38240. This river that you were talking of in the place, would that ever be made anything of?—I do not think it could be improved. Small portions of the holdings that lie along that river, those are the portions that would benefit by it mainly, but I do not think that in themselves they would repay the cost of banking it along. Besides the banks must be carried to a considerable height in order to prevent flooding. Those mountain torrents might come down in twenty-four hours and flood the whole place. There are some accommodation roads that would be required in the district, and of course application has been made for more than one of these to the County Council, but they are limited in funds like every other body and again and again this application has been refused; and we would like to get some help to make that road. It is a road to the bogs on the main road from Mountfield to Rooskey. The people have absolutely to carry the turf on their backs from half to three-quarters of a mile.

38241. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do they sell the turf at all in that district?—Just a little. The turf is brought in here to this village to be sold. Another thing relates to the improvement of seeds in the district. They cannot afford to go outside their own district to get seed corn and seed potatoes, and I think it would be very useful if they could change the seed and it would be a great advantage to the farmers. And I know that those farmers who have been able to afford it have told me that when they want the best result from the seed they go outside the district altogether to get corn.

38242. If they had access to Omagh, or Strabane, or Cookstown?—Yes; or to the other parts of the country.

38243. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do your local seed merchants get seed from?—The local men here would get it from Strabane and Derry, and perhaps some from Belfast.

38244. You state that enlargement of holdings is impossible and migration undesirable?—There is no land available here for enlargement of holdings, and I think the average holding here would be about thirty acres, and half of that might be arable land, consisting of strips running up the mountain sides. In the upper portion of it some of it has been reclaimed, but has gone back again, and the lower portion is still in cultivation.

38245. So that enlargement of holdings would not improve the condition of the people?—Not very much.

38246. The only thing is improvement of the land that they have got already?—Of the land that they have got already.

38247. And migration is not desirable?—They do

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not seem inclined for it. They would almost rather rise up and go away to another country altogether.

38248. You would not describe them as congested in this country?—Well, according to the amended definition that you have received here I think they would come well under it.

38249. But with an average holding of about thirty acres you could hardly describe the district as congested although it is poor?—You make a difference between poverty and congestion. Well, we would have to agree on a definition of congestion first before I could answer.

38250. Mr. O'Kelly.—But there are many cases in which you might find an economic holding of twenty acres and an uneconomic holding of thirty acres. Would not valuation be the better test?—Per acre?

38251. Yes; valuation of the holding?—I think the definition that was given was not meant to take the valuation of the holding.

This arises out of your answer to Mr. Kavanagh. I see there are over 54 per cent. of the holdings under £10 valuation in this county.

Mr. Kavanagh.—The average holding is thirty acres.

38253. Mr. O'Kelly.—What would the arable land on the thirty acres be?—From ten to fifteen acres of arable land and the rest of it is rough mountain.

38254. Would that be ten to fifteen English acres?—English acres.

38255. Would you call that, plus the fifteen acres of mountain, an economic holding?—I would not under present conditions, nor do I think it could ever be made in itself capable of decently supporting a family. It would require to be subsidised in some way.

38256. Have the agricultural committee done anything in the way of encouraging the use of good seed or providing good seed?—I do not think they have done anything in the way of providing good seed.

38257. They have done nothing in your parish?—What they have done in the parish has been very little. They sent a class of cattle here that did not suit the place. They sent shorthorn bulls here and I have heard farmers say that they are absolutely unsuited to the soil and that they could not sell the young stock that came from those.

38258. Who advised the sending of those unsuitable animals?—I suppose the Department of Agricuture.

38259. Who are supposed to be experts in these matters?—Yes.

38260. Did the local committee have a voice in it, I wonder?—I do not think they had.

38261. Are those unsuitable animals still here?—No.

38262. They have been taken away?—They have been taken away. They were here for a couple of years and the man that had them then sold them. There is one at present in the district, a polled Angus, but it is not long enough in the district to form any opinion on.

38263. But outside that did the Department of Agriculture and the local committee give any assistance?—They did, with regard to fowls, but I believe that that is a sad failure.

38264. How long has that experiment been proceeding?—Four or five years.

38265. Do you agree with the evidence of Mr. Porter, who said that after three years the fowl went back to their former condition—that there was no improvement possible after three years?—I quite agree with that, and if any improvement was made it was not attributable, I think, to the Department at all.

38266. Do you see any beneficial results from their work?—I do not see any beneficial results, anything to justify the expenditure.

38267. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You said the size of the holdings was about thirty acres?—Yes; it may be more or less.

38268. Half of the holding would be under tillage?—About that.

38269. Of those fifteen acres would a considerable proportion be reclaimed land?—Practically it would be all reclaimed land.

38269A. Perhaps you know the average rent of these holdings?—I could not tell you the average rent now.

38270. It would not be more than £7 or £8?—Oh, it would not be that.

38271. Now, you do not look to migration as a remedy for the condition of things you have described?—I do not.

38272. Then, you have in your mind that by some class of ameliorative treatment the people might be enabled to live where they are?—Yes; first on their own land, and secondly by subsidising them.

38273. I want to get from you what you precisely wish to convey by "subsidising"?—I mean first, home industries of some kind, such as has been recommended and are practised in congested districts. And then another thing also would be perhaps public work of some kind, such as the woollen industry. And I understand that brick fields could be established here with advantage and with profit.

38274. You think that there are industries that might be developed?—Yes.

38275. That there is some chance for them?—Yes.

38276. And you consider that a good deal could be done to improve the cultivation of the soil?—Yes, and especially by drainage and by proper treatment with lime.

38277. And there is no lime available now?—No lime practically available

38278. You have told us that lime is not within reach for the proper liming of the houses?—Yes, and especially for the farms. And the lime must go on warm, and it cannot be got in the early springtime.

38279. You used the expression in your evidence—I think it was in answer to the Chairman, Mr. Kavanagh—that the houses were remarkable by their want of sufficient liming?—Yes, my lord; I said that.

38280. Is not it a matter of common knowledge that from the sanitary point of view there is nothing more necessary than a sufficient quantity of lime for a building?—That is why I introduced it, my lord.

38281. And you consider that the absence of lime is a distinct evidence of the need of special treatment?—I consider so, my lord.

Mr. Patrick Lynch examined.

Mr Patrick Lynch.

38282. Mr. Kavanagh.—You are from Derry?—Yes. I want to bring under your notice the condition of Ballymullins and Banagher.

38283. What county is that in?—Londonderry.

38284. You are a County Councillor for Londonderry?—Yes.

38285. And you represent these two districts?—These are portions of my county district. With regard to the townlands in the Banagher division, the townland of Altamire Lower has an acreage of 149a. 0r. 3p., with a population of 82, and valuation, £79. Altamire Upper has acreage, 322a. 0r 8p., population, 93, and valuation, £144. Carnanbane has an acreage of 300a. 3r. 0p., population, 75, and valuation, £104 5s. Carnanreagh has acreage, 890a. 0r. 3p., population, 272, and valuation, £263 19s. Dreen has acreage, 2,131a. 2r. 20p., population 238, and valuation, £215 15s. Gortscreeghan has acreage, 316a. 0r. 11p., population, 110, and valuation, £126 15s. Kilcreen has acreage, 378a. 0r. 31p. (I have not got the population or valuation because there is a demesne connected with that which would make a reduction on the figures). Kilgort has an acreage of 1,020a. 1r. 27p., population, 173, and valuation, £236 4s. Lear has an acreage of 2,022a. 2r. 7p., population, 106, and valuation, £298 5s. But perhaps you do not want these figures.

Mr. Kavanagh.—We have most of them in the book before us.

38286. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have not the valuation per head of the population of the electoral division?—I have not, my lord.

38287. Then proceed as you are doing?—The next is Tamnagh, with an acreage of 2,592a. 3r. 22p., population 122, and valuation £191 5s. And Tireighter has an acreage of 613a. 2r. 16p., a population of 274, and a valuation £277 15s.

38288. Would you tell us where, precisely from where the Commission is holding this session, does that district lie?—It lies exactly between London-

derry and the village of Park. The village of Park of course is not much known.

38289. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the direction from this place; how far is it from here?—Fourteen miles. A gentleman who was giving evidence here to-day to-day referred to the Sawell mountains, and we are just on the other side of the Sawell mountains.

38290. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Sawell mountains are in Tyrone?—They divide Tyrone and Derry.

38291. And you are on the other side?—We are on the other side—the Derry side.

38292. And you consider that the conditions are not very different?—They are very similar in the two places.

38293. Would that district of yours be near any station on the line from Strabane to Derry?—No; certainly not. The nearest railway communication that we have is the city of Derry, and that is fifteen miles from us. Some time ago it was suggested that a line of railway should be made from Londonderry through our district. It was passed through Parliament and called the Derry City and County Railway.

38294. And what was the other terminus, Derry being one?—Draperstown. It joined the connection now with Belfast.

38295. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But that fell through?—That fell through. What I would like to draw special attention to is the desirability of having a line of railway made between Londonderry and the village of Park, which would open up a most important district, and touch the districts which I believe come under the congested district rules. And at the same time it would bring us into touch with a portion of Tyrone.

38296. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Mount Hamilton division would be near it?—No, Glenelly. And you have had some witness from that division here to-day. This Glenelly division was supplied formerly from Londonderry through our village, but some ten or twelve years ago there was a railway connection made between Draperstown and, I think, Magherafelt, and an extension of the Belfast line made there, and in consequence of that some of the traffic was diverted from the City of Londonderry; but if we had a line of railway from Derry to Park we would undoubtedly get back the entire traffic of that locality, which would be very important.

38297. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But do you think such a railway would pay?—There is not the slightest doubt about it. It is generally admitted, I believe, that there there is no road in the Province of Ulster that there is so much traffic on without a railway as there is between the City of Derry through Claudy to the village of Park.

38298. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would the proposed railway go through Claudy?—Yes.

38299. Would the district for which you speak be served by the proposed line between Donemana and Cookstown?—No, it would not; certainly not. *May* 27, 1907 — Mr. Patrick Lynch.

38300. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are aware that there is a Viceregal Commission sitting on the question of railways in Ireland?—Yes, I am aware of it.

38301. Did you give evidence?—No. I was deputed to give evidence by our Council, but I was unable to attend.

38302. Was the subject of this railway put before them?—Yes, I think it was, by Dr. Todd, of Derry.

38303. Is there anything further?—Nothing further in this direction, but with regard to the employment of boys. The girls of the district have got employment in making underclothing, but the boys usually go to Scotland in the spring of the year and remain over there during the whole of the summer and part of the winter months, and I would like to see some local industry established that would keep them at home. Some sort of cottage industry would be the most practical.

38304. Mr. O'KELLY.—For boys?—For boys.

38305. What industry would you be prepared to suggest?—I would not be prepared to suggest anything. I do not know.

38306. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At one time there was a good deal of weaving done in the cottages of Ulster?—Yes.

38307. And that was an industry that in those days employed men?—Yes, certainly.

38308. And the Commission has had evidence that this weaving is still continued in the Newtownards district?—I believe so, my lord.

38309. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there anything further?—There is nothing further.

38310. Mr. O'KELLY.—What union do you come from?—The Londonderry Union.

38311. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The fact that young men go to Scotland for employment we might take as a proof that the district is comparatively poor?—Undoubtedly.

38312. Do they go from nearly all the families?—From nearly all the families, and I think it is a very demoralising practice.

38313. Does your district extend as far into the county as Feeny?—Feeny is my district

38314. Then, it is contiguous to those poor districts of the County Tyrone that have been specially mentioned to us?—Yes, my lord. I might draw under your notice the fact that Griffith's valuation is about 25 per cent higher in Ulster—in our district and Ulster generally—than it is in the rest of Ireland.

38315. Mr. O'KELLY.—Because it came a number of years later than in the south?—Yes.

38316. And they were more prosperous in the north when the valuation was made than they were in the south when it was commenced?—Yes. I think that is about all.

Mr. PETER M'CULLAGH (of Aughtmama) examined.

38317. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is your address, Mr. M'Cullagh?—Aughtmama. Mr. Peter M'Cullagh.

38318. What district do you come from?—From Plumbridge County District, from the electoral divisions of Glenchiel, Mount Hamilton, and Glenroan.

38319. We have already had evidence from those districts?—Yes, general evidence, from Mr. Clarke.

38320. And what do you want to bring before the notice of the Commission?—Is it necessary for me to give the area and population, as Mr. Clarke has already done so?

38321. He has already done so?—But I want to point out that the percentage of the household inhabitants in Glenchiel under £10 valuation is 93 per cent.

38322. Mr. O'KELLY.—What union is that in?—In Strabane Union, Glenchiel. 93 per cent. of them are under £10 valuation; and in Glenroan seventy-two, and in Mount Hamilton, eighty-two. Mr. Clarke has described the situation of these divisions, but in relation to some of the divisions he did not explain how the land is so hilly that you cannot use a cart on any farm. The land is so steep and hilly that the manure has to be carried up in baskets tied on the horses' backs. When going up the hill we have to carry it up on the horses' backs, and when going down the hill we have to use a slide car; and the same way in taking home the crops.

38323. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do the people speak Irish usually?—Yes. And in half of the Mount Hamilton division they cannot keep a horse, and in bad springs, like this, when they cannot get the use of a horse, they have to carry the manure on their backs, and sometimes the ground is quite soft.

38324. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is that because they are too poor to keep a horse, or on account of the nature of the soil?—They could not keep a horse. They are too poor; and it is from the nature of the soil too. In Mount Hamilton there are seventy-nine landholders and twenty-five of them have no horse.

38325. You cannot work a horse on the hill side?—You cannot feed them summer and winter.

38326. But even, I suppose, if you could feed them, you could not work a horse on the hill side?—Generally they could, but generally in ploughing the land you must plough the most of it down hill. People cannot plough up.

38327. Or across?—If you ploughed it across you would have to plough it driving the soil down the hill, and it would all be down in a short time.

38328. I understand that that takes place, even at present?—They would rather plough down than plough it across and throw the soil down.

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Mr. Peter M'Cullagh.

38329. But I understand that even that way the soil eventually gets down to the bottom?—To the one side.

38330. Mr. O'KELLY.—But the system of ploughing it down assists the drainage, and ploughing it across would impede it?—It would.

38331. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—But some witness gave us evidence a few days ago that they were in the habit of ploughing it across in their district?—They might, but it is not easily done.

38332. Evidently, but in working you could plough both ways?—If it was on a steep mountain you could not plough it.

In any case you could only plough one way on a steep hill.

38334. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How many acres does a £10 valuation represent as a rule in your district, taking an average case?—About 100 acres. It is partly mountain.

38335. A holding of £10 valuation. How many acres do you say does that represent on the average?—Taking mountain, arable, and all it might represent 120. It might represent 15 acres of arable or partly arable.

38336. What is the average of the number of acres in a holding in your part. How much have you yourself?—I have 130.

38337. Mr. O'KELLY.—How much of that is arable?—Ten acres.

38338. What is your valuation?—£8 10*s*.

38339. Are you aware that there is mountain land in many parts of the country that is valued for 2*d*., 3*d*., and 4*d*. an acre?—Yes.

38340. In the barony of Erris the average is 4*d*. an acre for land of the same class. And would you suggest that it is on the arable portion that you are valued?—Yes. Most of it is not arable, and it is reclaimed within the last sixty years; and most of our mountain grazing is common grazing, and it is not so good as if a man had it by himself. We have to send away the sheep in the winter time, and pay 2*s*. a head for them for the wintering.

38341. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Could not you keep them on the mountain that you have in common?—They would not live on it.

38342. How far have you to send them?—Ten miles away sometimes.

38343. Mr. O'KELLY.—They would have no shelter and have to come down in the winter time?—Yes.

38344. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is only the summer grazing that you have on the mountains?—Yes, that is all. We keep some, but we cannot keep any young ones; no lambs.

38345. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would that be the Sawell Mountains?—Yes, my lord.

38346. And do you know anything of the country on the other side, of which Mr. Lynch spoke?—I do, well. It comes to the top of the Sawell Mountains.

38347. Is that also a poor district?—Yes; congested, I believe.

38348. Situated in the County Londonderry?—Yes; we are quite close to each other.

38349. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any other point?—Only with regard to roads. We have very bad roads up there. There are four townlands that have no road at all and the people have no right of way to the road, and they live half a mile away and have no foot-bridge, and when they have anything to bring to the market they must carry it on their back over some neighbour's land, if he permits them, and if they are taking anything from the market it is the same; they must carry it on their back, and sometimes they must make three or four divides of it and carry it across the rough mountain stream where there is no foot-bridge.

38350. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How many families are there in that district situated as you describe?—Fourteen.

38351. With no road?—No road, nor no right of way; and they have to cross a rough mountain stream to get to the road, and no foot-bridge even.

38352. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And you say you have 100 acres yourself?—Yes.

38353. How much of that have you got in tillage?—About ten acres, and they are not very good land. One must dig it.

38354. What have you down mostly?—Oats and potatoes.

38355. And any flax in this country?—No, it would not grow there.

38356. And I suppose the rest is sheep grazing?—Yes.

38357. Wool is lately higher?—Well, it is very late. Within the last year it has been middling, but for fifteen years before they did not pay. You would sell a sheep and lamb for 12*s*.

38358. They are doing very well down with us in the South.

38359. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You mean that for the last year or two they have been paying?—Yes.

38360. The prices went up?—The prices went up.

38361. What do you do with the wool?—We sell it to a middleman. There were some industries spoken of here. We have plenty of wool, and mostly all the women and girls can spin, and I think it would be a good thing if we got a little assistance from the Congested Districts Board to supply them with the necessary machinery.

38362. Has there been anything done in the way of bringing new cottage industries into the district?—No, my lord.

38363. Are there weavers still remaining there who could weave well?—There are, and good spinners and carders, too.

38364. Do you think anyone who could instruct in working the modern loom would be useful in the locality?—Yes, they would.

38365. From what you say of the district I suppose we may take it that not many about you have as comfortable a holding as you yourself have?—Well, some have better, some have worse.

38366. There is a road into your locality?—Well, we have one road, and no matter where we go we must go to that road, and it is not a very good one. It is very hilly.

38367. How do you work your land? Is it by horse power?—Well, I have no horse. I do not think it is economic to keep a horse.

38368. Is your land clay soil or bog soil?—It is bog. There is no alluvial soil in it, and any amount of rocks.

38369. And what sort of potatoes have you on your farm?—Well, we never have good potatoes, because they are too late in planting, and then we have the blight very early, and they are very soft.

38370. Spraying has not been done in the district?—Well, they spray, but somehow the game is not worth the candle, I think.

38371. Mr. O'KELLY.—Spraying?—Yes. I do not think it did any good.

38372. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps in a year like last year it would be difficult to find a sufficient number of dry days?—We are afraid of that. We are afraid the rain will come and wash the whole soil off them.

38373. If the weather were tolerable for spraying and you sprayed twice or three times would you admit that a good effect might be produced?—Well, I think so. But the class of potatoes we have are Irish Whites, and I think they die just when the time comes.

38374. Has the Champion not fought its way to your locality?—Oh, yes, but it died out and has become extinct.

38375. The Irish Whites reign supreme?—Yes.

38376. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And you are no believer in spraying?—From my experience I do not believe in it.

38377. Are you going to spray this year?—I don't know. If I thought it would succeed only the same as last year I would not.

38378. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you drained your land?—Yes.

38379. And is there lime in your locality?—There is no lime nearer than within ten or twelve miles of it.

38380. That is a great drawback in reclamation, is it not?—Yes.

38381. Mr. O'KELLY.—About the diet of the people—that is interesting?—Well, they live on the crops as long as these hold out, but all the crops they can raise would not do for three months.

38382. What is the principal diet of the people?—They buy flour and Indian meal and potatoes.

38383. And tea?—Tea. And some, I suppose, use a little bacon when they are able to buy it.

38384. Is the diet poorer in your part of the country than other parts of Tyrone, or would it be generally the same all over amongst the small farmers?—Some of them could not afford to get a middling good diet.

38385. Now about the cost of living compared with thirty or forty years ago. I see you have that laid down in your memorandum. What have you to say on that subject?—The cost of living?

38386. Yes?—I say that the population thirty or forty years ago worked more with the spade. They did more spade labour, and they had more crops. They could make as much oatmeal as would last them for a year.

38387. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They have to buy more now?—They have to buy more now.

A Member of the Audience.—There are two Mr. P. M'Cullaghs who are giving evidence. I think that refers to the other man.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—We must not allow the Commission to disturb your identity, Mr. M'Cullagh. Continue your evidence.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Just go on in your own words.

Mr. O'KELLY.—I won't press you on that subject.

38390. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You were describing the various electoral divisions, and I think you have been through the most of them. Is there anything further that you would like to mention to us now?—That is all, unless some industries.

38391. And the opening of lime quarries. I understand you to recommend that?—Yes.

38392. You require lime?—Yes, and there are no means of getting it.

38393. Mr. O'KELLY.—Just one word. What is your district electoral division?—Mount Hamilton.

38394. What is your union?—Strabane Union. We live about 1,100 feet above sea level.

38395. You said no flax was grown in Strabane?—No, not in Mount Hamilton. There might be some in the country.

38396. Some in the union, I suppose?—Yes.

38397. What is your opinion of the usefulness of the agricultural and technical scheme in this county, for which you pay a rate?—Well, we have the pleasure of paying the rates.

38398. Do you regard it as a pleasure. But that is the only satisfaction you can get out of it?—That is all. There never was a man belonging to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction who stood within three miles of where I live.

38399. Did you ever hear any of their lectures?—No, never; they never were next or near us.

38400. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Perhaps they think they can't teach you anything?—They don't try. But they can teach us to pay.

Mr. PETER M'CULLAGH (of Artaghgorta) examined.

38401. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Where do you live?—Artaghgorta. I represent the parish of Lower Badoney. The soil is difficult to labour, and the holdings in general are narrow strips of land running up to the top of the mountain, a good deal of which is tillage. The soil in general is rocky, wet, and shallow, and would require to be better drained and fenced. Corn does not ripen in a great part of the district. The farmers have to buy corn often at auctions at 10 per cent. over market price, as they have no money in that season of the year. A farm on the average is about thirty acres, and I think that about one-third of that is tillage or was tillage, and one-third of it has gone back to its original state, and it is worse now than it was before.

38402. You consider it is actually worse than before it was reclaimed?—I do, and it is difficult to bring it back again. The elevation is from 400 to 900 feet, and the holdings along the rivers, as Father Agnew said—and I corroborate his evidence in that—are liable to be flooded.

38403. In your opinion is there any remedy for the flooding—he seemed to think not?—I think not; because I was over a good many of the places, and they have made embankments, but they have all been torn away. I see no good in spending money in making banks to confine the river. Maybe in the next flood they would be washed away altogether. I think the great necessity is for lime, and I think the district I represent is the worst off for lime, and there is no other part that is worse off. It is about eighteen miles from Cookstown, and that is all the place you have to purchase lime, and many of the people do not keep a horse, but if there was a light railway one or two could join in a wagon. Most of the houses are built of clay mortar and stone. They have no lime whatsoever.

38404. Lime was at one time greatly used in this country?—Yes; but since the famine when young folk come up to about twenty years of age they emigrate. And the majority of the farmers only keep one horse, and they have to join with others in ploughing, and they cannot begin their ploughing till the middle of March and at the stormy season. Then it leaves the crops very late in putting in. This year there was a great deal of potatoes being put in on the 20th of May, some of the corn being sown up to the 1st of May. I consider that if there was a house industry established it would be a great aid to the district. The girls could stop at home and help them to dress, and it would be a great inducement to them to stop at home, and it would be almost as useful to the boys. To my own knowledge I know that a great deal of the farmers would have to give up their farms only for getting money from America to support the old people and some of them at home and pay the rent.

38405. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did many go this year to America?—Yes, my lord.

38406. Boys and girls?—Boys and girls. There is no industry at all in the place. There was merely sewing in the village of Gortin here, and that might give a week's work, and I think if they had something like knitting and lacemaking it would be good.

38407. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you think that would keep them at home?—I think they would stop at home, but in the winter season the girls do not like to be stopping and doing nothing, and having nothing for clothing or anything, and I think it would assist the families. The boys go to England, some of them, and the most of them to America.

38408. And your second point is that the farms are generally uneconomic?—Yes; I have no doubt at all about that, because in the townland I live in myself we scarcely can get a stone of oats sold if we take it to the market. The oats do not ripen. The place has a northern aspect. And the farms are similar.

38409. Then there is a difficulty about the transit of produce?—Yes.

38410. And the diet of the people?—Well, they generally have bread and tea in the morning without any butter, unless they have some person asked. They may get some stirabout and milk between that and night time. They may get an egg or so for dinner along with bread, and some American bacon on some occasions, and tea at four o'clock and bread again.

38411. Mr. O'KELLY.—And then about 6 or 8?—Stirabout and milk.

38412. That is four meals a day?—Yes.

38413. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Has it improved in the last few years or gone back?—Gone back.

38414. Then as regards the cost of living as compared with thirty or forty years ago. What can you say on that point?—The cost of living is more expensive now because they did not use tea thirty or forty years ago to a great extent. And then it takes away the money; and there was more produce, and they did use what they raised upon the farm themselves to a great extent, but you would not get a boy now to stop with you unless you would give him better feeding than you would take yourself.

38415. Have the wages of the labourer increased in the locality?—They have, to my own knowledge, one-half.

38416. What are the average wages of the labourer, can you tell me?—£10 10*s.* for a boy for the six months.

38417. He is bound?—He is bound.

38418. And would that include three meals a day?—It would include what I described.

38419. Four?—Yes.

38420. And what was it a few years ago—you say it has increased?—About twenty years ago it was about £4 and £5. But I want to say that no person with the class of land that I am describing can hire a man at all and pay for their labour. It would not pay at all unless the family did it themselves.

38421. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Before you go on from that, you stated in answer to the Chairman that the cost of living had gone up very considerably?—I did.

38422. Do you think has the food of the people improved as the cost went up?—Well, I could not say that, my lord, but that was the custom of the place

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and it is more expensive now. It takes away the money.

38423. Do you not think that forty years ago the food of the people was as substantial as it is now?—I do.

38424. It was as good for a healthy farmer?—I think it was.

38425. And perhaps it was better?—Otherwise it was good.

38426. Tea is customarily taken and it is expensive?—Yes.

38427. And is not it open to doubt whether it is adding to the stamina of the people?—Yes. And the cost of production per statute acre would be about £3 8*s.* for oats and the average of value would not go to £3 by auction or sale.

38428. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The cost of production is very much more?—Yes; you cannot employ labour at all to put in a crop. Any persons that have not labour of their own have to let the farms go derelict or to grazing purposes. They could not make anything of it at all with hired labour.

38429. What does the labourer do in the other part of the year when he is not employed?—He gets plenty of employment, because the boys are gone away, and where there are large farms where they must get in a helper, he can get plenty of employment at that, and that is what has raised the wages generally and ploughing is not encouraged.

38430. He can get employment all the year round?—Yes.

38431. As a rule the farmer only engages him for six months?—Oh, yes; six months is the term when you have him for four or five years.

38432. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say it costs more to produce an acre of oats than the oats will yield when produced?—Yes; I have no doubt at all about it if you pay out for all the work done.

38433. Mr. KAVANAGH.—For hired labour?—Yes; hired labour.

38434. Then drainage and fencing are required?—Yes; field drains, stone drains—that is the class of drains; and as a general thing mountain districts are very badly fenced. People have not the means to buy even quick fences to quick them and they have only stone fences and they come down in a short time.

38435. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you many quick fences in this part of the country?—Of course you get a few. A few miles out from Gortin along the river there is very little fencing but quick fences, but about Gortin for miles they turn greatly to wire fences. But it is not substantial.

38436. There is no shelter in them?—No. Planting would be very useful for shelter.

38437. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The necessity for spraying in the proper time and in the proper way—give us your opinion on that?—By experience I know that it would be very useful and beneficial if it were done properly and in time, but if it is not done in time it is of no use, and numbers of the farmers are not well supplied with sprayers and have not the means to buy one, and I think they ought to be assisted to get sprayers and to be taught the proper way to spray.

38438. Have you any horse sprayers in this country?—No, no.

38439. All knapsack?—All knapsack.

38440. I hear a great many complaints about the failure of the spraying last year. Was that the failure of the spraying or the failure of the sprayer?—Well, there is a class of potatoes called Irish Whites and they do not hold the spray. They are fine in the foliage and if they get the rain it is washed off. Champions for a few years did well, but after that they were a total failure, and there were other seeds that did not make so much headway through the mountains as the Irish Whites, but there is a potato that would give very fair results unless a year like last year and they are Up-to-dates and Suttons. They hold the spray, and these Irish Whites fall down and do not hold the spray at all.

38441. There was a good deal of blight last year, I understand?—The Champions did not come to maturity at all. They were soft and small, and potatoes put in in the middle of May were killed by blight by the 1st of August.

38442. But if it is done in the proper time and in the proper way you are in favour of spraying?—I am, certainly. I had experience of it.

38443. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Last year was a wet year?—A wet year, and when they could not do it in the dry weather it was a total failure.

38444. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Then as to home industries, would you recommend the establishment of home industries for girls—lace-making, crochet and knitting?—Knitting, and I would recommend the woollen industry too. There is a great deal of wool in the adjoining parish and in our parish too in the mountains. They sell their wool to middlemen here in the town, and if they made their own cloth instead of sending it to factories, to Scotland and so forth, I think that money might be kept in our own place if there were an industry established and assisted.

38445. Was there any crochet work or lace work in this county at any time?—No; I do not think there was.

38446. Or machine-knitting?—No; but there were home factories and the making of woollen cloths—what were called tuck mills. The wool and the cloth was prepared at home by hand and sent to the mills, and it was then dressed up, but that industry died out.

Mr. P. G. DALLINGER examined.

Mr. P. G Dallinger.

38447. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the Chair*).—You are the Secretary of the County Council of Tyrone, and you represent the Committee of Agriculture?—I do, sir.

38448. You are not a farmer?—No, I am not. As Secretary of the County Committee I am requested in the letter of the Committee to state what work had been done in the poorer districts.

38449. What work had been done by the County Committee?—Yes.

38450. When you speak of the work of the County Committee, how much does that cover?—It covers the whole of the County Tyrone. It applies to the whole County of Tyrone, and I think I shall be able to explain how it applies in my evidence.

38451. If you please?—I do not know whether it would be in order to do so, but if so I should like to refer to a statement of the first witness this morning. Would it be in order?

38452. Within certain limits we shall be glad to hear you?—A statement was made by the first witness. He referred to Sion Mills and to the mills there, and to the good that they had done, employing 1,200 hands, and he was asked then whether he thought that the county schemes had done any good, and he said no. Did he believe in demonstration plots—yes. Were there any in his district—no. And now I wish to say our most expensive demonstration plot in Tyrone was put down last year at Sion Mills by the Department.

38453. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Probably what he put to the Commission was that in the poorest districts of the county these demonstration plots had not been put down?—The only point I desire to make is that in the district which he represented one of the most important and expensive experiments was put down.

38454. You will come to that in your evidence?—Well, I do not refer to that directly, but I refer to experiments generally.

38455. With reference to the demonstration plot, I may ask you whether it was on poor land or on rich land?—The object of that plot was to determine certain facts which you may say were sub judice with regard to the cultivation of flax, and there were therefore a series of plots put down. One object was to prove whether the application of kainit or another form of potash was more satisfactory, and I understand that that centre was selected because Sion Mills is the natural point of connection between the farmer who grows the flax on his farm and the manufacturer who handles it, and that that would be a suitable centre for experiments.

38456. That is quite interesting. It was an experimental plot to make special tests with reference to flax cultivation?—It was, my lord.

38457. Probably what the witness referred to was plots for teaching the small farmer the cultivation of the class of crops he generally grows upon his holding?—Well, of course, a good many of the small farmers do grow small quantities of flax, from half an acre up.

38458. If they grew more it would be so much the better?—It would. My evidence concerns the working of the County Schemes in Tyrone with special reference to the poorer districts. Before I actually deal with this subject perhaps you will permit me to point out some of the difficulties which have presented themselves in dealing with the less progressive districts in the county. When the County Council decided to raise a rate for the purposes of Agriculture and Technical Instruction the administration of that rate was handed over to the County Committee of Agriculture, and this Committee is guided in regard to the administration of the fund by the Department. The unit of rating is a Rural District, which may contain both large tracts of extremely good land and also large tracts of very poor land. It may happen, in actual experience it does happen, that a tract of nearly 10,000 acres in the Rural District will not produce in rate plus the Department's grant as against that amount of rate, sufficient money to grant even a premium to a bull. I have in my mind at present a tract of country which is by no means the worst in the county, which contains nearly 10,000 acres and produces a little over £5 as a contribution to the operations of the schemes on the present basis of a rate of one penny in the pound, while a townland of 1,223 acres produces only 1*s.* 11*d.* in rate, or in other words 1,223 acres contribute 4*s.* 4*d.* to the joint fund.

38459. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I do not quite follow that?—You see, the Department give five-ninths; and 1*s.* 11*d.*, plus the five-ninths, would be 4*s.* 4*d.*

38460. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What rate did you levy?—A penny in the pound. The unit of rating being the rural district, the advantage to be derived from the expenditure of the joint fund, *i.e.*, the total amount raised in rate, plus the Department's contribution as against that amount, must be enjoyed by all who reside in the contributing area, the committee cannot at present work schemes save in a very small way, and in exceptional circumstances, that apply only to small or limited areas, and, therefore, the schemes at work are county schemes: they apply to the whole county, not to special areas; and they have been adopted with a view to improve the county as a whole, leaving out of consideration generally any extreme cases.

38461. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you say the scheme applies to the county as a whole you mean that you do not apply particular expenditure concentrated on the small districts?—No, sir.

38462. It is something that applies to the whole surface of the county?—Yes, sir. There has been a consistent desire on the part of the committee to meet the special requirements of the less favoured areas, and I shall endeavour to place before you evidence to show the actual results attained; but the committee, while receiving sympathetic assistance from the Department in many special cases, has not been able to provide for the operation of schemes specially adapted to the peculiar needs of limited districts owing to lack of funds. Speaking generally, to make a scheme successful in such a district requires considerable organisation, not perhaps organisation of a different kind to that which is usually required, but if I may be allowed to use the phrase "intensive," organisation is required which is more costly and involves a larger staff of instructors. The poorer districts in a county are to the Committee much what the backward boys in a form are to the teacher—they require special attention, the monopoly of a considerable amount of time—and also—but here the metaphor breaks down—they labour under the disadvantage of paying considerably lower fees. The really important part of the matter is that the contributing power of these poor areas should in some way be supplemented, so that the committee might be enabled to give them special aid through the machinery which they have at work at present.

38463. You do not mean supplemented by the general county rate, but from separate external sources?—Quite so, sir.

38464. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Perhaps it is only in a certain sense that these backward districts are behind. Do you not think that you would have for any organisation purpose as good talent in the poorer districts as in the best districts?—I think they would yield to special organisation. I think they would reply to organisation immediately.

38465. But they require a bigger subvention to enable them to take advantage of progressive measures?—Yes. Perhaps I may be allowed to add a word of explanation as to the necessity for that additional organisation. I used the word "intensive" there, I hope correctly, in the sense that it is not only necessary to put a scheme in operation, but that it is necessary to organise interest in the scheme which is being put in operation, and that applies peculiarly to the poorer districts.

38466. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Should you not think first of the public?—Yes. As it is, the poorer districts in Tyrone have, to a large extent, obtained under the county schemes more than that share of benefit which their rate-contributing power would entitle them to. This explanation of some of the difficulties in the way of dealing with areas similar to those known in the West as "congested" is offered not as an apology for neglect of their interests on the part of the committee, for in view of the resources available they have received more than their share of advantage, but rather in order that the difficulties of dealing with poor districts may be fully appreciated, and that the amount of work done may be regarded in relation to the necessary limitations under which it is accomplished. The schemes in operation in Tyrone are set forth in full, together with the expenditure under each scheme, in the report of the committee for 1905-6, page 57. I propose, with the aid of a map, in which the poorer districts of the county are roughly indicated, to show how far these districts have benefited under the county schemes.

38467. How do you indicate them?—By red ink. Roughly, this represents the country, with which you are, more or less, dealing to-day.

38468. And where you put red crosses, that, of course, is the poorer districts?—No. The red crosses indicate lecture centres in the poorer districts.

38469. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Were you present to-day when another witness said that under the county schemes comparatively little had been done for the poorer districts?—I was, my lord. My remarks will apply chiefly to the work done during the past two years, but I can give particulars of the work done prior to that date if required. I propose, first, to refer to the scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture. Under this scheme centres are selected at which the instructor delivers a course of four lectures. The centre selected is generally a National school. I have indicated the centres at which courses of lectures were delivered in the poorer districts by an "X" on the map. These lectures were well attended. At many centres the audience numbered over 100. Farms in the neighbourhood of the centres were visited by the lecturer, and advice was given to farmers on their own land. During the course the instructor also selected plots on different farms for experimental and demonstration purposes. The committee supplied manures and seeds for these plots, and also provided several farmers in the locality of each lecture centre with potato-sprouting boxes in order to demonstrate the value and economy of sprouting seed. Later on the instructor paid periodic visits to the plots in order to give assistance and advice as to the methods of cultivation to be pursued. In this way a considerable amount of interest was aroused among farmers in the neighbourhood in which the experiments were carried out. In these districts several lectures on Veterinary Hygiene were delivered by a lecturer provided by the Department. The centres are marked on the map by the letter V. The interest aroused by these lectures was unusually great, and audiences of nearly 200 attended. The prevention of disease in farm animals and their maintenance in health is a subject which appeals to all agriculturists, but in districts like these, where it is very difficult to obtain skilled advice without sending long distances, this subject was particularly useful and welcome.

38470. What was the result of this demonstration plot?—The results are set forth in the report; not fully in all instances. We do not give the details of every demonstration plot, but there are instances given

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here of several. There is one on the borders of this district. It is described on page 9 of our report.

38471. What electoral division?—I am sorry to say I am not well up in the electoral divisions; but it borders on this district, not very far from Greencastle.

38472. Just tell us what the results have been?—Well, the variety of potatoes sown was Up-to-Date. The soil was heavy clay. The sprouted seed produced 10 tons 16 cwt., of which 6 cwt. were small and none were diseased. The unsprouted produced 8 tons 13 cwt., of which the small were 6 cwt. and the diseased none. The difference in yield between the two, that is between the sprouted and unsprouted seed, is represented by 2 tons 3 cwt.

38473. May I ask on what class of farm was the plot?—It is a poorish farm. It is not a very poor farm, but it is actually the farm of one of the students who attended our agricultural class.

38474. That was an interesting experiment on heavy, clay soil, but on Saturday evening it struck me that the soil was in the main boggy soil and not heavy clay?—That is quite true, my lord, of the district generally; but in Tyrone the varieties of soil which occur in a limited area is very curious.

38475. Sir Francis Mowatt.—The figures refer to the acre?—Per acre.

38476. What size is the plot?—We sometimes carry out the experiments on a quarter acre plot and we sometimes select the eighth of an acre.

38477. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Was there any idea of selecting a plot that should represent the average soil in the district?—Well, I think if I may be allowed, my lord, I would answer the question in another way by saying that you will find no one place sure to represent the average soil of the district, but that the plots selected, as you see by the test there, represent most of the classes of soil.

38478. That was the intention, but in Greencastle apparently it was a heavy clay?—This place that I refer to is not actually in Greencastle.

38479. Would not it be an interesting thing to have in that area something bigger than a plot, a small farm of the average variety of soil in the district cultivated in a model way?—It would be most interesting. The scheme of instruction in Horticulture and Bee-keeping aims particularly at benefiting the occupiers of small holdings, and as the land in Tyrone is at a considerable elevation, has a large average rainfall and a low average temperature, while in many parts the soil is not particularly well suited to the needs of a cottage garden there was, and still is much need for encouragement in connection with the growth of vegetables and fruit, bush fruit especially, as, generally speaking, this can be grown most successfully in the county. The vegetables in common use are confined to potatoes and cabbages, and practically no other vegetable is used for food in the poorer districts. It has been the aim of the committee by means of this scheme to encourage the culture of fruit and vegetables for market purposes, where the soil, situation and condition of the occupier made it seem feasible, and for home consumption in the case of cottagers and labourers and small farmers.

38480. Sir Francis Mowatt.—How long has the scheme been working for the encouragement of fruit and vegetables?—Just three years.

38481. Has it been found in fact that there is a market for them?—There is a very large market for apples.

38482. But you were speaking of bush fruit?—An acre of black currants is about the most profitable thing a man can grow.

38483. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you tried them on boggy soil?—Oh, yes, my lord.

38484. Where has the experiment been made on boggy soil?—There have been experiments carried on on boggy soil in Clogher district. There is one place near Beragh where you would think nothing could grow, where practically the roots of the black currant trees are almost in water you would think, but, nevertheless, most excellent crops of black currants are obtained there and the occupier has been able to sell them profitably every year so far as we have had him under observation.

38485. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are they sold for preserves?—Sold for preserves to a large extent, and I believe there is a demand now—I speak under correction—medicinally for black currants.

The itinerant instructor has, for three years, delivered courses of lectures in horticulture and bee-keeping, and as you will see by the number of points marked on the map with an H in black ink, a great many centres have been selected in the poorer districts for these lectures. In addition to the lectures practical demonstrations in planting, pruning, spraying, and the general preparation of the garden for cropping have been carried out at various places in these districts. The committee has established six horticultural demonstration plots, mostly in the vicinity of National Schools, for the purpose of encouraging improvement in the upkeep of gardens, and these are treated in the same way as the agricultural demonstration plots, that is, a certain supply of seed, manure, and some fruit trees are given to the owner on condition that he shall supply the necessary labour. As a result of the work done in connection with this scheme a large number of fruit trees have been planted in the county, and the culture of vegetables has increased, while even the conservative attitude which most of the people retain towards the use of new articles of food is beginning to break down, and in many cases the "new" vegetables are appreciated as valuable additions to the fare of the family.

38486. It is not so easy to get ground on which tree fruit can be grown, I suppose?—No; it is not.

38487. What sort of soil have you tried for apple and pear trees—the hillsides?—We have tried them on hilly places, but we find certain areas in the county are very well adapted, generally speaking, about Stewartstown and in the Clogher Valley. That is for apples. This country generally won't grow pears, but apples can be most successfully grown.

38488. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—On what class of farm?—It is not on a farm, my lord. It has been the custom of the committee—they thought it a wise thing—to locate these plots near National Schools. We have six plots, and they are nearly all in the proximity of National Schools. There is one within reach here which was taken out of lea to make a garden, and last year, or rather the autumn of the previous year, it was simply a field and was then roughly fenced, but it has been put under cultivation, and if your lordship will be passing by that way towards Omagh you will see the plot.

38489. Would this be a favourable time of year to see it—I suppose not?—Well, not to see any tangible result in fruit.

38490. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is not this the time to see the apple blossoms?—You will see the apple blossoms, but you will remember that the trees are all young. They have only been down a couple of years.

38491. Have you had late frosts to interfere with the apple crop?—Yes; on the 25th of May, 1905, I think it was, there was a most frightful frost here, which simply destroyed even the blackberries on the hedges. In this connection I may perhaps mention that Sir Horace Plunkett selected the neighbourhood of Dromore for the purpose of carrying out an experiment for the improvement of the standard of living among the Irish peasantry. The scheme was independent of the county scheme, and an important part of it consisted in assisting about forty small occupiers to establish gardens and to stock them with fruit trees and vegetables. For this purpose a special expert was employed to give instruction and supervise the laying out of the gardens. When his work was completed the committee were requested to allow the county instructor to aid in the work necessary in connection with the upkeep of the gardens. Although this has made considerable demands upon his time the result has been satisfactory in a high degree, the gardens were properly laid out at the beginning and have been regularly cultivated since, and although all of them are not well kept a considerable number are most satisfactory.

38491A. How long has that been in operation?—Two years. I instance this case in order to illustrate the value of intensive organisation in dealing with poor districts, and the credit of that organisation was due to the painstaking and persevering work of the Roman Catholic clergyman in the neighbourhood. The scheme in so far as it concerns the horticultural work, differs in no sense from that which the Committee is attempting to carry out all over the county, but the concentration of effort and money on one comparatively

small area has produced a marked and permanent improvement. Perhaps there is no scheme of the Department which does more to assist the very poor than the scheme for encouraging improvement in the poultry-keeping industry.

38492. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Before you pass to that, I wish to ask you in reference to the work of Father Maguire; has it occurred to you that it might be possible to develop that work so that there might be a small orchard used for the purpose of teaching fruit tree cultivation?—That was our object, my lord, but in a great many farms in Tyrone you will find that there are remnants of old orchards. The members of this Commission are well aware that many of the necessities of life, and almost all its luxuries, are provided in the case of the very poor through the sale of poultry products. The Tyrone Committee was one of the first Committees in Ireland to attempt to improve this industry on the lines laid down by the Department. The scheme was initiated by the provision of pioneer lectures, and one of the very early centres selected was in the heart of this district, lying between Doons and Dunamana. The lectures created a good deal of criticism at first; they also aroused interest, and they prepared the way for a further step. The visits of the instructress also did considerable good, and elicited a great deal of information as to the state of the poultry generally kept in the county.

38493. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—About what period or interval is there between the visits of an instructress to the same farm?—Under the ordinary scheme of itinerant instruction in poultry-keeping the instructress will pay one visit in eighteen months under the lecture system, and one visit in the visiting season, In other words, her lecture period is from October to March. Then the visiting period comes from April to September, allowing, of course, a few weeks interval for the instructress's holiday. Then, she will probably visit each district once. I could not say that she will visit each farm once. I do not say that.

38494. I only wanted to know exactly?—Yes. Stations for the distribution of eggs of pure-bred birds were then established, through these stations any cottager or farmer in the county can obtain eggs of pure-bred birds for hatching from January until the end of May at the rate of 1s. per dozen. This system has been in operation since 1902, and up to last year nearly 10,000 sittings of pure-bred eggs of fowls, geese and ducks, had been distributed in the county. Assuming that on an average fifty per cent. of these eggs developed into mature birds, we find that about 12,000 pure-bred birds are added annually to the county stock at a cost to the county of about seven-tenths of a penny per bird. By this means new blood has been introduced, the size of the egg has increased, the prevalence of disease has been appreciably checked, and it is hoped that a more suitable class of bird for fattening purposes will be available in the more advanced districts. With a view to benefiting poor districts the Committee adopted a special scheme for providing eggs of pure-bred geese, this scheme was put in operation in 1906, when five stations were established in mountainous and poor districts; this year three additional stations have been placed upon the list. Three goose eggs constitute a sitting, and the demand for the eggs entirely outstrips the supply. The itinerant instructress in poultry-keeping has devoted a great deal of time to visiting individual poultry keepers in these more remote districts, and here, in Gortin, a class of instruction in trussing was held, and instruction was also given in the grading and packing of eggs. With the Department's permission a portable poultry farm was organised and put in operation in 1906, and has been at work in the county continuously ever since.

38495. What is a portable poultry farm?—May I be permitted to go on and I will explain it. The object of this experiment is to combine in one agency the means for teaching the theory of poultry-keeping, and the means for practical exercises applying that teaching under expert direction, and this in a form which is portable, so that it can be set up at a centre for six weeks and then packed up and moved on to another centre. The little farm, or portable school, is fully equipped on a small scale; there are two pens of fowls kept always on the farm in practical, useful, modern houses and runs; there is one pen of ducks; means are provided for artificial incubation and rearing of chickens, and considerable numbers are reared; there is a small fattening plant. For lecture purposes there are diagrams and drawings, illustrating the structure of the fowl, the different breeds of fowls, ducks and turkeys, and means are provided for preparing the food in the proper way. The farm has been itinerant for eleven months, and is now located at its seventh centre; it has traversed three rural districts, and is now situate in a fourth, and even in the depth of winter it was found possible to get girls to attend regularly. It is intended to move the farm into this district during the present summer; it has already visited Dooish and Trillick. The Classes of Instruction in Technical Agriculture have, during the past autumn and winter, been held at small places in order that instruction might be brought within the reach of those who could not have attended if they had been obliged to journey considerable distances daily to one of the larger towns in the county. Considerable importance is attached to the work done under this scheme; it tends probably more than any other pioneer work at present in operation to impress on the minds of young men of the agricultural class the dignity and necessity of honest and intelligent work, and prepares the way not only for a supply of more capable and intelligent farmers, who will see in husbandry a meaning and purpose, but also encourages a demand for a higher standard of living, and for the adoption of better methods in farming operations generally.

38496. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What class of work is that?—It is a system by which during the period from about the 20th of October till the close of the second week in March classes are held at three given centres in the county. They were held last winter at Trillick, Aughnacloy, and Stewartstown. To these classes any young fellow in the county can go, no matter what his position, or valuation, or anything else. He has to pass a very elementary entrance examination, and that consists in being able to work the first four rules of arithmetic and to write a simple composition on any subject connected with farming work. The young men who come to the classes receive a penny a mile as a travelling allowance. They also receive a dinner free. The Department, altogether apart from the County Committee's funds, pay for the instruction. We have no expense in connection with the instruction only in connection with the travelling expenses of the Instructor. The class lasts five hours a day, from 10 to 12 or 12.30, and from 1 or 1.30 to 4, and these classes usually last for two days a week. In addition to the theoretical teaching—the syllabus of the course will be found in the early pages of the Report—the teacher, when opportunity arises, takes the students out to a neighbouring farm, or to one of the students' own farms, and gives a practical demonstration of the application of the teaching which he has inculcated in the class.

38496A. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What sort of attendance have you got?—We generally have an attendance of about twelve; we sometimes have an attendance of fifteen, and we have had an attendance of as many as twenty-one, but the poorer the district the more difficult it is to get attendance, and for this reason, with your permission, sir, I should like to bring this difficulty before the Commissioners. The difficulty in the poorer districts is this. In order, as I have said, to allow these students to enter for the course it is necessary for the Department to impose a slight test. The object of the test is merely in order that they may be satisfied that the student is capable of receiving the instruction which is to be given. It is not with the object of selecting specially brilliant students. It is with the object of fixing a slight minimum qualification. I can speak accurately about this, because I know what these examinations are from personal experience during several years. It is evident to members of the Commission that young fellows who have been at work on a farm for several years have probably forgotten—simply temporarily forgotten—the working of arithmetic and things of that nature.

38497. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Could you make no provision for that?—That is precisely the point, my lord, that I wish to come to.

38498. Why could you not provide for that?—That is precisely our difficulty. We could, under a local scheme, take a number of boys from the poorer districts and give them the necessary preliminary training, but my Committee have never made an application to the Department for a grant for that purpose,

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not because they were not anxious to do it, but because there is no doubt of what the reply of the Department would be:—"We cannot provide money for teaching of that kind; our money must be provided for technical instruction in agriculture.'

38499. There are two ways in which one might conceive it could be done. Supposing one of your centres is fixed in a poor district, there might be a condition for that centre that a certain amount of Primary education should be given to the occupiers at the start?—That would be one way of doing it. Another way would be to take into consideration the special wants of these localities, and not to be insistent on these arithmetical and other requirements, but to proceed to give the young fellows instruction in the cultivation that would suit the district.

38500. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I understand from the witness that the examination is extremely elementary, and that it is only intended to test a fair amount of intelligence rather than instruction. I should think that really with an apparent failure as an examination for marks, so to speak, it would enable you to say, "This is an intelligent fellow; he will be fit for teaching"?—In practice that is what is done.

38501. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Having stated in answer to the Chairman that you merely require an amount of intelligence, do you not think that intelligence is not now at a lower level than in the past? You make the admission that it is intelligence pure and simple that is necessary?—My opinion of the intelligence of the Irish peasantry is very considerable, and I have no doubt that their intelligence would always carry them through, but in order to calculate the value of a manure which is an educational factor in farming one must know the four rules of arithmetic.

38502. Are you quite sure that even with a National school education the boys of the mountain side are not quite as forward as these in the lowlands?—I can only speak in relation to the difficulty in the poorer districts with regard to this examination.

38503. But are the districts that you have selected specially suited for the purpose—I daresay Trillick is a poor district?—It is.

38504. But might not you easily find in the County Tyrone poorer districts than any you have named?—I hope to place classes next year in still poorer districts.

38505. You think it would be desirable to select poorer districts?—I do, very desirable.

38506. You think that poorer districts should be put in the way of benefiting by this class of instruction?—I do.

38507. They have special need of it?—Yes.

38508. Any public help that would be given to the county should be intensified in the case of the poorer districts?—Undoubtedly.

38509. You say that the work done under this scheme encourages a demand for a higher standard of living. How would you wish to see the standard of living improved?—You ask me a very big question.

38510. I do not want to put an abstract question to you; but taking the concrete fact that living has become more expensive for these people, how do you wish to have the standard of living improved?—I think the standard of living could be considerably improved by what I may call an increase in domestic thrift.

38511. You would not increase the costliness of it?—Certainly not.

38512. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you fix any limit of age for those classes?—Sixteen is the minimum, but there is no upward limit.

38513. Do you find that any aged men have attended?—We have had one man nearly forty-five.

38514. Do aged men take advantage of it as well as the others?—Not to the same extent. The aim of the classes is to get hold of the young men, but the older men come to them.

38515. I think the Department wished to put a maximum limit, but the County Committees as a rule do not approve of that?—Certainly my County Committee has never attempted to fix an upward limit.

38516. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mentioned that each of these young men was allowed 1*d.* a mile for travelling. Is that per mile however he may travel?—Per mile, being allowed to go anyhow. Provided that he satisfies the Department as to his progress—and I may say 90 per cent. of them do—that travelling allowance is paid. In several cases where the students did not make, or where it was thought the students did not make, the necessary effort to acquire the amount of progress which was thought necessary their travelling allowance was not paid.

38517. And that small amount of travelling allowance is paid from what funds?—From the joint fund, that is from the four-ninths County money, and the five-ninths Department money. Each student who passes with credit through these classes is, in a sense, an additional instructor who in his own neighbourhood sets an example to others of the desirability of adopting better methods, and this point is of considerable importance when it is remembered that local tradition plays such an important part in determining the methods of cultivation and feeding which obtain in many districts.

38518. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You have in this work a final examination when the course is all over?—Yes. The Department periodically examines the students. An inspector comes down from the Department once in six weeks to each section, and he examines them, and he is the person that reports to the Department; and we hold a written examination and an oral examination at the end, and in connection with that the County Committee always give book prizes. The Live Stock Schemes adopted by the Committee are those for the improvement of the breed of horses, of cattle, and of swine. The County Committee offer seventy nominations to farmers' mares each year, and they arrange that at least two-thirds of these nominations shall be awarded to mares the property of farmers whose valuation is under £60. The Committee has made a consistent effort to place premium bulls in needy districts, and has been greatly assisted in that effort by the Department. There is great difficulty very often in finding anyone in such districts willing to purchase a bull even on easy terms, but the difficulty is gradually decreasing now that the value of such animals in improving the stock is better known. You will see the places where premium bulls are located indicated by the letter B on the map.

38519. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have the small farmers held that the terms were not possible for them?—Well, it is a very difficult problem to locate bulls in the most needy districts. I do not think it can be justly alleged against my Committee that efforts have not been made to place bulls in poor districts. Efforts have been made. The response is the difficulty. At the present time my Committee offer to locate a bull in Greencastle. Two years ago they actually located a bull in Greencastle. That bull was to my knowledge sold to the purchaser at a loss to the Department. I know that to be a fact. The bull was purchased for a special object. If I remember rightly an agricultural creamery, which is doing a great deal of good in the district and which was expected to do a great deal of good, was about that time about to be established, and it desired that a bull should be placed in the district which might increase the supply of milk. The bull was not bought for his appearance, and I understand from evidence produced here that his stock was not very satisfactory. The first result may not have been satisfactory. I think this Commission will remember that the intention of the Committee was certainly to assist a particular case, and a premium animal may at any time go wrong. You cannot guarantee, as any practical farmer will tell you, the fruitfulness of a yearling bull.

38520. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I see that a certain proportion of the nominations for mares are limited to farmers whose valuation is over £60?—Yes.

38521. But I presume it goes down a great deal lower?—In actual practice I may tell you that in Omagh and Trillick, the district you are dealing with to-day, we offered twenty-one nominations to farmers' mares this year. Of those nominations seven always go to men whose valuation is over £60, and the fourteen to men whose valuation is under £60. In actual practice six of those fourteen nominations have gone to men whose valuation is under £20, and two have gone to men whose valuation is under £10, and the number of men below £10 valuation who keep a horse is comparatively few.

38522. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not one think that there ought to be a class under £60 distinctly specified?—We have always adhered to that

rule. We have always divided the nominations in the proportion of two-thirds for under £60 and one-third for over £60.

38523. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are those nominations graduated having regard to the fact that four-ninths comes out of the rates and five-ninths out of the Department's funds?—They are not exactly graduated, because I assume that the Department's work is based on the principle of self-help.

38524. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Does the method of selecting these cattle put up the price?—Do I understand you to mean that the bulls selected for premiums obtain good prices?

38525. Yes?—Undoubtedly. I know one small place where bulls have been sold to the Argentine and the total amount realised for their sale has been, I believe, £2,000.

38526. Would there be any possibility of buying the cattle before classifying them as premium bulls?—That might be a possibility. At present the arrangement is that if you want to hold a premium bull you go to a show, one of the shows named by the Department, and there you are at liberty to purchase any animal which has passed as approved for a premium.

38527. The passing for approval puts up the price?—Certainly, the demand for premium bulls puts up the price of the premium bulls.

38528. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I see only half of your premiums have been taken up?—I think you are referring to another matter.

38529. The yearling bulls of 1907?—Excuse me. The number of vacancies given there refers to vacancies which have been created for yearlings by the removal of two-year-olds, not to vacancies in the rural district at all. The premium boars located in this district are indicated in the map under "P," and, considering that only fifteen premiums are offered annually in the county, the share held in needy districts is very large.

38530. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would you give the Commission the classes to which the prizes are assigned?—Yes. In our report it is clearly set forth on page 43. There you have the name of each winner, and on page 42 you have the scheme. Class I. was confined to those who did not hold more than five statute acres of land and earned their living by agricultural labour or labour directly connected with agriculture. And I should like to call the attention of the Commissioners, if I may, to page 43, in which you see the list of winners in the neighbourhood of Drumquin. A large number of prizes were awarded in the neighbourhood of Dromore, Trillick, and the neighbourhood of Pomeroy, and in several of the poor districts of the county prizes were won. That was the first year the scheme was put in operation, and it is hoped this year that when the entries have increased very much the prizes may go to the poor districts—Carrickmore, Creggan, Glenchiel, Loughmacrory, Fallagh.

38531. Would you be able to say whether many of those prizes have gone to the districts of Glenchiel, Carrickmore, and Fallagh, where the valuation has been extremely low?—I am not prepared to say at the present moment whether in the neighbourhood of Carrickmore that has actually taken place, but I am prepared to say that in the direction of Mountfield one prize was awarded.

38532. They are electoral divisions?—Well, I deal with rural districts. I have nothing to do with the electoral divisions. As an officer of the County Committee I deal entirely with the rural districts.

38533. In the rural district of Omagh there are several electoral divisions with a valuation per head under 30*s*.?—Yes.

38534. And those are the four that I read out?—I cannot say that.

38535. Well, the information that you have given to the Commission is very interesting?—I think this one, Mountfield, is the only one likely to fall within any of those. The cottage and small farm scheme provides for about £40 worth of prizes being distributed in each division of the county—the divisions are arbitrary divisions for this purpose—among cottagers and small farmers in Tyrone. A large number of these prizes were won last year by small occupiers in the poorer districts of the county, the districts I can indicate in the map. Under this scheme all the holdings entered for competition are thoroughly inspected at least once by a qualified judge, who frequently gives advice to the occupier in regard to manuring, cropping, draining, and the care of live stock, the sanitation of the house and its surroundings, and other similar matters. The scheme tends to inform the competitors, while it offers substantial rewards for their efforts. In regard to grants-in-aid of shows made by the Committee from the sum set aside for that purpose, it has always been an aim to provide specially for the smallest farmers in the poorest districts. For two years the sum of thirty pounds was set aside to provide classes with a nominal entry fee which should be open only to residents in certain townlands and electoral divisions selected specially as in need of assistance.

38536. What was the district?—These townlands fall within this immediate neighbourhood. They were specially selected and named in the schedules of the shows. It was provided that such classes should be open only to residents in the specified districts and that there should be no entry fee for exhibits in these classes.

38537. What was the valuation?—My memory does not serve me accurately in the matter at the present moment, but I think it was £10.

38538. In the poorest district you might have an extensive occupier who could easily outdistance the smaller men?—That has not in actual practice been found to be the case.

38539. You do not regulate the limitation?—I am not prepared to say that.

38540. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They were successful at those places?—They were not successful. The grant was administered through the three shows bordering on the districts, viz., Strabane Show, Omagh Show, and Cookstown Show. At their own expense the Committee advertised these classes in this district, but the response was very poor, and eventually the grant was withdrawn. The Committee then organised in another district a small local exhibition, which was very successful, and was in some small degree instrumental in stimulating the formation of a society which now holds an annual show in that rural district. In making grants to any show the Committee always insists on proper provision being made for classes for small farmers.

38541. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The Department insisted on that too?—Well, it is really the County Committee that insisted on that in this particular county. I cannot speak for other counties; but in this particular county the Committee always made it an absolute rule that they will pass no show schedule that does not provide a class for farmers under £25.

I think it was the Department that insisted on it.

38543. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Considering the very large number of occupiers in Tyrone under £5 valuation, do you not think that a man valued at £18 ought not to be allowed to compete with a man valued at £8?—I think the greater the difference in valuation the less likely is it that you will secure satisfactory competition. In conclusion I may mention that all the schemes in operation in the county offer advantages to the poorest farmer in the county. It is true that these schemes are not framed exclusively for his benefit, nor is it possible with the resources which the Committee has at command at present to put such special schemes in operation. The system which has been introduced by the Department could readily be adapted to meet special needs were it possible to supplement in some way the amount actually contributed by those districts in which a modification of the present educational schemes or further facilities for the enjoyment of the benefits to be derived from these schemes are required. If a townland which may contribute as little as 5*s*. to the joint fund enjoys many of the advantages enjoyed by another townland of equal area contributing forty times that amount, this gain is all on the side of the poorer district. The existing schemes are not at fault; the rich are not robbing the poor, but supporting them. But, for the poor to have all they undoubtedly need some additional help is required which may enable the present system to be extended in their favour.

38544. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Can you tell me the total amount of the funds which were at the disposal of the Committee last year?—You will find it on page 58 of our Report. It is not the actual but the estimated expenditure, but our expenditure always approximates closely to the estimate. I see the amount available from the joint grant was £3,327.

38545. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what sense do you say that the rich support the poor?—Well, my

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lord, in this sense. The schemes apply to rural districts. Let us take it in this way. Let us suppose that a rural district consists of 10,000 acres, and that 5,000 acres of that 10,000 acres is poor. Now it is very probable that the first 5,000 acres will contribute, say, £400 on the rate and the other would contribute £50. Nevertheless the total amount available for schemes in the rural district is £450. But there is no limitation on the poor district in favour of the rich district. What advantages there are for the rich district there are equally for the poor district, save in one point. Transit and such things are difficult, and, therefore, that makes it more difficult for the poor to avail themselves of the advantages.

38546. From your evidence it would seem that the poor districts would actually derive an advantage?—They derive, my lord, and I think I can prove it in figures, a great deal more benefit than their actual contribution entitles them to.

38547. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That would be if they could compete with the larger competitor. Now in general they cannot compete with the richer man, therefore they never probably get a prize?—I think that is the least profitable example that can be taken. If you wish the argument to depend on that I am perfectly willing. Take the case of the premium bull. Now it is quite possible that in rural districts there are townlands at the present time in which a premium bull is located and that that townland's valuation is not anything like paying for the premium bull, and yet it is in the middle of the townland.

38548. But even so. The class of their cattle is not suited for the premium bull. It is the richer man who will get the advantage of the premium bull, not the poorer man?—The bull is selected with a view to the needs of the district, and although I quite appreciate what you say that all the premium bulls have not been successful in every district—that I am perfectly prepared to admit, that they have not always been successful—yet there is another difficulty to meet. As the Commission is well aware, on the Continent the system has been introduced of breeding what they call milk bulls, and an attempt has been made to do so in England. Were such a "milk bull" sent to Tyrone, I doubt very much whether any farmer could be persuaded to keep such a bull. The award for milking qualities is not as great among local farmers as the demand for saleable young stock. The shorthorn would, therefore, seem most likely to meet their requirements.

38459. This is not a dairying locality?—But it is studded with creameries and there is one within a mile of where you are sitting, and another seven miles away.

38550. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not it quite as easy for the larger man to pay a penny in the pound as the smaller man?—That is a question which of course, I cannot argue in view of the death duties.

38551. When the rich man pays not at a higher rate, but just proportionately as the poor man, is not it as easy for him to pay a penny in the pound as for the poor man?—I think you are right in that.

38552. But for that effort, which is quite as little for him as the effort the poor man makes, he gets a bigger subsidy?—No, my lord. I think I cannot admit that.

38553. I should like to see how you can deny it?—You see the rural district is the unit.

38554. You have a rich man and a poor man contributing. Now in proportion to the rich man's contribution he receives more benefit?—The total benefits derived are measured by the amount available. Therefore the poor man really derives the benefit which result from the rich man's additional funds being made available for the poor man, whereas if the rural district obtained its benefits on the basis of the poor man's estate there would not be half the benefits available.

38555. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would it be so that the poor man would get a full share out of all your instruction, lectures, and soforth?—That is so. The poor man gets full benefit of all instruction, but it is of course perfectly legitimate for a witness to come up and say that in his district lectures have not been held. That is perfectly true. On account of the area of Tyrone it is very difficult in five years to make an impression. You are, of course, aware that in Donegal a large proportion of the labourers are migratory and go over to England and Scotland, and work in Scotland under the very best farmers in the three kingdoms. They have been doing that for generations. Have they brought back any very distinct benefits as a result of what they have seen in Scotland?

38556. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Decidedly. I want to put this case before your mind to bring it out clearly. Take a rural district in which people are comparatively well-off. Take another rural district like Kildress or some of the rural districts which we have heard of to-day. It costs as much effort and sacrifice for the people of Kildress to pay their penny in the pound as it does for the people in the richer district to pay their penny in the pound, but the penny in the pound will raise much more in the better than in the worse rural district. The result is that calculating the Department's grant at 25*s.* to the pound of the amount raised in rates the rich rural district gets far more from the Department than the poor rural district?—That is perfectly true, but in actual practice the fact is that in Tyrone there is no such thing as one district being very poor and an adjoining one being very rich. A large proportion of the tract of country that you are considering to-day runs into Cookstown rural district. Another portion into Omagh, and another into Strabane. Therefore the burden of the contribution of these poor districts is between three of the richer districts, and in that way it does not work out as an inability.

Rev. Philip O'Doherty.

Rev. PHILIP O'DOHERTY examined.

38557. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are parish priest of Cumber-Claudy, County Derry?—Yes; portion of the parish is in Tyrone. The condition of the main portion of the parish is exactly the same as that of the districts I have heard described here to-day. I propose to send a tabulated statement to the secretary, taken from the Census, giving the latest information as to the valuation per head. I am anxious to emphasise the necessity for establishing agricultural schools. There was one at Lough Ash and there was one at Templemoyle near Eglington. Each was close to the parish of Cumber-Claudy. Each did an immense deal of good a couple of generations back. Lough Ash school was partly National and was supported, I believe, by some private contributions. Templemoyle was supported by the endowment from the London societies. The men who were educated there —farmers' sons—were afterwards men of light and leading in their several districts. I have heard some ascribe their success to the practical education they had got in these schools. As education goes now they would be considered not up-to-date in the way of technical knowledge and culture, but those taught there knew their business. In Claudy the shirt industry had its cradle. It has been long established. The sewing must have been very good. It was Claudy that brought over the late Mr. William Tillie to Derry. The shirt industry recognised him as its founder. The shirt industry is now very precarious as a resource, and the wages are very much down. If it was not for the shirt industry I don't think the people could have lived at all in the district. It has a serious drawback in one way; I think it is most injurious to girls, who have to sit up to very late hours sewing. The girls who are working constantly are and must be in a very anaemic condition. I think it does a great deal of injury in that way. There has been a serious decline in prices, but, of course, they work hard to make as much wages as possible.

38558. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not it be a great thing if some training in domestic science went side by side with this industrial employment for girls?—Yes. The underclothing industry is also largely availed of. The parish has been famous with all the leading houses for its work, but the work is now so precarious and the wages are so much lower that it cannot be depended on as formerly.

38559. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Why is that—is it because of machinery?—Yes, and because of foreign

competition, many of the girls live at such long distances from the centre of work that they lose a day going and coming. Claudy is the centre. They have small stations. As the work is not so plentiful as it used to be, they don't bring it to the stations. The girls sometimes have to travel five miles to the central station, and practically lose a whole day. Again, the condition of the people generally is such as Father M'Conologue said about his own district. A great many of the farms are mortgaged with them. Carting is the only industry for the men, and competition for carting, on account of the long distance from the railway centre, is doing a great deal of harm, because the men have nothing else to do. There are several mills along the Faughan river. Carting is at a price that cannot keep body and soul together, because the competition is so great.

38560. You are speaking of small holders?—Yes; whose farms are largely mortgaged in this district bordering on Tyrone. When they go to Derry and come back it means they are unfit to work their own farm next day, because to some it means a distance of thirty-six miles going and coming. They do carting for 8*s.* 4*d.* a ton. That is the highest. That would be 5*d.* a cwt. That would be to Park. It was only lately they got that; there was a strike among the carters. In other districts they got very much less. Very often they are not paid in money but in kind; so it is ruinous to them; but as there is no other industry they take to it there. Other industries have died out. There were tuck mills, and weaving was common enough. There have been efforts made, as Mr. Lynch said to-day, to connect these districts with Derry. I don't know any richer district than a large portion of North Derry; but practically in the matter of railway accommodation it is like a South African jungle. I have no doubt a great portion of the proposed railway would pay commercially, but I don't know that that portion that would come up to Parke would pay, for that would be through a poor district.

38561. Would not it also have the effect of putting an end to these people's earnings as carriers if the railway came up and carried the stuff?—I have said publicly that it would be a blessed day when carting would be ended, as it is at present on most ruinous lines of competition. It is very demoralising. It is very hard for young fellows to be sober going in on wet days, with very little food, a distance of fifteen miles, and walking back same journey. The prices are so ruinous that it means practically less than 6*s.* for two days, because they are unfit for work the next day going and coming these long distances—both the men and horses.

38562. What you mean is that they have to do it, because they cannot get anything else to do. If you brought a railroad up there it would take that from them?—I should expect a development of industries. It would be a blessed thing that would end the carting, because it is ruinous to their homes. I know, as a matter of fact, a great many of the farms to be mortgaged. They receive payment in kind, not in money. I know only two men who have survived the carting of the district; they are men of great strength of character. All the others have gone down under it—competition is so keen and payment is so very small. However, it is not so much about the railway I am anxious. I am far more anxious to get the district scheduled under the Congested Districts Board, for the other advantages that would come. I think that drainage, both surface and main, would be needed. There are also very large belts of portions of the country that would lend themselves to re-afforesting, and whatever other industries that might come, and I look with hope to the practical lectures that would be given to the people. I do not think that the lectures, such as we have had from the Department of Agriculture, have been at all practical. They have been few, but I don't think a man with a blackboard putting down algebraic formulæ to a peasant audience is likely to spread knowledge in a rural district, and there is a great deal of that going.

38563. I thought a blackboard is a very good way of giving instruction—the algebra I grant at once?—Well, the blackboard, minus the algebraic formulæ. About the large farm townlands, my experience is that farms in the districts you were speaking of are aggregates from small farms, whose owners had gone to the wall on account of the difficulty of their position. Therefore I think that in scheduling a district, it would be a very great disadvantage if such small holders were to be excluded from the benefits of the Congested Districts Board, because they happen to have some big farms in their townlands.

38564. You say you don't think a district should escape being scheduled where the general poverty is great, although one or two men in it may hold large farms, on which they can get along without being scheduled?—I am referring to the evidence given here earlier in the day, and I don't see why small holders in townlands should be excluded because there happen to be large farmers there; because my experience is these large farms are almost invariably an aggregate of small farms, whose owners have disappeared.

38565. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Even if they were not the aggregate of small farms don't you think it a pity that the presence of a large farm or two should be the means of preventing the small farmers receiving remedial treatment which, in the absence of the large farms, they would receive?—Yes, but I think the fact I mention emphasises the necessity for scheduling these small holdings.

38566. You know Innishowen very well?—Yes.

38567. Do you think that the district to which you refer—especially in your parish lying up to these mountains that divide Derry from Tyrone—is as poor and as much in need of help as the Carndonagh district of Innishowen?—Much more than Carndonagh. The Glengad district is the only one I would put in comparison with Crannagh, which is completely out of the world.

38568. As regards the means of the small occupiers, how do they contrast with those of Glengad district and other poor districts in Innishowen?—The Glengad district, of course, is excessively poor; but, speaking as I do from absolute knowledge of the mortgages on the farms, I think the position of small farmers generally in these districts could not be much worse.

38569. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you adopt the evidence that has been given to-day as regards the other places as applying to your case?—I do.

38570. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You don't consider the county schemes have been sufficient to give the poor area the treatment it required?—I don't see that they have given us anything that might be called treatment to benefit our condition. I have not myself practical experience of the work of the Congested Districts Board. From what I have heard I believe they realise the condition of the people.

Mr. Hugh M'Cullagh examined.

38571. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes; I reside at Garavagh.

38572. What is the particular point you would like us to bear in mind?—The point I wish to mention is the value of an acre of crop. In my district it is not of great value. We work hard enough for it, but it is not very valuable at present.

38573. I suppose the crop of an acre of ground depends very much on what the ground is?—Yes.

38574. Where is your holding?—Within two and a half miles of this town, to the north.

38575. What is the size of your farm?—I have fourteen acres of arable and forty of mountain.

38576. What is the rent?—It is sold out now. It is something like £4 18*s.*; the valuation is £7.

38577. How much have you under tillage?—Fourteen acres.

38578. How is that divided, as a rule?—I may have five acres of oats and three or four of lea, grazing for cattle, and four acres of meadow.

38579. How many quarters of oats do you get out of your four acres?—I will tell you in stones; an acre of oats would yield about sixty stones; that is, in my locality.

38580. What price do you hope to get?—The price is about 7½*d.* in this town for a stone.

38581. That would give you £3 10*s.* an acre for the value of the crop; is that what you would expect to get?—That is what we do get. I got an acre of oats last year, or what we call an Irish acre. I got it

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threshed in the threshing mill; there was 105 stones in it, and I got 7½*d.* per stone.

38582. About your meadow?—Out of that four acres there might be five tons eaten or used.

38583. What would you get for a ton of hay in year on the average?—Suppose I went to an auction, in winter, I would not get more than twenty pence or two shillings a cwt.

38584. What stock have you got?—I have five milch cows.

38585. And any calves?—I rear three or four calves in the year.

38586. Do you sell your milk?—Yes; in the creamery.

Mr. Charles E. Clarke examined.

Mr. Charles E. Clarke.

38587. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Glenmaco, Gortin. I commenced to farm there in the year 1883. I then purchased three farms: the first farm contained 21 acres, with a valuation of £3 15*s.* The second adjoins it, with an area of 23 acres, and a valuation of £4. The third farm contains 19 acres and 2 roods, and has valuation of £5 10*s.* The total area of the three farms is 53 acres, and the total valuation is £13 5*s.* I can assure you I can only make a very poor living off the three farms combined.

38588. Did you purchase the freehold out?—No, the tenant right. The two occupiers I purchased from went to the wall from poverty, and I bought the two farms, as they were up for sale. I bought the third one by private negotiations. As has been explained here to-day, and as is the case with my three farms, the farms in the district generally commence at a burn, they run away up to the top of the mountain. On each of these farms there are a few acres lying along the river that I try to meadow sometimes; and sometimes I get a crop off it, and sometimes it is flooded; and I don't know whether to graze it or meadow it; some years I get a crop of hay off it, and some years the flood carries it away. I manage the cattle as best I can. I have to make embankments at my own expense, to keep the river off the land. One-third part of the farm is so steep that I cannot work it. I don't know the gradient, but it would be a very difficult job to work up. You cannot plough it up nor across, and to plough it down would be such a hardship on men and horses that you could not look at a man doing it. From that then for about another one-third of the farm the lands improve, and some of them are level. I try to farm that. On the other one-third of the farm I can put no beast; it is generally a dry heath; the heath is not much good for cattle, and the area is too small for sheep; so except in the middle portion of the farm I get nothing off it. I have about fifteen acres of arable on the three that I speak about. I tried every improvement in order to labour this land. First the fields were small, and I removed stone ditches, and made them large. Next, we had to use our scythe for mowing. I thought that a tedious process, and to try to make something out of the farm I purchased a reaping machine. The first year I tried the reaping machine I found that the wheel of the machine would go down into the ridges and get stuck, and the knives of the machine would get clogged up, and I had to drop that. The next year I was not satisfied, but thinking it would be well to remove the ridges I made the land flat, and the consequence was the land got too damp; I could use the machine, but I would not get a crop. I used every means that I believe an intelligent farmer could use. I was not scarce of capital. I could use capital and purchase all machinery necessary for a farm, but still I could not take any benefits. What I want to impress on the Commission is this. These three holdings I have I believe would be a fair representation of all the holdings comprised from, say, Plumbridge up to the Doons. It would be a fair specimen of these holdings. How can any one farmer live upon one farm such as I have? I can work them with all the economy, and with all the skilled labour that can be produced, because I am not stinted for capital, by no means, and when I cannot live economically on these three, then I want to impress on the Commission that it is still harder for ordinary farmers, without capital, to live on smaller holdings. I am stating the truth; because it does not make so much difference to me.

38589. Your point is really that fifteen acres of this land are not an economic holding?—It is not; along with the other grazing that I have.

38590. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Further, you explain that with your sixty-three acres, which are valued at £13 5*s.*, it is not very easy for a farmer to get on?—I say he cannot get on on it; not on the kind of soil we have in this locality. If you were situated where the soil and climate are good, you might, but I say you cannot do it in our district. I can farm as economically as any farmer; I understand farming, and I carry it on with as much sense as I can.

38591. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What does that lead you to recommend to the Commission?—I would recommend to the Commission that in order to enable the people to live in this district it should be scheduled.

38592. You want to get it scheduled as a congested district?—Yes; it commences with Sperrin mountains in the North; there are three principal ranges of mountains in this district—the Sperrin mountains; the next is the Glenlark, and the third is the Mullaghcarn mountain. Sperrin mountain rises to 2,240 feet, and the highest peak of the Glenlark mountain is about 1,800 feet, and the Mullaghcarn is about the same. It is all a series of mountain ranges and lumps of hills, and it is hard to labour them and make anything out of them.

38593. Mr. Kavanagh.—What sized farm would you say is a workable economic farm?—I don't believe you will derive any middling result from less than fifty acres. If you had a farm of twenty to twenty-five acres of mountain soil, that would not be work enough for one horse, and one horse is not a profitable thing in farming. You cannot till, work machinery, or anything of that nature with one horse, and two horses would work sixty acres at the least. I calculate fifty; you would have two horses working fifty acres, and you can use every improvement that you must use to keep in touch with the age.

38594. You say fifty acres is the smallest you consider to be an economic farm in this country?—I would not go in for having anything else.

38595. Mr. O'Kelly.—In the County Tyrone?—In this portion of the County Tyrone; of course, on better soil you might thrive on forty.

38596. But you say an economic holding should be fifty acres?—I say on medium soil.

38597. Suppose you want to get economic holdings, how are you to get them?—You must have at least fifty acres of arable land.

38598. You say a man cannot be regarded as having an economic holding unless he has fifty acres?—I believe so.

38599. How are you going to get fifty acres for each holder in Tyrone?—You cannot get it.

38600. What is the remedy?—The remedy I would suggest, and it is quite practicable provided it is done, is that the present holdings could be improved somewhat by drainage and by thorn hedges; I would approve very much of thorn hedges in the mountainous districts, and, of course, planting also; but it does not matter how you improve them; you may improve them considerably, but not to the standard of making a living.

38601. How many acres of good improving land, in your view, would make an economic holding?—You mean reclaimed land, not naturally fertile.

38602. Bringing it up to its highest reproductive power?—I don't think you could live on less than forty.

38603. Even though it be improved?—I don't care how you would improve it, and along with that, you would need to have naturally fertile soil.

38604. I will assume that we have a fertile soil, and the land is improved up to the very limit, how many acres, in your view, of such land would form an economic holding?—I would say forty is little enough. How are you to compete with the other countries having farms of land hundreds of thousands of acres! You cannot do it; you must have a certain scope to graze and to work with horse power.

38605. What would be the valuation of these forty

acres?—I would expect the valuation of the forty acres would be up to 6s. an acre: that is £12.

38606. Would you not think that would be a rather low valuation for forty acres of the best land in the county?—Land in this district?

38607. I am talking of land of the highest possible power?—I am no judge of land in other counties, but I am a perfect judge of land in this district.

38608. Would you differ from the view of those who have expressed the opinion that a farm of land over £10 valuation might be regarded as economic?—I think it would be too low.

38609. On what would you base your view?—On this, that it does not matter how many acres you have, if they are only valued at £10, it would need to be a very bad quality of land.

38610. What is your electoral division?—Gortin, in the union of Omagh.

38611. There are twenty-five holdings in Gortin under £4 valuation and sixty-four under £10, and 54 per cent. of the holdings altogether are under £10 valuation; how do you propose to make these economic?—By themselves?

38612. Yes?—It cannot be done.

38613. Therefore no matter what remedial measures may be tried these are going to remain congested for all time?—Yes. You may considerably improve them, but they will remain uneconomic. You cannot do it unless you use some other means besides the land; you cannot pull out of the land when it is not in it.

38614. Your view is this: no matter what you may do with the land it is impossible ever to make the holdings economic?—You never will do it here.

38615. What do you suggest then as to the possible avenue to improvement?—You certainly may improve them considerably, but you never can get so many farmers to live on the holdings as there are at present. When I cannot live on three holdings how can any man live on one. I am not an extravagant man: I don't smoke, and I drink scarcely anything. I am as drunk now as I ever was in my life. How can you manage it; I cannot do it. I am not so very hard to support. I have tried it; I am not bound by capital, and I tried improvements. I tried fertilizers and every means that I could have had. I cannot get it out of the land, and it never will be got out of it.

38616. Have you heard the evidence of the other witnesses examined to-day, that it is possible to make holdings economic by drainage and reclamation, and improved methods of agriculture; do you differ from that evidence?—I don't know what conclusion they came to. I say you can improve them, but that a man and his family cannot live on them.

38617. So you can hold out no hope for the people of Tyrone no matter what is done?—It is only the mountain range portion that I allude to. What I would suggest as practicable is this: In these mountainous districts there is a large quantity of black-faced sheep. I believe, taking the whole district round, you could get from 30,000 to 35,000 black-faced sheep. That is including the whole range of Mullaghcarn, and going up by Carrickmore, and up to the marches of the County Derry, and I suggest that you would start a woollen industry and work it by the power of the water, because to compete successfully I don't think you could do very much with cottage industries. You might. I am not a judge of them; but where machinery can be worked, there is no hand can compete with it; that is my impression. You have an amount of water power in these rivers running down and doing nothing. It might be used in starting, say, a carding machine or weaving machinery to turn out a rough quality of cloth, and rough tweeds, frieze, blankets, rugs, mats. The wool available would represent the produce of from 30,000 to 35,000 sheep. This would start a permanent industry here, and an industry which would be bound to hold on, as the mountains are there and the sheep would be there. A great deal has been said about lime. I have to go to Cookstown for lime. The men I have would not work after night for me, and it would not be reasonable to ask them. I had to send them to Cookstown. They stayed all night there. Along with paying them wages and the expense of cartage and paying for the lime, I had to give them something also for a glass of whiskey. I had to build all my houses with the lime I got there; that was very dear, but there was no other lime convenient. There is no land in this district or in any poor district—it does not matter where it is or in what country it is—where the soil is poor it cannot be successfully farmed without lime. It applies to all poor places. Cookstown is the nearest place for us to get lime; but there is a splendid limestone quarry near Plumbridge, but there is no means of working it, nor no machinery to crush it out of the rock. I believe that is expensive machinery, although, if established, I believe it would do well enough; but there is no means of doing it, and it is very expensive to get it. There is nothing, in my opinion, would aid more, if it could be done, than if there were a railroad to start from Dunamana to Cookstown. I would have no narrow gauge line; it is only a half way of doing it, but a big broad line, if I was going to do it at all. The narrow gauge is only a makeshift of a thing.

38618. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is your opinion of the scheme proposed by the Agricultural Department in this part of the country?—I can form no other opinion except that so far as the poor districts in the county are concerned it is a complete failure.

38619. You pay rates?—Yes.

38620. Has any advantage been derived by the people of your district from the local committee?—None whatever. I had experience myself. I buy and sell cattle. There was one time I had a beast bred off one of these Government bulls. I was trying to sell it in the county and I could not sell it.

38621. Why?—It was a stunted, thin, small animal. I had to pay dearly for the experience.

38622. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What induced you to buy it?—I saw the praises of the thing sounded in the papers that this was a great improvement in stock, and I certainly wanted to try the experiment. To prove anything right you must try by experiment, and I bought this animal. I took it to Gortin fair and Newtown fair, and three or four more fairs, and I could not sell it until I had to mix it with all my own raising, and that is how I got rid of it. In a poor district the scheme is practically no use. They send round lecturers in fowl, and things like that. What is the good of that? A penny newspaper, the *Freeman's Journal*, or any weekly paper, will give six times, indeed I may say ten times, more information every week than they give altogether. It may be useful in rich districts where they can compete for prizes. Sometimes they offer prizes in this Gortin district or Greencastle. I think the prizes are too low. I believe if you went to compete at Omagh or Dungannon for the prizes, that if you won a prize it would cost you ten times its actual value.

38623. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That would be one of the reasons why there has not been competition among the small farmers for these prizes?—Certainly; even if you won the prize, it is such a long distance, and the thing would be so trifling in value that it would not pay you to go.

Mr. Patrick M'Bride examined.

38624. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Gloughroughglebe. I represent the Glenkeele electoral division and Killaroan, east of Mount Hamilton.

38625. You are a farmer?—Yes. I have sixteen acres. We are paying to the Irish Land Commission. We belong to that unfortunate class called the Glebe farmers. We were the first to begin purchase. We bought under the Act of 1869, before there were any Land Courts, and we bought at the old rack rents.

38626. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The full purchase money was not advanced?—No. We had to pay the one-fourth of it down. The farms in this district are very small. The tenants have to depend on relatives in America or relatives who went to England and Scotland. The holdings are uneconomic, and not self-supporting. I am aware of a great many instances of the money being supplied so. I have been informed that Mr. Edward M'Cullagh, who keeps a shop and post office at Barness, has cashed American drafts for £27 for tenants in one week. The portions of the electoral divisions of Glenlark consists of a very large grazing ranch, the property of Colonel Lowry, of Pomeroy, and there is also a grazing ranch in the electoral

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division of Glenchiel, in the townlands of Aughtboy and Legcloughfin, the property of Robert M'Kelvey, Esq., J.P., Gortin. The acreage of the grazing ranch in Aughtboy being 637 acres. In the Glenkeel electoral division there is a small rundale estate, the fields of which are so small that in many instances there are not more than two or three perches in each, and there are no fences of any kind or description on this estate. This rundale estate adjoins the grazing tracts above mentioned.

38627. Would the grazing land be invaluable for enlarging the holdings?—It would be very valuable if it could be had on the mearing of this rundale estate. There are others as well as this strip of great value if the tenants in these districts could get some of the plots of ground for grazing their sheep and other grazing purposes. They could graze on it from their own homes.

38628. The rundale estate is not bought yet by the tenants?—No. The tenants have a long distance to go to their markets, and are extremely badly situated for this purpose, and this remark applies to their reaching railroads. A good deal of the provisions, seeds, and manure are carried from Derry, a distance of twenty-five miles, which adds considerably to the price of these commodities, and to sell any flax grown the people go to Cookstown Market, twenty-one or twenty-two miles away. The other towns which are attended by the farmers in this district with farm produce are Newtownstewart, Draperstown, Dungiven and Omagh; the distance from Newtownstewart to Draperstown is twenty-three or twenty-four miles, and from Dungiven to Omagh, thirty or thirty-one miles, and these districts lie just between these different places. A considerable number of the holdings in these districts could be greatly improved by enlarging them, and I am of opinion that this would not be a difficult matter if the Congested Districts Board had the matter under control, as there are several holdings which can be used for this purpose, and also a new road and a bridge are urgently required from Legcloughfin right across the river to Corramore Road. With reference to the Mount Hamilton Electoral Division, about one-eighth of it is arable, and is of a very poor class, having been all reclaimed within the last sixty years, and in this case, as in the other divisions, has gone back to its original state owing to the amount of emigration and the costs of labour the number of families in this division has decreased by forty-five in the last thirty years. The scarcity of manual labour has caused a complete change during the past twenty years in the method of labouring the farms in this district. Prior to this time all the work was done by spade labour, which suited the soil, but now the work is done by horse labour, which causes a deterioration of the corn crop by almost half, and formerly a method adopted by the tenants to improve their land was the drawing and burning of lime, but this owing to all the young men going to England and Scotland during the summer season to earn money and send it home, has died out, and I am of opinion that there is a great necessity of getting an engine or machine at limestone quarries for the purpose of crushing limestone into powder for the use in land instead of the former manner of burning it. None of the holdings in the Electoral Division of Glenkeel have been sold under the Land Act of 1903, but in Glenroan the estate of Mr. Humphreys has at a price equivalent to 24½ years' purchase, which, in my opinion, is an exorbitant one, and would not have been agreed to by the tenants at all, I understand, but for the fact that they were loaded down with arrears and they were practically coerced into buying. In the Mount Hamilton Divisions the tenants there were offered terms under the Ashbourne Act of 1888, namely to buy at 17 years' purchase, but the demand under the Act of 1903 is now 27½ years. Any tenant who would buy at this price would be swamped for all time, or at least as long as the annuities ran. The Glenkeel Electoral Division the only estate purchased is Clogherney Glebe, and this was was in 1868, under the Irish Church Temporalities Act, and it was sold at 20 years' purchase, but this price was far too high, as a number of the poor tenants had to borrow the fourth of the purchase money for the amount to be paid in cash to the Irish Land Commission, and as a result of paying their annuities on the amount of their purchase money and paying interest to the persons whom they had to borrow from, a number had to sell out and others had to leave and go elsewhere to earn enough money to redeem their farms, as it would be impossible for them by staying in the district to discharge their liabilites from the profits out of the land.

38629. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did you hear the previous witnesses?—Yes.

38629A. Do you agree as to the views they have expressed as to the utility of the agricultural schemes?—Yes, the land can be very much improved by drainage and fencing.

38630. Kindly tell me as briefly as you can what are the particular schemes put into operation by the local agricultural committee in connection with small occupiers in Glenkeele?—We have got four lecturers.

38631. Enumerate the others?—There are no others.

38632. The valuation of Glenkeele is £1,090?—I believe so.

38633. How long are these schemes in operation?—Four years.

38634. You had four lectures?—Yes, this winter.

38635. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What did you pay for your land?—Twenty years' purchase of the old rack rent. It was a very bad bargain. One of the largest farms in the district is lying there. The man who owns it is in America, and the land is going back to its original state.

38636. They bought at that rent and they had to look to other sources to find the one-fourth of the money in hand?—Certainly.

Mr. John Donnell examined.

Mr. John Donnell.

38637. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Ballinamallaght, Strabane.

38638. Are you a farmer?—Yes; I have about 75 acres of arable, and a share of an undivided mountain of about 400 or 500 acres. I have a lease for ever. My rent under the lease is £20 Irish, or about £18 10*s.* sterling. I am not complaining of the rent. The valuation is £47.

38639. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How do you happen to have a lease for ever?—It was given about 120 years ago by Sir John Stewart Hamilton, who owned the property for three miles below Dunamanagh to three miles above Plumbridge. He sold it to his tenants. Each tenant to qualify him to be a freeholder had a lease of three lives, and as Sir John Stewart Hamilton having got into difficulties, he would give them a lease of lives renewable for ever for £2 or £3, if they paid the attorney's expenses. That is how a great deal of that district is freehold. Some townlands did not do it, thinking that three young lives were good enough. Some other men bought over their heads. Some made well of it. There was one townland I know beside Plumbridge where the last life did not die until the year before the 1881 Land Act.

38640. What are the points you wish to bring before us?—These seven electoral division that were described to you by Mr. Clarke, your first witness, if they were classified under the Congested Districts Board it would be a great advantage, as they receive practically no assistance from the Committee of Agriculture, a non-elected body.

38641. Mr. O'Kelly.—They are elected with one remove?—I don't call that an election. That is a second-hand election.

38642. Mr. Kavanagh.—Are not they nominated by an elective body?—I don't call that an election; that is a second-hand body.

38643. Mr. O'Kelly.—I am not going to say that I differ from you at all in that view of the elective principle. In fact I would prefer that all our bodies were elected rather than nominated; but you have some kind of objection to a nominated body?—Yes.

38644. You say they are elected second-hand?—Yes.

38645. Tell me now what reasons have you in your mind for making that statement?—The reason of seeing how the Tyrone Committee of Agriculture is

appointed—not one in the district round about me ever being on it that ever I heard of.

38646. Do you think that if you had an elective system that it would be an improvement?—There would be a representative from the poor districts; there is none now.

38647. How is the Local Committee appointed?—I don't know.

38648. All you do know is this: that the district from which you come has no representative?—Not as far as I know; and I may say I think it would be a great help to these seven divisions of the Plumbridge Dispensary District if they could be scheduled as Congested, to get under the fostering wing of the Congested Districts Board. I have been through Donegal several times; sometimes commercially to buy cattle in Finntown and Dungloe, and at other times on my holidays. The first time I was in Killybegs the railway was opened. I went round by Carrick, posting, and by Glenties and different other roads, and speaking to the people there, any person that I was speaking to, and seeing the results of the improvements in the stock through the Congested Districts Board supplying them with bulls suitable to the district, they were all very well satisfied; and I think it would be a great thing for this mountainous district, we have heard described, if they were under the Congested Districts Board. But unfortunately the Department has taken over the live stock scheme.

38649. Why would you say unfortunately?—Because I don't see how the County Committees are doing half as well as the Congested Districts Board in regard to the live stock schemes, seeing how they were carried out in Donegal.

38650. So you think the way in which the Congested Districts Board has managed the live stock scheme in Donegal is far superior to the way in which the Local Committee has managed the live stock scheme?—In Tyrone.

38651. In what particular do you discern a difference?—The Live Stock Committee in Tyrone won't give a premium to a Galloway, West Highland or Kerry bull, the class of cattle that would be suited to this mountainous district that have been described by several witnesses.

38652. To what particular class of bull will they give a premium in Tyrone?—Shorthorn and Aberdeen Angus, and the Inspectors of the Department won't pass any unless first-class Crookshank Shorthorn.

38653. Do I understand you to suggest that the Galloway, West Highland, and Kerry bulls are most suitable for the poor districts in Tyrone?—Yes, to improve these mountainous districts we have heard described.

38654. The Shorthorn and Polled Angus are more suitable for richer districts?—Yes.

38655. Then would it be a fair inference to draw from that that the County Committee have a predeliction in favour of richer districts, as would be suggested by their bringing in the Shorthorns?—Yes. The Committee are all drawn from the richer districts, as far as I know. I don't know the whole Committee. I agree with the evidence that Mr. Micks gave; he instances the district from Draperstown to Strabane, which, I think, he said was as congested as any portion of the County Donegal.

38656. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I believe your recollection is quite right. Do you think yourself that these districts would need pretty much the same class of treatment?—Yes. I know this district; I don't know up by Cookstown. It is from Draperstown I can speak from experience of knowing; it would be a great assistance to these small farmers you have heard described if they were under the fostering wing of the Congested Districts Board, and that the Board had got the management of the Live Stock Scheme. I think Mr. Doran gave you much the same evidence about the mistake the Department made. The Congested Districts Board sent Galloway bulls to mountainous places, and they could live there where others would die. I did not know there would be any reference to a railway, but that would be at the end. Railway from Cookstown to Dunamanagh would improve the markets of Plumbridge and other places to take the produce away to the ports of Derry and Belfast.

Mr. John Harkin examined.

38657. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Belamult, Strabane?—Yes, I represent the Loughash division.

38658. Are you a farmer?—I do a little farming; but I work at butter and eggs. I attend the markets. I reside in the Loughash division. In the very mountainous district of this country, on very hilly land—the greater part of the district is from one mountain to another; it is very high and steep land of very poor quality, mostly of light top the biggest part of it, and the bottom in all is very wet, and needs a great deal of draining.

38659 What are the particular points you wish to submit to the Commission?—In the lowlands if open drains were made and in the upper part of the land if stone drains were made it would improve the land very much.

38660. Are you speaking of arterial drainage or of each holding?—Of each holding.

38661. That is not done by the tenant now?—They are not able to do it. A great many of the tenants are very poor as far as I know. The sons go away, a lot of them. They come into me. The sons go away to America and Scotland and earn money and send it home to their fathers and mothers, and if it was not for that they say they could not live by the land at all.

38662. You think the pressing requirement in the district is improved drainage?—Yes.

38663. Both arterial drainage and field drainage?—Yes. The farmers in our district are a long distance from the market; the nearest market is Strabane, twelve miles away, and Derry is fifteen. They have no conveyance there. They have to rise in the middle of the night when going to the market. Part of the family sit up until two o'clock in the morning to waken those who are going away to market, and they start then to Strabane, and it is the same coming back at night.

38664. What is your suggestion for remedying that difficulty?—I think if they had a light railway it would help them very well. There are some very good limestone quarries in that district. They come from ten to fifteen miles down to this quarry for it; they have to get the limestone all that distance.

38665. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What district are you residing in?—Bellamult. I have a place in Strabane as well.

38666. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you buy your eggs and butter?—In different markets. I buy in this town once a week. I go to Plumbridge and Dungivan, Claudy and Strabane.

38667. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You are well acquainted with the want of transit facilities from which the district suffers?—Yes; I am well acquainted with the whole district; from my experience there is a great need of a light railway in this district.

38668. Where would it run from?—From Dunamanagh to Cookstown would be in a direct line.

38669. How many miles is that?—About thirty miles.

38670. The limestone quarries you merely instance as producing lime which the railway could carry and make available in the different parts of the district?—Yes; there is no limekiln, but if the railway were available some of the men with these quarries would open a kiln and burn the lime to send away.

38671. How near would the railway come to the quarry?—I expect there would be a station about where the quarry is.

38672. Would you touch Plumbridge and Greencastle?—Yes.

38673. Pass by Gortin?—Yes.

38674. It is a difficult line to engineer?—From Dunamanagh station it could be made up the valley, it is nearly level; there would be very little cutting.

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Mr. William M'Gaughey.

Mr. William M'Gaughey examined.

38675. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—I am a small farmer near Dunamanagh, in the Lough Ash division of Strabane Union. I hold about ten acres. There are six of these arable. The rent is £1 17*s.* 6*d.* and the valuation is 35 shillings. The six arable are of very poor quality; we reclaimed it from the heather.

38676. Can you use a plough on it?—We can use a plough on part of it; on another part of it it is difficult to use a plough.

38677. That is done with spade labour?—Yes.

38678. What are the particular points you wish to bring before us?—These holdings are too small; we cannot live on them except there is some means of enlarging them.

38679. Are there any grazing farms in the district in which your farm is?—No, not grazing farms, but farms let out on 11 months' system for cropping and grazing.

38680. What is the nearest that you know of?—There are three within a mile.

38681. Have you any suggestion in your own mind how the holdings could be enlarged?—There would be farms sold by auction in our district, and if the Congested Districts Board have money to buy these farms they could give plots to these small holders. These farms are bought up by large farmers and let out on 11 months' system to the small farmers at exorbitant prices.

38682. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your suggestion is that some public body might buy up these holdings when they came into the market in order to enlarge the other small holdings?—Yes.

38683. You would not see any advantage in purchasing small holdings?—Any holding that was for sale in this place, even small holdings could be got and added to small holdings already there; it would be a great advantage, but small holders cannot compete with large farmers buying up these holdings, as they are sold by public auction at an over value.

38684. What stock have you on your six acres?—Two cows.

38685. Are you able to sell milk or butter from them?—A little butter. I use some of the butter for the family, and I sell the remainder.

38686. Do you sell the calves?—Yes; I sell them as year-olds.

38687. You keep them for a year?—Yes.

38688. Have you any pigs?—Yes; I keep some pigs, and a horse, but I may say this, it would not support a horse. We work at other work on the county roads.

38689. You have other employment for the horse besides working on the farm?—Yes; the farm would not support it.

38690. You take contracts on the roads?—Yes.

38691. What you want to suggest is as there is no other way of enlarging the holdings, when one of them comes into the market that then some Government department should be empowered to buy it and divide it among the neighbouring very small holders?—That is my point.

38692. Mr. O'Kelly.—The land must be very poor in Lough Ash?—In part of it.

38693. In the greater part of it?—It is the greater area.

38694. Considering that on the average you have got thirty-six acres for every occupier it follows that the land must be poor?—Yes; the land is poor, the greater part of it was reclaimed from the mountain by the tenants.

38695. Do you think if the land were thoroughly well drained, limed, and generally brought up to its highest pitch of productivity that you would not want any addition to the holdings?—It does not matter how they are improved, they would want an addition. That neighbourhood is fairly well cultivated. There was an agricultural farm there some time ago and they have a knowledge of agriculture. The father of one of your witnesses, Mr. Moore, was the teacher on the agricultural farm at Lough Ash.

38696. Did not you say a moment ago until the holdings were enlarged it would be impossible for the people to make a living on them?—Because they are too small.

38697. They are thirty-six acres on the average you know?—There are some large farms among them.

38698. What would be the size of the large farms?—120, 101, and 75 acres are the largest.

38699. You suggest if grass land were available it might be acquired for the purpose of enlarging the holdings of the people?—Yes.

38700. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you think are there any grass lands of that description that might be acquired?—There are no grass lands in the neighbourhood, except those I speak of as let for cropping and grazing on eleven months' system. I agree with Mr. Moore about the mines. There is a lot of bog which could be utilized, and I also agree about the railway and the limestone.

Mr, Arthur O Neill.

Mr. Arthur O'Neill examined.

38701. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is your address?—Carrickeen; I am a farmer. I have a large acreage, 130 acres. We purchased under the Act of 1903. We pay half-yearly instalments. £5 8*s* is the yearly payment. The valuation is £9 10*s*.. It is in the Stranagalwilley division of Strabane Union. Nearly all my holding is mountain; there is very little arable. I should say there are forty acres of the mountain not worth a penny a year to me. It is a vast shaking bog. If there could be any use or money made out of peat we could supply a lot of that, as we are surrounded with bog.

38702. What do you do with the rest of your farm?—I farm some of it, but the crops are very poor, and if I had to pay for the labour it would not pay for it.

38703. How many acres have you got under tillage, and arable?—I suppose there might be about sixteen, but it is lying, a great deal of it, waste, with no grass on it of any kind or with bad grass.

38704. What is the point to which you wish to address your evidence; is it in support of the witnesses who preceded you?—Yes; I wish the district to be scheduled under the Congested Districts Board.

38705. You support the proposal for the making of the light railway?—Yes. I support that very much. We are in a backward locality; it takes just twenty-four hours to go to any market and come back again—Strabane or Derry. Everything that we buy costs us very dear, because it has to be carted from these towns. So we have to pay an extra price for it when we get it from the shopkeepers.

38706. If the light railway were made how near would it come to your holding?—I believe it would come to within two miles of it, from Dunamanagh on past Plumbridge by Gortin here.

38707. What kind of a line comes to Dunamanagh?—A narrow gauge.

38708. I thought probably its being a broad gauge was one of the reasons why Mr. Clarke was so strong on the broad gauge to Cookstown?—I wish we had any kind of a gauge.

38709. Where do you get the lime for your land?—We get it in the neighbouring quarry; there is another quarry on the County Derry side.

38710. How far is that from it?—Three miles. Another very important thing is the shirt making industry, and underclothing making. It has failed badly. If we had means of getting it nearer home—it has to be carted for a long distance. Our girls work at it; they have to go seven miles to carry the shirts home; it takes them a long summer day, and in the winter it is far worse. It takes them until 10 o'clock at night; if there was a means of fetching them near it would be a great advantage to them.

38711. That again is part of the railway proposal?—The railway sure would help that too. Our neighbourhood is all mountains, and keeps a great deal of sheep. I know most of the people would be very glad if there could be anything done in the way of planting spaces that would shelter these sheep for them in the winter, because the mountains are very bleak and very bare in the winter time, and they have to send a great many of them grazing to the lower countries

to keep them alive; they would not live on the mountain grass in the winter. We have to pay very high for it, so that it takes away most of the profit of the sheep from them.

38712. Is your mountain side quite bare?—Yes; there is nothing but black heather, some of it; there is no guard of any kind—just a total bog.

Mr. P. G. Dallinger recalled.

38713. Mr. O'Kelly.—The amount of rates raised in the whole county under the Agricultural and Technical Instruction scheme is £1,308; kindly tell me how much the equivalent grant from the Department of Agriculture amounts to?—Five-ninths as against that; that being represented by four-ninths.

38714. I suppose you were listening to the evidence of Mr. Crawford, the Vice-Chairman of the County Committee at the last sitting at Cookstown?—I had to leave before he gave his evidence.

38715. As far as I can understand he said the amount raised in the rural district was returned to that district; expended under schemes in that district, plus the equivalent grant that the Department gave?—That is so.

38716. In Strabane Union the rates amount to £220, and the equivalent of the Department would be £275, making a total of £495?—Yes.

38717. Upon what scheme has that money been expended?—My figures will have to be a little rough. You have set me a rather difficult sum, and I propose to simplify it.

38718. I don't think it is in the least difficult. I understood from the Vice-Chairman of your committee that the money raised in the county, plus the equivalent grant from the Department was ear-marked for the special benefit of the district in which the money was raised. A penny in the pound in the Strabane Union produces £220; the equivalent would be £275, making a total of £495. I asked you to indicate the special scheme of the Strabane Union upon which the £495 has been expended?—I should like to make it quite clear that the scheme applied to the county, that a scheme in the first place is a county scheme. Second, on the basis of the valuation—of the rural valuation of the district. If the valuation of Strabane is one-tenth of the total valuation of the county we take one-tenth of the grant available as being the share due to Strabane.

38719. And also its proportion of the equivalent grant?—One-tenth of the joint fund. In live stock alone in Strabane we make an allocation on horses, £27, which is for nominations; on bulls, £120 to £150; it varies; it may increase. This year we give 53 premiums, last year it was 50; a few years ago the number was 33. The total number of premiums in the county will determine what Strabane will get. Strabane gets under the Swine scheme, £10; under the Turkey and Goose scheme £8 and £10; under the cottage farm prize scheme we allocate £40 for prizes.

38720. Do you think really it is a wise thing to offer prizes for competition amongst men with a valuation of over £25?—Any scheme that is educative is valuable.

38721. Would not you expect a man whose valuation is over £25 would scarcely be expected to need an incentive of a prize for cleanliness, as compared with people of small valuation, say, £4 or £5?—The proportion of money given to the men having £25 valuation is comparatively small.

38722. I beg your pardon?—There is only one class for them; there are six classes altogether. In regard to the agricultural instruction how do you propose that we should allocate the money expended on it?

38723. Bear in mind I am not going to make any suggestion one way or the other as to how it should be regarded; but I merely ask you as secretary of the agricultural committee whether you agree with or differ from the view expressed by your vice-chairman in Cookstown on Saturday, that the amount raised in any particular district, plus the equivalent that is given by the Department of Agriculture, was returned in that district and spent on specific schemes in the district for the benefit of that district alone?—I agree with that, but I should like, if you will excuse me, to explain what the terms used mean to me; by a district I mean a rural district.

38724. So do I?—Then it is perfectly true. Let us take the valuation of the county, for the sake of example, at £100,000. For convenience we will say that the valuation of Strabane is £5,000. Then $\frac{5000}{100000}$ or $\frac{1}{20}$th of the funds available represent Strabane's share of the Joint Fund. That is expended in Strabane.

38725. Would I be right in saying that there are districts in the County Tyrone in which there is a scheme on which money has been expended far in excess of the sum that has resulted from the penny in the pound rate for agricultural instruction?—It is impossible.

38726. Why?—Because the basis of our expenditure is the rate.

38727. I know it is. Would I be right in suggesting that money has been expended in certain rural districts on schemes for those particular rural districts in excess of the sums for those particular districts—the excess coming from the other rural districts?—I think that on the whole——

38728. Would I be right in suggesting that it is possible that it is so?—I do not think it would be. I am not prepared to give an answer to that on oath, but I do not think it would. Of course it is a matter which to settle would need an immensity of figuring. I am prepared to undertake that calculation if you want it. I am not prepared to give an answer on that point, but I do not think that it would really work out that it is so. In special cases grants have been received from the Department for special purposes; that is entirely outside the county grant, and never cost the county a penny. Therefore what may have been expended in that way must not be taken into account; but to say that money has been diverted from one district to another, that schemes might be worked in that district, is absolutely untrue.

38729. I think you said you would be prepared to work this out for us. I regard it as of some importance?—Will you specify the scheme?

38730. I will make the suggestion to you, but not now. Reference has been made to agricultural shows. In these shows are there any special competitions for small occupiers under £15 or £10 valuation?—There has been a sum of £30 set aside entirely without any entrance fee for the occupiers of these districts which you are to-day considering—Plumbridge and all round there—for these people, free of charge; they had nothing to pay.

38731. What was the particular competition?—Competition for cattle and poultry, and in some cases they were varied to introduce classes for horses and swine. I heard one witness to-day say that it was not worth a man's while to go in and get the prizes. I don't know whether it is worth a man's while to walk from Gortin to Omagh for £2. All I know is that I would.

38732. That scheme failed?—That scheme failed, although the County Committee advertised the scheme at their own expense.

38733. At the expense of the county?—Yes, out of the joint fund.

38734. How long was the scheme tried?—For two years; in fact it was tried tentatively for three years. The scheme I referred to was tried actually for two years, but it was tried in a tentative way for the other year.

38735. How many entries had you for these competitions?—Never more than three or four, although they got into the show free.

38736. What was the amount set aside for these competitions?—£30.

38737. For people under £15?—The classes were provided for the districts which are the very poorest.

38738. What was the valuation specified?—I am not prepared to state whether £10 was the limit. I think it was.

38739. You gave prizes amounting to £30 for £10 valuation, and stopped there?—Yes, and no one came to take them.

38740. All the other competitions were thrown open to people under £60 valuation?—Excuse me, no. We always insist on one for from £20 to £25. Dungannon show will be on in about five days. They have even lowered the valuation. Originally they were £20. I understand they are lowering the valuation again

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Mr. P. G. Dallinger.

this year to meet the special class of farmers, about £15.

38741. Did you hear the evidence given this afternoon?—Yes.

38742. You don't agree with that evidence?—I don't know whether I may be allowed to point out without impertinence that the questions which you have asked the witnesses this afternoon are not fair questions. Without meaning in any sense to insinuate you intend to put unfair questions, I say such questions cannot be fully answered by the witnesses. These people have referred to the cattle. The district you are dealing with is not a cattle-breeding district; it is a sheep district; everyone knows it is. You have laid emphasis on the cattle. What about the eggs sent in from our egg distributing station, a large number of which come into this very district. There is an egg distributing station in this very centre. Another point made is that the committee are not permitting suitable bulls to come in. It has been stated that the Galloway bull have been prevented from coming into this district. It was also stated that we allow only Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorns. As a matter of fact we also recommend Ayrshires. The county committee has actually recommended that Galloway bulls be permitted to hold premiums in the county, but for some reasons, which I understand to be wise reasons, the Department say they cannot permit the Galloway bull to hold a premium in this county, as they considered it would do harm. I hold a brief for no one, but I think that it should be definitely stated that a man who sits down in this chair and tells you that one bullock that has been produced under the premium scheme has been a failure, is not representing in any sense the total amount of the work that has been done in the district.

38743. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you yourself approve of the Department overriding the committee's judgment in the matter of the Galloway bulls?—I am not an expert in these matters; but in my own private opinion the Galloway would do great good in certain limited districts in this county, but if the Department were to introduce a Galloway bull and that bull were used generally it would do harm to the export trade, and it will be within the knowledge of this Commission that in this county bulls have been sold to the Argentine for very large prices.

38744. Has there been anything done for sheep in these poor districts?—Nothing.

38745. Mr. O'Kelly.—Permit me to say in reply to what you have said that all my questions were perfectly fair and legitimate, and it is quite competent for me to ask a witness whether he saw any tangible results for any scheme for which his money, in the shape of rates, had been contributed, and it was perfectly competent for him to answer. It was perfectly competent for me to ask him on all those subjects, and let me say in reply to your suggestion that I was not referring to any particular kind of scheme—I was not referring to the improvement of stock, or referring to itinerant lectures or any other things. I was just asking this question whether as a result of four years' experience of the working of the Committee of Agriculture in his district he was satisfied that any results had accrued from it; and let me say also, I hope, without impertinence, that it was not an unfair question for me to ask, and I intend, despite the admonition administered to me by you, by inference, to put quite similar questions in future to all those witnesses who I think may be able to speak upon the subject?—You have misunderstood me. I don't doubt your right to put the questions; I doubt the competency of the witnesses to answer them.

38746. The witness is quite competent to pay rates to maintain your committee, but incompetent to express an opinion on the results that flow from it?—Certainly he cannot know what is done in any rural district completely.

38747. Of course he cannot; he lives there; and why could not he know what is doing in his own district? Do you mean to say that a man living in Strabane does not know more about the rural district than a secretary not living in Strabane, and who might not be there once in twelve months?—That does not apply to me.

38748. It is physically impossible for you?—All these things depend on records. I have a record of every egg that ever went out in the county, and every bull that ever served a cow in the county.

38749. Quite so; the wider your knowledge on these subjects the narrower your knowledge of local conditions. The question is perfectly relevant and the witness is perfectly competent to answer it?—My desire, if I may be excused for saying so, is merely to arrive at the truth. I hold no brief.

38750. You won't arrive at the truth by denying the competency of other people to speak the truth?—I do not doubt their desire to speak the truth, but I do doubt their knowledge of the benefits that accrue to an entire district.

38751. Did you hear the evidence in Cookstown?—Yes.

38752. Did you hear the evidence here?—Yes.

38753. Did you read the evidence given in Antrim?

38754. Was not it all one chorus of denunciation of the way in which these committees are administered; do you suppose this chorus of denunciation has no reason in fact? Why don't you put up some men on behalf of the local committee to give evidence to the contrary; you would not be able to cry down the evidence of the men of local knowledge by saying they are not telling the truth?—I never attempted to say that.

38755. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I don't think the witness said that?—I did not say that. Excuse me, my object is, although it may not so appear to you, to get at the truth; that is the whole idea I have in my mind. My idea is that you should not when introducing an educational system consult those who are submitting to the system whether they approve of it, especially where their knowledge of its aims is incomplete.

38756. Surely your educational scheme is four years in operation?—What is four years in the life of a nation? It is a negligible quantity.

38757. That is a political platitude?—It is a matter of history.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Schoolhouse, Swanlinbar, County Cavan.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. PATRICK O'REILLY examined.

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Rev. Patrick O'Reilly.

38758. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the chair*).—You are Parish Priest of Kinawley, Swanlinbar?—Yes. One-third of my parish is in the County Cavan and the remainder in Fermanagh. The state of things in both divisions of my parish is much the same. The neighbourhood is surrounded by mountains. They commence at Ballinamore and come down to the Cuilcagh mountains. The land along those mountains is cold and boggy. A great deal of it is reclaimed bog.

38759. Are these the mountains that we saw during the last five miles of our journey from Enniskillen here?—Yes. The climate is cold. Oats seldom or ever ripen. They are given as fodder for the cattle. The potato crop is sometimes fairly good, but the quality of the potato is much inferior to what you find in other parts of the county. I do not want to occupy your time dwelling on the poverty of the district, but it is enough to say that two or three years ago the Government were obliged to give relief to the poor of Swanlinbar and the district. They got up a system of relief works, and it was in that way that the people tided over the hard season.

38760. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was there a failure of the potato crop?—Yes. Whenever we have a cold season we have a failure of the potato and oat crops, which are the staple crops by which the people live.

38761. What is the principal factor in a bad year?—Wet. When we have a good dry year we have a fairly good crop. There are many ways in which the condition of the people might be improved. If we had such a system as they have at Ballinamore it would be very beneficial.

38762 What is that system?—Advancing small sums for making repairs to peoples' houses, road-making, getting up little creameries, and so on.

38763. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you no creameries in the neighbourhood?—Yes; we have three; we have a central creamery and two auxiliaries, but owing to the fact that a great many people live on the mountains they cannot bring their milk to the creameries, as the roads don't go near enough to their houses.

38764. The particular point you are now on is that you would like some improved communication in the way of a road up the mountain side?—Precisely; and some money advanced to the farmers to improve the state of their houses.

38765. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you acquainted with the method by which this has been done in the congested districts?—Yes.

38766. You are aware that the Congested Districts Board encourage the establishment of local committees to whom they make small grants for improvements?—Yes.

38767. It is something like that you advocate?—Yes. I think it is the only way I have known Government money to do much good.

38768. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are the roads to these mountain farmers' places non-existent, or bad?—Some of them have by-passes or lanes; others have no lanes at all, and have to go across the country to get to roads.

38769. A cart could not go there?—No. We have been for a long time agitating about a short railway from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge, round Brackley Lake, and on by this town. It was surveyed and mapped out by the Government I understand, but it fell through, for what reason I cannot tell, but I would regard it as a principal means of relieving distress. It would give some temporary employment, in the first place. In the next place it would give great help towards developing the resources of the neighbourhood. The proposed railroad would pass close to the three creameries which we have; and the result would be we would get better prices for our butter and other agricultural produce.

38770. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—How many miles would the proposed railway extend?—It is twenty-two miles from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge, and about ten or twelve from Bawnboy to Florence Court. Either line would suit us, and help to develop the district. We have many spas which were famous in the 18th century, but they have lost ground owing to the want of railway communication.

38771. Mr SUTHERLAND.—What is the nature of them?—Sulphur spas and magnesia. There is one adjoining the town, which they call a steel one. There is no better water.

38772. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are they in use now?—Yes; but we have very few persons coming to partake of them.

38773. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are the holdings very small?—In Kinawley there are 5,770 holdings. 1,052 are not exceeding £4 valuation; 1,247 not exceeding £10; 839 are between £10 and £15; 2,356 are between £20 and £30, and there are 96 not exceeding £100.

38773A. In there any local industry of any sort?—We have a lace class and these three creameries.

38774. The lace classes are entirely for girls?—Yes.

38775. Is the attendance large?—We have about sixty on the roll—probably an average attendance of twenty or thirty.

38776. Is there room for more, or is that the full number that the teacher could take?—There would not be room for any more, but I don't think that that is the reason why they are not coming. We are able to accommodate all who wish to avail themselves of it.

38777. I suppose that the wages are from five to seven shillings a week?—About that.

38778. Has there been much emigration from your district?—A great deal.

38779. Do the people emigrate to America or go to Scotland?—A great many go to Glasgow, but the bulk of them go to America.

38780. Do those who go to Glasgow go there year after year or come back again?—Very often they remain there permanently.

38781. Who owns the greatest amount of land in your vicinity?—Probably Lord Erne. He has his property, not in this division of the parish, but in the Fermanagh portion of it.

38782. Has he any residence here?—No residence, no local office, nor anything.

38783. Is his agent resident?—No; he lives at Lisnaskea or Dublin most of the time. He is Mr. Arthur Trench.

38784. Mr. O'KELLY.—I notice that over 55 per cent. of the holdings in Swanlinbar division are under £10 valuation. I suppose that your parish is included in Swanlinbar?—Yes.

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38785. What is the average size of the holdings, approximately?—I have not gone into the figures, but they vary considerably.

38786. Would you regard holdings under £10 valuation as uneconomic?—I would, certainly.

38787. In the electoral division of Swanlinbar over 50 per cent. of the holdings are uneconomic; how would you suggest that they should be made economic?—I don't know exactly how to answer that question. There is very little land in the neighbourhood that is not occupied. There are a few holdings belonging to Mr. Johnston, who is an agent in this district, living in Bawnboy, and if these were divided among the adjoining tenants it would help their means of living.

38788. You know Bawnboy fairly well?—Yes.

38789. Taking every holding under £10 valuation as uneconomic, you have in the whole union 53 per cent. of uneconomic holdings. Is there any land available held under what is generally known as the eleven months' system in the union of Bawnboy?—I cannot say that. I am not able to speak as to land of that description outside my own parish.

38790. Then you see no hope for the improvement of these uneconomic holdings by a process of enlargement of them?—No, except where there were such farms as you refer to in the vicinity.

38791. But you have not got any in this parish?—No.

38792. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Roughly, what extent of land is there in the district that you say could be divided among the people?—In one of these farms there are thirty, and in another twenty-seven Irish acres. In the Fermanagh portion of the parish there are a few large farms that could be divided among the people.

38793. Mr. O'Kelly.—How are those farms at present held?—By the landlord. As a rule he stocks them himself.

38794. Have you any non-residential grazing holdings in Bawnboy Union?—There is one large holding close to Bawnboy that was divided recently. It was divided among evicted tenants through the Estates Commissioners.

38795. If it be impossible to assist the uneconomic holders because you have no grazing land for the purpose of enlargment, could you indicate in what direction you must look for an improvement in the condition of the small holders?—If they had a better price for their produce the people could improve their holdings very much. When people are poor, and get a small price for their produce there is no encouragement for them to improve. If they had the railway that I refer to I am sure it would help them greatly in managing their holdings.

38796. A railway to Maguiresbridge?—Yes, or to Florencecourt.

38797. Is that part of the scheme which was proposed in Parliament some time ago?—Yes. Mr. Thomas M'Govern, our late M.P., took a great interest in it. At one time we seemed very likely to get it. Mr. Wyndham was very favourable to it. Some of the Nationalist party wanted to have the discussion postponed, and Mr. Wyndham made the significant remarks "delays are dangerous."

38798. Am I right in saying that the opposition to that scheme arose from the fact that it would divert traffic from Sligo to Newry?—It arose from selfishness, of course. I suppose it would divert some traffic.

38799. The proposal was, as I understand it, that the mines of Arigna would be developed by an extension of the railway?—Precisely.

38800. But that the coal taken from Arigna, instead of being sent to the nearest port, Sligo, would be diverted across the country to Newry?—I suppose that was the ground of the opposition.

38801. But merely recommending the construction of this section of railway without seeking to carry out the entire of the former scheme would not arouse the same opposition?—Not to such an extent.

Mr. Bernard M'Manus examined.

Mr. Bernard M'Manus.

38802. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are Chairman of the Bawnboy Rural District Council?—Yes. I represent the Pedravohers electoral division on the Council. I know the Bawnboy Rural District fairly well, particularly that portion comprised in the Swanlinbar dispensary district, which is mainly mountainous. The land is of an inferior quality. In some portions of the district land purchase sales under the Ashbourne Acts have taken place, and the prices agreed on were fifteen years' purchase, but now landlords, when negotiating, want from twenty-four to twenty-six years' purchase.

38803. Who is the landlord?—Lord Charles Beresford.

38804. Land has been bought in this district under the Ashbourne Acts at fifteen years' purchase?—Yes.

38805. Are there negotiations now in progress with the tenants of Lord Charles Beresford for the purchase by them of their land in the Bawnboy Union?—Yes.

38806. How far have these negotiations proceeded?—I have it on very good authority that the landlord expects twenty-four years' purchase.

38807. That is on second-term rents?—Yes.

38808. Has an offer been made by the tenants or have they merely felt their way and stopped?—They will not buy at that price, because they believe that the taxes will be far heavier, and there will be drainage to be paid for, and all will fall on the shoulders of the tenants.

38809. You don't know if they have made him any offer?—Not to my knowledge. Then Mr. Tyrrell is a landlord in this district, and what he intends to give is 4*s.* in the £ on judicial and 6*s.* on non-judicial rents. Some of the tenants could not go into court owing to the amount of arrears against them.

38810. Mr. Sutherland.—Did these people get any reductions at all from the landlords?—No.

38811. Sir Francis Mowatt.—He would now sell for a price calculated on a reduction of 6*s.* in the £ on unfixed rents?—Yes.

38812. That covers arrears?—I suppose it would. That would be in the bargain. There is a great deal of drainage money to be paid, and the tenants expect that it would fall on their shoulders.

38813. Was that part of the terms?—They did not come so close.

38814. Then they had better ask what the offer means?—I suppose so.

38815. Mr. Sutherland.—Does it mean the repayment of loans already made for drainage?—Yes. In the electoral divisions of Benbrack, Pedravohers, Templeport, Kinawley, Swanlinbar, and Tiercahan the people are living on uneconomic holdings, and the Government were obliged to establish relief works.

38816. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When was that?—It is going on for over twenty years. About two years ago, as representing the Bawnboy District Council on the County Council, I applied to have the 15th section of the Local Government Act put into operation. The County Council when they heard of the poverty of the district willingly did so, and contributed. Last year or the year before a loan for seed potatoes had to be obtained. An inspector from the Local Government Board came to the place, and went from house to house, and found there was such want there that he got a grant of £250 from the Government for the purpose of buying seed potatoes, and the men worked at 18*d.* per day—these were the best of the men, because some would not be taken—to earn the price of the potatoes. Only for that I do not believe that they would be seeded this year at all.

38817. Who hired these men?—It was understood it was the Local Government Board inspector and the committee appointed. Seed potatoes were given in lieu of money.

38818. The men who worked were paid in seed potatoes?—Yes.

38819. Were they paid for putting seed into their own ground?—No. They were paid for making roads. It was something similar to what Father O'Reilly wants done in these mountainous parts. The people are willing to work away at such a thing if they only got payment for it. I knew of a good deal of artificial manure being brought from the Department to certain plots and left there, with the object of showing what it can do. That does very well for a year or two, but I don't believe that it is as good for the future as drainage, and also planting, as otherwise timber will

soon be a thing of the past in the country. The landlords are selling their property, and the timber is nearly all cut away, and there is no shelter.

38820. I am afraid that the timber is rather cut away by the small holders who buy?—It was the landlords owned the woods and had the timber. Therefore the tenants could not cut them.

38821. They can when they purchase their holdings?—The landlords in this part of the country sell their woods before they sell their estates.

38822. You say the landlords cut their woods before they sell their lands?—Yes. It has been done on Lord Charles Beresford's property in this district.

38823. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are extensive woods on an estate an element in the price which the tenants pay to the landlord?—They are.

38824. As a matter of fact, does a wooded estate bring a greater number of years purchase than one without woods?—The wood belongs to the landlord, because the landlord keeps it.

38825. He retains it after he sells his land?—As far as I know.

38826. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Did you ever know of a case in which the timber was retained when the estate was sold?—This country is not so well wooded.

38827. You say that timber is retained by the landlord when he sells his estate—did you ever know of such a case?—I am not sure of that. I thought there was a case at Garadice.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—I never heard of such a case.

38828. Mr. O'KELLY.—I never heard of such a case?—I know it is being cut down at present. I believe that there is nothing more beneficial than draining the country and making roads.

38829. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You refer to extensive drainage of the whole country, and then the owners of the farms should drain their own fields into the one central drain?—It is the big drains that I mean. My next point is that there should be plantations.

38830. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you mean shelter belts or planting the whole hillside?—Belts in each farmer's place. If you like only an acre or even a half acre.

38831. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you any practical suggestion to make as to that?—Except that the Agricultural Department should supply the plants. Some of the land is not very good. Farmers would not miss an acre, and it would leave the country very sheltered.

38832. It would have to be enclosed for a number of years and cut off from pasture?—Even so; in twenty years it would be of some value.

38833. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You think it would be useful if young trees were supplied at a nominal price by the Agricultural Board if the farmers planted them themselves?—I believe they would.

38834. Just for shelter belts—I don't refer to large schemes?—I believe they would. A great deal of land is not fit to give crops that is fit to grow timber.

38835. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there any particular kind of tree for which you have a preference?—Larch and spruce.

38836. There is a market always for larch?—Yes, splendid.

38837. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Can you always sell larch wood?—Yes. It is getting very scarce in this country now. With regard to the railway, I would be glad to see a railway from Bawnboy to Florence-court. Maguiresbridge is a light railway, and there would be no trans-shipment there. Even so, Florence-court would be shorter.

38838. Mr. O'KELLY.—You say that properties were sold under the Ashbourne Act in this neighbourhood at fifteen years' purchase?—Yes; fifteen and sixteen.

38839. Were there many sold under the Ashbourne Act?—There were a great many in the upper part of the Bawnboy Rural District.

38840. It has been suggested in some quarters that only embarrassed landlords sold under the Ashbourne Act: would the description "embarrassed landlords" apply to those who sold under that Act in this district?—I cannot say what was the cause of their selling.

38841. Have there been many sales under the 1903 Act in Cavan?—There have been a good many.

38842. At what price have the lands been sold under that Act in the County Cavan?—They vary greatly. In some cases I believe that twenty-one years' purchase has been given.

38843. Have the landlords sold at twenty-one years' purchase of second-term rents?—I believe so.

38844. From fifteen to twenty-one years' purchase is no small increase?—It is not, and then there are decadal reductions.

38845. Under the Ashbourne Act the tenants bought on first-term rents?—Some of them bought before rents were fixed at all.

38846. Would I be right in suggesting that in the County Cavan landlords have asked twenty-one years' purchase on first-term rents?—I am not so sure about it. Other gentlemen will be able to describe it.

38847. Let me assume that they did, because I have some case in my mind, would you see any justification for demanding twenty-one years' purchase under the Act of 1903 when under the Ashbourne Act the price was fifteen or sixteen years' purchase?—No.

38848. Markets have not improved recently?—No.

38849. And agricultural produce has not gone up in price?—No. It is reduced.

38850. The conditions are practically the same?—If anything the land is not supporting so many as formerly. The crops are not so good.

38851. Could you tell me what sum has been deducted from the local bodies in respect of loss occasioned by flotation of the Land Stock?—I don't know the amount.

38852. Considering that the ratepayers of the county are the ultimate security for any loss occasioned by the operation of the Act of 1903, do you think that the County Council should have a voice in connection with sale and purchase?—Certainly, I believe that they should.

38853. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You mean that the County Council should have a veto on the price accepted by the tenants if they thought it so high that the annuity could not be paid on it?—Yes, and even if the Estates Commissioners were brought in and it was left to them far oftener than it is it would be much better.

38854. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Then the tenants themselves do undertake too high a price?—Tenants with a load of arrears round their necks often give a price that the Estates Commissioners would not give.

38855. Are the arrears used as a means of extorting a higher price from the tenants?—The arrears are always brought into the argument in the fixing of the price. The landlord always says he will throw off so much arrears to try to get his price.

38856. Is this matter of the arrears the cause of the increase of the price of land from 15 to 24 years' purchase that you have referred to?—It is part of it.

38857. What is the other cause; is land more valuable now than then?—It is not more valuable, but a great many men wishing to become owners of their land often give more for it than it is worth.

38858. How will ownership compensate them?—Very often they can make improvements.

38859. You have had that since 1881?—Yes, but there is a mountain district with a great deal of land to be reclaimed that the landlord would not allow to be reclaimed owing to the reserved bits that he had on it.

38860. That stopped improvement?—It stopped it greatly.

38861. What motive could a landlord have for preventing the reclamation of his own property?—In some of these places the landlord would not allow a crate to be sold even to help to pay the year's rent. There is a process which will be heard soon before the judge in Cavan against a tenant for selling a crate of turf to another tenant for the purpose of paying rent.

38862. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you suggest that a property with large arrears fetches a higher price than a property where the rent is well paid?—If the arrears were thrown off I believe it would.

38863. You have suggested to Mr. Sutherland that a larger price is extracted from those tenants than if they had paid up well?—Yes, I suggest that when arrears are thrown off they will give more for it.

38864. Do you know any case in which a property with large arrears has fetched a higher price than a property on which the rents are well paid?—Every day you can read in the papers about where so much arrears would be thrown off if they bought at so much.

38865. I ask you whether you know of any case in which property with heavy arrears fetched more

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Mr. Bernard M'Manus.

than property on which the rent was well paid?—Not exactly one.

38866. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You don't know of any case in which arrears had been used as a lever to induce tenants to agree to a very high price?—Not one property, but it is done every day.

38867. Mr. Sutherland.—General arrears on an estate is not a common thing. It is individuals who will be in arrears?—On some estates arrears are more general than on others.

38868. But it greatly depends on individuals?—Yes.

38869. So it might be used against an individual?—Yes.

Rev. Thomas M'Gauran examined.

Rev. Thomas M'Gauran.

38870. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are parish priest of Killinagh, County Cavan?—Yes. Enniskillen Rural District No. 2 comprises an area of 40,507 acres. Its gross valuation is £8,383, with a population of 6,397. This is the figure for 1903. In the above area is included what is known by the name of the Morley estate, consisting of over 12,000 acres; valuation £3,201; purchased over the heads of the tenants by the former agent, Robert Johnstone, 20th November, 1901, for the sum of £23,000, and conveyed on same date to a syndicate for the consideration of ten shillings; and let us add that at the time of this transaction the estate was burdened with £17,000 arrears. The lands are the worst of the worst quality, the soil consisting of yellow "daub," with a mixture of sand ruinous to the health of cattle and crops. Anything that might be called land is at present under the bullock, the people having been banished in and after the famine years to the mountains and foreign lands. Any observer may see for himself and witnses the marks of poverty all around—the people half fed, half clad; the children degenerate, and the surface of the country itself a barren wilderness. As soon as the youth of the country are able to provide for themselves they fly off to America, England, and Scotland, thus leaving the aged, and young children to look after the homes with the following results:—The lands are not tilled as much as they should be, the children are not sent to school, all depend for support on credit given by the local shopkeepers waiting the "American dollar"; with the further result that they become loaded with debt, and if the shopkeeper refuse there is nothing before them but the emigrant ship or the workhouse. The necessity of having the district scheduled under the Congested Districts Board is evident, and its first claim is the general poverty of the people; and why it was not scheduled from the start is, if we are correctly informed, due to the action of Lord Belmore, the then Chairman of Enniskillen Board of Guardians. Again, though the population seems small in proportion to the area, yet it should be remembered that almost the half of the parish of Killinagh, and especially what is called the good lands, is in the hands of the graziers, and bullocks are the occupiers instead of the people. To remedy all this we suggest the district be scheduled as congested, the Congested Districts Board to get compulsory powers and increased revenue, a representative for County Cavan on the Board, and then they might enlarge the uneconomic holdings, migrate the people to the good lands, form Parish Committees to make the houses habitable, repair the offices, drain the lands, assist to make roads, and plant the useless land. In proof of these statements I refer to the average valuation of the following townlands in the parish of Killinagh:—Moneenteriff, £3 6*s.* 3*d.*; Dernaseer, £3 0*s.* 6*d.*; Stranamort, £2 17*s.* I also give a list of the grass farms in the district, giving the names of the owners, the place where the farm is situate, and the valuation:—Mrs. Fawcett, Tuam, £262 15*s.*; Mrs. Fawcett, Loughan, £90 10*s.*; Mrs. Fawcett, Roo, £90; Mrs. Fawcett, Carrickabrennan, £40; John Nixon, Kinnabo, £65 10*s*; John Nixon, Mullaghoey, £43 17*s.*; John Nixon, Duckfield, £31 10*s.*; John Nixon, Killyglasson, £24; Wm. Carson, Carracashel, £66; Wm. Carson, Tullagharorey, £40; Wm. Carson, Corredressough, £32 10*s*; Wm. Carson, Corradverd, £9 5*s.*; Wm. Carson, Shruffenagh, £17 10*s.*; Wm. Carson, Tullinamoile, £10; Wm. Carson, Garvesque, £15 5*s.*; Hugh Maguire, Port, £86 5*s.*; Hugh Maguire, Killycarney, £38 15*s.*; Anthony Cassidy, Monéen, £27 10*s.*; Anthony Cassidy, Coralea, £10 5*s.*; Thos. Corscadden, Barran, £48 10*s.*; Miss Nixon, Ugiel, £32 10*s.*; Henry Cullen, Tents, £30; J. O. Dolan, Temore, £30; Tom Patterson, Unshegagh, £16; J. Bracken, Burren, £42; C. Bracken, Ture, £53 10*s.*; and Jane Tubman, Barran, £9 15*s.* All these lands are under bullocks.

38871. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you say that the land on these farms is not tilled to any extent?—None of it.

38872. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You don't know the total acreage of those farms you have mentioned?—I have not made the tot, but I have read out the valuation.

38873. Mr. Sutherland.—None of these grass farms are tilled?—No. They are all grass farms. They are in Enniskillen No. 2 Rural District and in the parish of Killinagh.

38874. Mr. O'Kelly.—In that parish I see that 92 per cent. of the holdings are under £10 valuation?—I should think so.

38875. How are the grazing ranches let?—They are stocked by the owners.

38876. What would be the average size of the large grazing farm?—I did not calculate that. I suppose it would be from 50 to 100.

38877. Are they the home farms of the occupiers?—Not at all. The people were evicted off these farms, and they were added patch by patch to make ranches. They are held by yearly rent.

38878. Are they judicial tenancies?—Very few of them.

38879. They are non-residential grazing farms?—Yes. The owners live on their residential farms, and have these ranches for the purpose of grazing their bullocks and sheep.

38880. They have residential farms, and take these in addition?—Yes; they added patch after patch to them; small farms that were cleared in 1846 or 1847.

38881. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—In the case of each occupier whose name has been given by you would it be true to say that the occupier does not reside on the farm with which you have connected the occupier's name?—Perfectly right; none of them reside on the farm with the exception of two or three.

38882. Mr. O'Kelly.—What would be the average distance between the residential and the non-residential farm?—In some cases it might not be a quarter of a mile. In other cases it would be two, three, four, or even nine miles.

38883. It is essential to get hold of these non-residential grass lands if the small holdings are to be raised to an economic standard?—I don't see any other remedy.

38884. What is your view as to the possibility of getting these lands under a system of voluntary sale and purchase?—My expectation is this, that when the Estates Commissioners buy over this estate known as the Morley estate they will have to get all or none.

38885. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is this all on the Morley estate?—Not all, but the greater part of it It will be in their power to dispose of them if they are willing to let them go.

38886. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What has the syndicate done with the property?—The property has been inspected by two inspectors from the Estates Commissioners. Their report has gone in. After a month or so it will be presented to the Estates Commissioners, and they will consider if they are prepared to make an offer for the estate.

38887. At whose suggestion has the inspection been made?—At the suggestion of the Estates Commissioners.

38888. Have there been negotiations between the tenants and the syndicate?—Yes.

38889. How far have they come together?—They have culminated in what I have told you. In the month of June it will be brought under consideration. It is rather a long story to go into details.

38890. I am sure that details will not be required, but it would be interesting to know how it has come about that the estate has been inspected?—This case

turned up in the superior courts when they wanted to make the tenants acknowledge the sale to the syndicate. It came before Chief Justice O'Brien. Mr. Healy represented the tenants and Mr. Henry represented the syndicate. After hearing portion of the case his lordship said that it was a very complicated case and suggested that Mr. Healy and Mr. Henry, the counsel on the two sides, should be appointed arbitrators. This suggestion was accepted, and after some time these gentlemen came on the estate and inquired into it, and drew up an award that the people were to buy at a certain number of years purchase. They excluded all the grass farms in the award. The people kept their part of the contract, and paid a year's rent. The great number of the people accepted the sale and agreements for purchase. When the agreements came to be examined into by the Estates Commissioners the Estates Commissioners refused to declare the property an estate, and so ends the negotiations.

38891. Mr. O'Kelly.—The Morley estate is not scheduled, but is fit to be scheduled?—I would think so, seeing the number of the small farms and the grass farms on the other side.

38892. The only way you can make these small holdings economic is by enlarging them from the grass lands adjoining?—So I should think.

38893. What was the reason urged for excluding the grass lands from the settlement?—They said they did not give power to the arbitrators to touch them at all. They wanted to retain them and make more money from them.

38894. In your view it would have been wise if they had been included in the general settlement?—Yes.

38895. If there was any possibility of the condition of the small occupiers being improved?—Yes.

38896. There are other grass farms besides those on the Morley estate in the same rural district?—Yes.

38897. Do you think it possible to acquire them voluntarily from those who now own them?—No.

38898. We are all agreed that it is very desirable that congestion should cease?—Yes; if the people are to stop in the country.

38899. Do you think it is possible to put an end to congestion until you have compulsory powers of purchase?—It is not possible without compulsory powers.

38900. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What you mean is that it is not possible at a price which the tenants would pay; I suppose that the lands could be bought at a price?—They could, but I believe that many owners would not give them up without compulsion no matter what price they were offered.

38901. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Take a property such as the Morley estate, on which, according to your account, there are so many small holdings, and at the same time grazing ranches that might be used for the enlargement of small holdings; in circumstances such as those would not you consider that the proper method of sale should not be direct to the tenants at all but from the owners to the Estates Commissioners?—Yes, certainly.

39802. Would not you consider that the whole property should be sold to the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

38903. That is to say the landlord's interest in the whole property?—Yes.

38904. If the whole property were sold by the syndicate to the Estates Commissioners then the Estates Commissioners could utilise the grass lands to enlarge small holdings before conveying these small holdings to the occupiers?—Yes.

38905. Don't you think that the small holdings ought not to be conveyed to the occupiers until such land as is in the neighbourhood is drawn upon for the enlargement of these holdings?—That was my suggestion to the Estates Commissioners.

38906. Is not it eminently a case in which sales should not be direct from owner to occupier, but from owner to the Estates Commissoiners?—Yes.

38907. Mr. O'Kelly.—Would I be right in saying that there are owners of these non-residential grazing lands that would not part with them at any price, and if that is so the case for the application of compulsion becomes all the stronger?—There may be some, but some of them would be glad to get rid of them. They might have a fancy farm and think it hard to have to give it at a price, but some of them would take a price for it.

38908. Mr. Sutherland.—What would be the motive of their transaction, which you have outlined? Lord Morley sold to his agent, and his agent sold to a syndicate. What would be the object of the syndicate?—It is very plain—to make money.

38909. To charge the tenants a bigger price than they paid for it themselves?—Decidedly.

38910. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have you a list of the electoral divisions?—Derrylahan, Derrnant, Dowra, Dunmakiver, Easky, and Killinagh.

38911. Derrylahan has only £1. 2*s.* 9*d.* per head valuation; Derrynant has £1 4*s.* 7*d.*; Dunmakiver has £1 1*s.* 8*d.*; and Killinagh, £1 7*s.* 10*d.* So there are four electoral divisions in which the valuation per head is under thirty shillings, and therefore under the standard which was originally adopted for the scheduling of districts, and, as a matter of fact, those districts would have been scheduled were it not for the fact that 20 per cent. of the population of the County Cavan did not reside in districts of that class?—Yes.

38912. The Chairman has suggested to me the question whether the grazing farms are within those four electoral divisions that we have now considered?—No. Some of them are in Dowra. None of them are in the four you have mentioned. Some are at Easky.

38913. That is exactly what one would expect, because wherever you have large grass farms they put up the valuation?—They do.

38914. You would not expect the grass lands to be situate in places were the valuation is so low as the figures I have given?—It is not. It is where the valuation is high that you have all those grass lands.

Mr. Patrick Dolan examined.

Mr. Patrick Dolan.

38915. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are a member of the County Council of the County Cavan, and reside at Blacklion?—Yes. I wish to describe the condition of the Enniskillen Number 2 Rural District. The poverty in this district is due princially to the sterility of the soil, and the excessive rents imposed on the tenants in days gone by. Some thirty years ago numbers of the old landlords of this district became bankrupts; their lands were sold in the courts, and were purchased by wealthy graziers and other landlords, who competed stiffly with each other, knowing they could extort from the poor tenants high interest for their money. On one estate in this district the purchaser, when he become landlord doubled the rents on the tenants, living along the northern slopes of Cuilcagh mountain, and the same thing was practised on the entire property, except in few cases. In 1901 the tenants had to consent to pay two years of exorbitant rent at once to the owner of the property, before they could get under the Government, if not their houses would come down. In almost all cases they had to draw it out of the Bank on the security of some friend. This weighs heavily on the poor peasantry till the present time. The people could not live only for money sent to them by friends from America. The barrenness of the soil, consisting of moor, swamps, and morasses, the coldness of the climate, produced by the proximity of the surrounding range of mountains, and the wetness of the land, consequent on the rivulets issuing from these mountains, contribute to render the land unproductive. The inhabitants are industrious, and work hard. I can assert that I have frequently seen them delving down twelve or fifteen feet in the earth in winter and carrying up the gravel on their backs, spreading it over the moor along with lime to raise crops and improve the land, and in many cases, when the land was reclaimed, the rents were raised. As an instance of some townlands, the valuation of one reaching up the brow of Cuilcagh mountain is £22 5*s.*, and it consists of six holdings. Cuilcagh mountain is the culmination of the County Cavan. The holdings round it all reach to the summit. This district is much in need of drainage. In many places it is absolutely required. It is believed that the mountains in this district abound in valuable minerals if there were means to explore them.* No industrial works were carried on in this district. The Government would confer a great

* *Note by Witness.*—The want of roads operates badly against the industry and prosperity of this remote part of the country.—P. D.

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Mr. Patrick Dolan.

blessing if they would grant money to aid re-afforestation in this exposed and remote quarter, which would afford shelter and improve the land and climate.

38916. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What kind of drainage is required; is it drainage on a large scale or field drainage?—Field drainage I believe would do.

38917. Is the main drainage sufficient as it is?—No, it is not.

38918. If the main drainage were once put in order would the tenants themselves do the field drainage?—I think a great many of them would.

38919. For that purpose loans on easy terms should be available?—I think they should.

38920. Mr. Kavanagh.—Was there a good deal of field drainage many years ago?—Not much.

38921. There are traces of field drainage that one sees in the fields coming by?—Some of the farmers may have drains passing through their lands, but it was not done in any broad way.

38922. Was there any arterial drainage done in the country?—None at all.

Mr. Thomas O'Reilly examined.

Mr. Thomas O'Reilly.

38923. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Ballyconnell?—Yes.

38924. You represent the Cavan County Council?—Yes. As far as the County Cavan is concerned I suppose that you could hardly schedule the whole county, but I would like to give evidence as regards the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco. The district from Ballyconnell to Bawnboy is a very poor one, that is above the post road. Some of the townlands running from the mountain verge on the lowland district and increase the valuation of the Slieve Russell district. There is a large portion of bog along the tops of the townlands. It would be a good thing to schedule all this district. With regard to the starting of industries, taking Ballyconnell as a centre, there are two pipe-clay mines within half a mile, and a first-class limestone quarry to make calcium carbide, and there is peat moss. There is plenty of water power, and there is a good mill, a three-storey building that could be utilised, which is at present idle half its time, a corn mill, and a saw mill. As far as other industries are concerned I cannot say very much, as they do not exist in this district. The agricultural and technical instruction is almost useless except as regards the woodwork. Then, with regard to drainage, the people in the district between Bawnboy and the Erne are almost ruined owing to the flooding of their lands. The Woodford River adjoins the Erne. It would be possible to drain Brackley Lake in the direction of the Woodford. £150 would lower it fifteen feet and drain that lake almost completely; or it could be drained by the Swanlinbar River, and I don't believe it would cost very much more. In that portion of the country around Brackley Lake there are hundreds of acres which are not regularly under water, but in the summer time, when the rain comes on, the crops are all ruined.

38925. What is the obstacle at present in the river bed?—There is a mill; the river bed wants to be lowered, and the Drainage Boards cannot lower the level of the river beds.

38926. Where would you lower the level of the bed of the river?—Very probably at Bawnboy. One could lower the level of Brackley Lake fifteen feet.

38927. It would still be above the level of the place that you have got to bring the water to?—Yes; below Bawnboy it would be.

38928. Is there an obstacle of any kind like a waterfall?—Not at all, but to take it from the Woodford River to Bawnboy you would want to lower for about a half mile below Bawnboy from Brackley Lake, which would take off seventeen or eighteen feet from the lake.

38929. To take it down to the level of the reservoir into which it flows?—Yes.

38930. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Your suggestion is that Brackley Lake should be lowered by opening it either in one way or another into Lough Erne?—Yes; either by the Woodford or the Swanlinbar Rivers. Now, in reference to the proposed railway; there is a baronial guarantee from the County Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway from Belturbet to Dromod. The people in the County Cavan portion are paying 6*d.* in the £. If the light railway is made from Bawnboy round either to Maguiresbridge or Ballyshannon it would be the means of deflecting trade from the Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway *via* Swanlinbar, which would increase the taxation already heavy enough in the baronies of Tullyhaw and Tullyhunco.

38931. You are opposed to this project?—Yes. Even if they got a Treasury grant they should first buy off the baronial guarantee on the existing line before deflecting trade from that line.

38932. Mr. O'Kelly.—Would your objection disappear if the new system assumed reponsibility for the existing guarantee?—Yes; or if they purchase the railway I would have no objection.

38933. I suppose you have heard of cases in which they have purchased baronial guarantees?—I am not aware of it.

38934. I am?—I hope it will be a precedent for the Cavan and Leitrim Railway.

38935. Mr. Kavanagh.—I suppose that the baronial guarantee is limited to so such in the £?—They can go to any figure they like. In Leitrim it is a shilling in the £; in Cavan it is only sixpence. They must pay five per cent to the shareholders no matter how much it may cost the ratepayers, and the fact of deflecting trade from that railway would be the means of putting on a higher tax on the guaranteeing portion.

38936. Mr. O'Kelly.—Would the construction of the new line leave the old line derelict?—It would not leave it derelict, but it would deflect a lot of trade, and increase the amount on the guaranteeing area. In reference to the mountain districts around Bawnboy which require roads, the district is too poor to undertake the cost of making these roads, but if it were scheduled under the Congested Districts Board there could be grants made for the purpose. There are 6,000 acres of Slieve Russell Mountain which, if sheltered, could be broken and made into good land. There are hundreds of farmers around there who have actually no roadway at present.

38937. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There are very many families on farms that are rated very low in those electoral divisions. I suppose that would be an additional reason why they would need very special treatment?—Certainly. Often in many places they have no means of conveying produce either to their homes or to market. In reference to starting industries in our district, some 500 or 600 men could be employed with the water power we have and the different mines surrounding us. There are 6,000 acres on Slieve Russell, and if portion were planted with timber the remaining portion could be utilised and broken up.

38938. Mr. Kavanagh.—In whose hands is the mountain at present?—The landlords. They have it let for shooting purposes at £30 a year.

38939. Are there any grazing rights?—Yes, on the mountain, but they are of very little use.

38940. Would the tenants be willing to give up these grazing rights for the purpose of planting?—Of course I cannot say; but it is of very little use to them at present.

38941. There might be that difficulty?—I don't think there would be any difficulty in that portion if they saw that there was going to be an improvement on what they had now.

Very Rev. Patrick Finegan examined.

Very Rev. Patrick Finegan.

38942. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are Parish Priest of Templeport, and have been appointed to represent the County Committee of Technical Instruction?—Yes.

38943. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You speak for the whole county?—Yes. The first suggestion I would make to the Commission is that the barony of Tullyhaw and part of the barony of Tullyhunco should be scheduled. The barony of Tullyhaw is partly in Bawnboy and partly in Enniskillen. Enniskillen No. 2 and Bawnboy Rural District, in part at least,

should be scheduled under the Congested Districts Board. A great deal of that north-western portion of the county about which you have been receiving evidence would, I think, generally speaking, from the amount of the valuation, come under the definition of congested districts were it not for the fact that the electoral districts which run up to the mountains also come down to the plains, and thereby raise the valuation. If, roughly speaking, the Cuilcagh range in the County Cavan and the Slieve Russell range were scheduled as congested districts they would take in the portions of the barony of Tullyhaw that require to be scheduled.

38944. We have a return here showing that in the Bawnboy Rural District there are four electoral divisions where the valuation per head is considerably under 30*s*.—Benbrack, Kinawley, Pedravohers, and Templeport. The number of those with very low valuation is exceedingly large?—These electoral divisions are on the western mountain slopes, but also on the eastern mountain slopes there are electoral divisions that I think would require to be scheduled from their circumstances. I would also suggest, if possible, that a grant should be made from some source towards building a bridge across the Shannon and Erne Canal, in the townland of Burren. The people are cut off from both their parish church and parish school by this canal. When it floods in winter it is impossible for them to get to Mass on Sundays. A proposal was put before the Bawnboy Rural District Council to construct this bridge and a road, but it was considered too costly to undertake the work. Mr. Somerville, the county surveyor, estimated the cost at £800. If any means could be found of carrying out the work it would be a great public benefit.

38945. You consider that if the district were scheduled it would be possible for such a Board as the Congested Districts Board to provide portion of the expense of the work, the local authority finding the balance?—Yes. The townland I speak of is a very large townland. It contains twenty-six holdings, with a valuation of £297 11*s*. One of these holdings is valued at £35 5*s*., but the average valuation of all holdings is £11 9*s*., and exclusive of that large one, £9 14*s*., and the average per head would be £1 19*s*., if you calculate at the rate of five members to each household; and this is excluding the large holding that I have referred to. As to agricultural instruction, a great deal of good has been done throughout the county by the agricultural instruction given by the county committee, but not so much in the north-west portion where they did not avail themselves of it. In my opinion the reason of this is that the scheme did not suit the poor holdings in the north-west. The shorthorn breed is not suitable for this district, as the land is too poor. Anything that gave profit, such as the poultry scheme, was taken up here, and did much good, especially that part of it that gave assistance towards having a better quality of eggs. The rest of the poultry scheme was not much taken up. The agricultural instruction given by the county instructor was not much put into practice in the north-west portion of the county owing to the fact that they considered it too much above their heads, or rather above their means, of putting it into practice.

38946. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Was this failure to meet the wants of the poor districts brought to the attention of the Agricultural Department?—Yes; but they must have one scheme for the whole county.

38947. They might vary the breed of bulls assigned to particular parts of the county?—I believe that has been done, but I also consider that the area of administration of a whole county is rather large, and there should be a smaller area of administration, and a smaller committee to manage it: a small local committee in touch with the people, and knowing their needs, wants, and circumstances and habits. I think this would be far more successful administration of the money that is to be distributed for agricultural instruction.

38948. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would be difficult for a representative of that district you refer to to attend the meetings of the county committee?—Yes. The distance is too great.

38949. Don't you consider that such a district as you describe would require a little local administration of its own?—I think that this district especially would require it; and I think that all districts would be greatly improved if the area was not the county, but a smaller area.

38950. Mr. Kavanagh.—Would not it be more expensive to have three or four schemes working in the one county than one scheme?—I don't think so. If a small local committee got a certain amount of money to administer on certain lines laid down in the scheme a great deal of voluntary aid would be given, and there need not be any increase in officers. The county instructors can be employed by the local committees to come in and give instruction where necessary.

38951. You would have the same instructors for the whole county, though different schemes?—Yes.

38952. I don't see how that would benefit you?—It would, because the local committee would be better able to know what the local wants were. I think that agricultural instruction will not be availed of until the land question is settled. The minds of the farmers are unsettled on this question of buying their holdings, and until their holdings are bought out they won't be in a frame of mind to take as much instruction as they otherwise would.

38953. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I gather from your precis of evidence that you think the settlement of the land question requires the exercise of some compulsory power?—Yes. I think there should be some tribunal that will compel the sale of the land, and not only tenants and landlords but the ratepayers, who are ultimate security for the repayment of the purchase price of the land, should be represented before this tribunal.

38954. You think that the County Committee is too unwieldy for effective work?—Yes. They don't attend regularly. It is a very large committee. Members don't attend regularly, and they get out of touch with the work.

38955. The technical education committee should be a small body for a small area?—Yes; both technical and agricultural committees should be small bodies for small areas, and the local committee should have to disburse the moneys within certain lines laid down by the County Committee or by the Department.

38956. Mr. Kavanagh.—The rate would be struck for the whole county?—Yes.

38957. You would not suggest striking different rates for different parts?—No, but, say in the barony of Tullyhaw, in the north-west portion of the county, the 1*d*. in the pound raised locally should be spent there, and also the proportion contributed by the Department, by the local committee.

38958. Would not the poorer portions of the county be worse off under that system, if they only get what is raised there and the proportionate amount of the grant from the Department?—If judiciously spent it would be better than at present.

38959. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The strong point with you is that local administration by men who know thoroughly the wants of the people in the district is a necessity?—Quite necessary.

38960. I suppose it would be a good thing if without trenching on the funds of the county at large some grant from the Department itself were forthcoming in aid of those poor localities?—Yes. The Department at present contributes five-ninths of the expenditure on agricultural instruction. A great deal of good has been done in the county by the agricultural and technical instruction schemes, but not so much as is commensurate with the expenditure. For instance, the County Committee started work in February, 1901, and £13,493 has been expended on agricultural and technical instruction up to last March. That sum includes everything.

38961. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You say in your *precis* that technical instruction or agricultural instruction either must be profitable. I presume by that you mean that it must be such as will enable the people to whom it is addressed at once to improve their property on the land profitably; in your opinion it has been too theoretical and too much above the heads of the people until now?—Yes. Agricultural and technical instruction to be successful must be accompanied by some industry or some means of making it immediately profitable.

38962. Instruction which applies to an industry should be then started?—Technical instruction should not be aimless. People won't take up aimless instruction.

38963. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It should be industrial instruction leading close up to wages?—Yes.

38964. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any industry which could be established on a permanent

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basis in this district of which you are speaking?—Lacemaking where started has been a profitable industry.

38965. That only applies to girls?—Here also the manual instruction has been successful for boys, because they could turn it to immediately profitable account.

38966. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Such as?—Working in their own homes; making gates, doors, and other things useful for the household.

38967. Is lacemaking not transmitted from mother to daughter in these cases the same as in other parts where it exists?—We never had lacemaking in this particular part of the country until the County Committee of Agricultural and Technical Instruction was started.

38968. Could you tell me how much of the £13,000 referred to applies to agricultural education?—Yes; £3,989 19*s.* 8*d.* was spent on technical instruction, and of this sum the Department contributed £2,400. Of the balance, £5,270 13*s.* 10*d.* was spent on agricultural instruction. Live stock cost £3,767 and administration £465 19*s.* 8*d.*

38969. Do you consider that there was an adequate return for the expenditure of all that money?—I do not. A great deal of good has been done, but perhaps the results have to come yet.

38970. Do you think that it could be made far more practicable?—Yes, if the area of administration were small, if the committees were small, and if the instruction was imparted on lines that would lead up to profit.

38971. In fact on lines that exist already among small farmers?—Yes.

38972. That is to say, it should be applied to the industry that the people are carrying on now of cultivating this land themselves?—Yes. It should be applied to the industry that they are carrying on at present with the apparatus and appliances they have, and the expenditure might be moderate and increase as the necessity arose.

38973. And would be under the management of those continually supervising it?—Yes.

38974. With a small area the cost of administration might increase?—I don't think so. I think that the cost of administration in connection with the money expended under the parish committees in the congested districts has not been much.

38975. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You also say that just now the Cavan County Committee is hampered in its work for want of funds for technical instruction?—Yes.

38976. Do you mean by that that too large a share is being devoted to agricultural instruction?—No, I do not. The annual income of the committee is £600. The county contributes £200 and the Department £400. This sum was not entirely used up in some years, so there was a credit balance remaining. The Department wrote that this balance might be diverted if not made use of by the committee. Two additional instructors were appointed, one in domestic economy and one in manual instruction. Full equipment was provided for them, and when the surplus which had acumulated was exhausted the joint committee were anxious that the instruction should be continued. The Department was approached, and assured the joint committee that under no circumstances could they increase the grants to the county, as it was already receiving £400, which was more than its share of the available funds, and that any expenditure outside income would be liable to be surcharged. The two instructors had then to be dismissed for want of funds, and the equipment has been rendered useless.

38977. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You think it a pity that the instructors should be dismissed when it was possible to employ them in such a way as to enable the pupils to turn the instruction to practical account?—I do.

38978. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have the results so far been such as to justify the increased expenditure?—I would be very doubtful about that.

38979. What would 1*d.* in the pound in Cavan produce?—£1,161—£1,105 in rural districts and £56 in urban districts.

38980. Under what Act do you work?—For technical instruction the Acts of 1889 and 1891 and also the Act of 1899.

38981. What would be the reply of the County Council if you asked them to increase the rate in order that you might get a larger equivalent grant from the Department?—I am quite certain that they would not increase the rate.

38982. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Not only in industries do you look for practical instruction but also in agriculture you would like the instruction to take a practical form?—I think it quite necessary in both cases that the instruction should be practical, leading up to profit. Seeing that the administrative area would be small and the committee would be small, the local committee should have the expenditure of the money both for technical and agricultural instruction within well laid down lines, which must not be too narrow.

Rev. THOMAS CORR examined.

Rev. Thomas Corr.

38983. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are parish priest of Glengevlin, County Cavan?—Yes. I came before the Commission to ask some assistance to get roads made in my parish. It is in Enniskillen Number 2 Rural District, in the electoral divisions of Dunmakiver, Derrylahan, and Derrynant.

38984. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Where exactly does the parish lie?—It lies in the valley of the Cuilcagh Mountains, bordering on Leitrim. I have brought here some samples of iron ore and of peat. There is naphtha in the bogs in my parish. It is a very valuable combustible (*produces specimens of ore and peat*). I want to get some employment in my parish. The people are all peasant proprietors in this poor mountain district, and I want to keep them at home.

38985. Your point is that this iron ore is to be found in large quantities in your parish?—Yes. We have the finest mountain rivers in the world, and any amount of waterfalls.

38986. You want a road made through your parish?—Yes. The valuation of my parish is very low, being a mountainous and congested district, and I want to get this parish scheduled, and get roads and other improvements made. There are twelve district councillors in the adjoining parish and I have only seven. I am nineteen years there. I got some work done by the Grand Jury. I can get nothing under the County Council. The County Council is favourably disposed to me, but the District Council takes sides, twelve to seven.

38987. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are outvoted?—Yes. I am outvoted. I have appealed from the District Council to the County Council, and the County Council appealed to the Local Government Board, and they are to hold an inquiry next Friday in Blacklion.

38988. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Let us hope that this will settle your difficulty?—I hope so. I have all the people peasant proprietors with the exception of one little property.

38989. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What would be the average instalment?—The district is a poor mountainous place and the instalments are moderate. They pay them punctually. I waited on the Chief of the Land Commission on one occasion, Judge Bewley. The estate was for sale. I saw in the *Evening Telegraph* that Judge Bewley would see anyone who wanted to see him next day at 12 o'clock. I was in the office at 11 and gave in my name and address, and said I wanted to see him. When I went in I said I appeared on behalf of the poor people on the estates in my parish. Judge Bewley looked at me and said, "I have a very poor opinion of the honesty of your people." The people were persecuted on that property. The landlord purchased it from Captain Hassard, who was a very kind man to his tenants. His agent went round to the tenants and told them that Captain Hassard was very embarrassed and would have to sell his estates if they did not increase their rents. They were very much attached to their landlord, and volunteered to give anything to him, because they were of opinion that he would not press them for the amount promised, and they doubled the rents in some cases. In two or three months the agent came round again and said he could not save Captain Hassard, as he was so embarrassed with sporting, gambling, and racing, and

that he had bought the property himself. The new landlord kept them up to their promise. So they saw they were sold. When the tenants were buying I assisted them as well as I could to get very moderate reasonable terms. I also told them to be very cautious as to what they would sign for lands subject to flooding from the dangerous mountain torrents.

38991. How many years purchase did they give?—Fourteen years' purchase of the valuation, but by the reductions allowed by the inspectors for losses sustained by floods the purchase money would not exceed ten years' purchase in a great many cases.

38991. That was previous to 1903?—Yes, it was; then when the inspector came I told him he should make allowances for the floods. The lands were under water a few days previous to the inspector's visit. I said, "You are very fortunate to come in the dry season. If you had come a little earlier you would have wanted a flat-bottomed boat to sail around the property, while now you can see the property." I asked him did he understand the nature of the herbage on the property. The good surface clay was burned away in 1846 and 1848. Then the herbage was poor. The class of cattle grazing on this herbage used to take what the peasants call cruppawn; that is, rheumatism. Then we have to feed them on bran. The crops got in were very little, especially in a wet season. The people were in a wretched state of poverty. They have improved considerably. They are minding their business now.

38992. Sir Francis Mowatt.—All this is very interesting as illustrating the history of your parish, but the point we come back to really is that you wish to impress on the Commission the necessity of having the parish scheduled as congested, and also the necessity of having roads made?—Yes; and we want some industry. We want a woollen factory. We have 3,000 sheep on the mountains. They fleece the sheep twice a year, and the wool is fine and makes a very superior cloth. We have a free site for the mill on the banks of the Shannon. We have the best building material in the world, a class of Irish free-stone. We have an unfailing supply of water power and the water will fall on the wheel about forty feet. I wrote to the Agricultural Board about it, but could get no satisfaction.

38993. You have no woollen factory?—We could get no chance to erect a factory. We could get some local aid. The site would be within four miles of Belcoo railway station. It would keep the people employed at home. I would like to have some local industry to give employment and keep them at home. I would like to get the minerals worked, and it would benefit the district.

38994. Your second suggestion is that if possible funds should be found to start a woollen industry in this part of the country?—I suppose that thirty tons of wool are sent out of the parish every year.

38995. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What kind of sheep are they?—Small Scotch sheep, small good cheviots. The people are very wise in looking after the sheep, and take good care of them.

38996. What do you suggest that the Commission should do with all the deposits represented on the table?—Work the iron mines. I am sure there are coal mines along there. I brought the turf because I was eight years in Drumkeeran as a curate there and have been over the coal mines, and there was the same class of turbary there as this. I am sure there are coal mines in my parish, if there was any means of finding them out.

38997. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What you have told us will go into our report and be considered with the other recommendations coming before us. Of course you understand that we have no power to do anything ourselves. We can only make recommendations?—I am aware of that, but I thought it only wise to bring this under your notice. The peasants have all the fee-simple of the mountains, everything under the surface. Over the surface the game portions are preserved. When I went there I heard of a gentleman who was spending a lot of money, the late Mr. Sebastian Nolan. He purchased Lord Annesley's game rights on nine townlands. It has been well preserved. My game walks at Glengevlin are, I believe, better than the Scotch walks. We have a sulphur spa, a magnesia spa, and iron spas. There is one townland in my parish not purchased. Two tenants went into Court to get rents fixed. The agent, Mr. Johnston, dealt very harshly with the people. He converted two of them into future tenants. There were seven tenants, and he has three of them widows. I wrote to the agent saying that I advised the tenants to give Mr. Crofton the full letting value of their holdings. Mr. Johnston wrote to me an insolent, disrespectful reply. He said that Mr. Crofton had no notion of disposing of his interest, and when he would he would not consult me in the matter.

38998. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think you have impressed the Chairman with the notion that you look after the interests of your parish very vigorously?—Yes. I wrote to the landlord. I got his address on the back of an ejectment decree—Mr. Hugh Crofton, Trafalgar-square, London. I wrote that I was sorry to hear he would not dispose of his interest in the property to the tenants. He wrote a very respectful reply that he was willing to sell to his tenants. I wrote thanking him for his courteous letter and enclosing him the agent's letter, and said I presumed the agent was his representative when he wrote the enclosed. I got the agent dismissed in any case, but the poor simple people went back and got him restored.

Mr. Andrew Anderson examined.

38999. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Drumlish, Kinawley.

39000. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have twenty-four English acres, the rent is £10, and the valuation £14 5*s*. It is in the Kinawley division of the Enniskillen Union.

39001. Tell the Commission the particular points that you wish to make?—I wish to explain about the poverty of the people. In the year after the famine of 1879 there were 400 families in the parish on the relief list. Fully 200 of these were in the Fermanagh part of the parish which I represent. I represent the division of Kinawley on the District Council in the Enniskillen Union. These had to get the benefit of the Arrears Act in 1883. They have to get money to pay their rent and pressing calls from America and Australia, England and Scotland. The strong boys and girls emigrate and send home money to assist the old and the weak. There are 113 of these small farmers whose valuation is under £5; 134 between £5 and £7 10*s*. There are 70 between £7 10*s*. and £10, leaving about 139 whose valuation is over £10. The non-resident tenants who live outside the parish are not included in this, and there is a great deal of untenanted land, almost 1,000 acres. There is one farm of 500 and another of 468 acres lying alongside it in the Kinawley division, both of which could probably be purchased for the enlargement of small holdings.

39002. Are they both grazing farms?—Yes. Lord Enniskillen has the 468 acres, and the occupiers of different farms are living in various places. One of them lives in Switzerland and has a stock farm on the shores of Lough Erne, which would make four or five small farms if he was willing to sell it. Another gentleman, Dr. Brady, who lives out of the country, owns a farm which he desired to sell some time ago and there was no purchaser.

39003. Was that because of the price?—No; there is very little money in the country now to buy land. Formerly it was bought by people who came home from America. Farmers themselves have no money to purchase land except in rare cases. Auctioneers have many farms on their hands which they cannot get rid of. The railway accommodation spoken of would benefit the Valley of Kinawley very much, and would give them access to the creameries. About 90 per cent. of the people go to these places, but they are much kept back by the number of bad roads. I have calculated from a good local knowledge of the district that twelve or thirteen miles would represent the total extent of roads to be made where the people are completely blocked up and cannot get to a place of worship on Sunday or to their everyday work, or

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Mr Andrew Anderson.

to the creameries. They have the creameries and cannot get to them for want of roads, especially in the winter season. Winter dairying is greatly kept back for want of these roads. They sometimes have to spend three days on a journey bringing their produce to market and coming back; taking it first to a neighbour's house on the roadside, spending another day going to market and another day coming home. I believe that the people would give local aid, judging by the way they have taken shares in creameries, knowing it was a system that had come to stay, and that their future prospects of improvement depend upon it.

39004. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What would a railway do for that district?—Take the butter and cream away more conveniently. Our central creamery at Kinawley is five miles from Florencecourt Station, eight miles from Ballyconnell. That industry alone would benefit to the extent of £200 a year by the railway running by it. The proposed line would run very close to Kinawley and would run past Swanlinbar auxiliary here, and Macken, below Kinawley.

39005. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You advocate the making of necessary roads through the district which the County Council or the District Council cannot or will not do?—The bulk of these roads were brought before the Grand Jury or the District Councils. In a few cases they made parts of a few, but the others still remain unmade. It is very difficult to get anything done, as I have experience of bringing on a road four times. In other cases I know roads to be brought on half-a-dozen times and still fail. They might pass the District Council and be rejected by the County Council. Of course they could not make all these roads, but if a grant was made to help the poor people of the parish who have only from two to three cows, they could during the winter season from winter to winter do a great deal to help to make themselves more comfortable.

39006. Mr. O'Kelly.—Does each rural district maintain all the roads within its own area?—I really don't know that.

39007. Why should the County Council reject the proposals of the District Council in reference to roads?—They say they don't think that these roads are necessary.

39008. The County Council has not got the experience of the District Council?—They are acting on the advice of the County Surveyor, and he does not know the conditions as well as the people in the locality.

39009. Do I understand you to suggest that the County Council of Fermanagh would set aside the opinion of a whole District Council and take instead the opinion of the County Surveyor?—They unfortunately have done so in many cases.

39010. Mr. Kavanagh.—These were new roads?—New roads or repairs to old roads.

39011. They had not been under contract before?—No, they had not.

39012. Consequently they had to go before the County Surveyor, and he had to certify whether they were of public utility, and when he certified they were not they had no option but to throw them out?—Yes, but in some cases from 70 to 100 families wanted these roads and could not do without them, and yet the County Surveyor would oppose us and say that they were not wanted.

39013. No doubt it is a great hardship, but the members of the County Council had no option when the County Surveyor would not pass them?—Then what are these people to do.

39014. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The main drift of your contention is that this district requires those roads, and if the ratepayers, through their representatives, do not promote those roads, then from some public source there ought to be a contribution to enable the roads to be made?—Yes; and if the people got some assistance they would give a great deal of local help to make them.

39015. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Would not that result in this, that as soon as the Council in a district or county saw that if they refused to make a road somebody else from outside would make it they would never make another road in the county?—I really think if they were enabled to start some of the more necesary roads leading from place to place they might afterwards give grants to keep them in repair. But they could not, in all cases, because it would saddle the rates too much.

39016. What is the next point that you wish to bring before the Commission?—It is very hard to live on the very small holdings, and if some of these untenanted lands were bought up it would help these poor people to live. There is another point, about the rivers. The rivers intersecting this valley from Swanlinbar down to Lough Erne flood the whole district along their banks, up to 600 acres. About 175 families are affected. These rivers in some cases require bridges for the accommodation of the people.

39017. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Drainage is the main thing?—Yes. There is great necessity in the Kinawley district for widening and deepening these rivers and keeping them clean.

39018. Is there sufficient outfall?—I believe there is. It runs from the mountains down to Lough Erne.

39019. You stated that any farms that came into the market were bought by American money?—Yes. I know instances of that.

39020. You said that neighbouring farmers were not able to buy them, and that consequently there was not very much demand for them?—Not very much.

39021. Is it the case when there is a demand for them that the demand is largely from returned emigrants or from pensioners?—Yes.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You did not use the word pensioner, but we have heard it used in other parts of the country.

Mr. James Carney examined.

Mr. James Carney.

39023. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What is your address?—I reside at Drumeela Killegar, Killeshandra, Co. Cavan, am a member of the Carrigallen Branch of the United Irish League, and am well acquainted with the condition of the small farmers in the surrounding districts. Congestion exists in the whole of the Ballinamore Rural District, which comprises eleven electoral divisions, some of which are already scheduled. There is no untenanted land in this district. There is one grazing ranch in Lisanover, within about five miles of this district, which is about being purchased by the Estates Commissioners. The condition of the people could be greatly improved by a scheme of drainage. I am of opinion that the tenantry on every estate should have the right of turbary where such exists, and no tenant should be allowed to absorb the bogs into their areas when getting their rents fixed as this has caused a great deal of litigation in a great many places. The Government valuation should not be a standard when fixing these areas to be scheduled as three-fourth of the tenantry of an estate or a electoral division may have a very small valuation, and the remaining one-fourth a very high valuation, thus deriving the majority of whatever benefits would be derived from having the district scheduled. The promotion of lime burning as an industry would be a great benefit to the small farmers in this locality, as there is an unlimited supply of limestone in the neighbourhood, and this would serve as a manure for the land when drained. At present the small farmers in this district have to get manure on credit every spring, either from the co-operative creamery or from the shop-keepers.

39024. Do the co-operative creameries lend money?—They give out manure on credit. They have an agricultural store attached to it.

39025. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—As a co-operative society?—Yes. Sir Ralph Cusack's estate was offered to the tenants under the Ashbourne Act at fourteen and a half years' purchase, and has now been purchased at twenty-one years' purchase of first term rents.

39026. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That was fourteen and a half years' purchase of the original rents?—All of them. The Godley estate, which comprised nine townlands, was sold to the tenants at fifteen years' purchase under the same Act, all arrears wiped out, which, on an average, amounted to two years' rent, and also a free transfer, but even at this price, when

he Inspector came to examine the farms, he refused to sanction the advance in a great many cases, with the result that the purchase money was reduced, in some instances, 30 per cent., thus showing that if these people were allowed to make their own bargains they would never be able to pay the instalments, for even on the conditions mentioned some of the tenants were unable to pay the instalments and were proceeded against and decreed at Quarter Sessions. The Countess of Leitrim now wants twenty-six years' purchase for a similar estate. The poor tenants who are in arrears are always the most anxious to buy, as they think it will give them relief, if only for one or two years.

39027. Mr. O'Kelly.—You say that Sir Ralph Cusack's estate was offered at fourteen and a half years' purchase of first term rents. That would mean seventeen and a half years' purchase of second term rents?—Yes, fourteen and a half years' purchase of original rents.

39028. The estate has now been sold at twenty-one years' purchase?—Yes; under the present Act at twenty-one years' purchase of first term rents.

39029. Twenty-one years' purchase, plus the bonus, is equal to twenty-four years' purchase and another years' purchase in the shape of expenses of clearing title, &c., would mean, roughly, twenty-five years' purchase; is not that so?—Yes.

39030. Could you justify this increase of seven and a half years' purchase on the former price of seventeen and a half years' purchase of second term rents?—Times did not improve.

39031. Could you account for the inflation of price?—The tenantry as a rule want to get from under the landlord in any case.

39032. Mr. Sutherland.—And at their own expense?—As a rule they are.

39033. Is there any good reason why they should undertake obligations which they cannot hope to discharge; don't they look to the future at all?—They should look, because they are purchasing without any inspection.

39034. They are undertaking obligations which, according to the evidence you have given they cannot hope to discharge. Why, then, are they possessed of this overwhelming desire to get rid of the landlords?—They think that they will get some redress.

39035. Mr. O'Kelly.—Did Sir Ralph Cusack offer to sell his estate at fourteen and at half years' purchase?—Yes.

39036. Did the tenants accept?—No.

39037. Why did they not accept?—I suppose then they thought it was too high.

39038. Afterwards they bought at twenty-one years' purchase of second term rents; can you account for their change of view?—There were some arrears there which were wiped out.

39039. Were all the tenants in arrears?—Not all, but about one-quarter.

39040. What arrangement was come to between the landlord and the tenants as to arrears?—They were wiped out absolutely.

39041. The purchase price more than covered the arrears?—I think it did.

39042. You are aware that the ratepayers in last resort are the security against loss to the State on land purchase. That being so, do you think that they should have some voice in the matter?—They should have some voice in the purchase agreements.

39043. What, in your opinion, are the prospects of the tenants on the Cusack estate who bought at twenty-one years' purchase; do you think that the character of the bargain is such that they need be under no apprehension of their being able to pay the annuities as they fall due?—They are paying so far.

39044. Mr. Sutherland.—How many have they paid?—One or two.

39045. Is it your view that in order to escape pressing embarrassments tenants might be pressed into improvident bargains?—Yes. They make improvident bargains owing to their embarrassments.

39046. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Still, you hold a man ought not to make a bargain which he does not intend to keep?—He should not.

39047. Mr. O'Kelly.—The man who is security for his keeping his bargain should have some voice in making the bargain?—He should have a representative.

39048. Suppose it was proposed that the County Council should have a voice in these negotiations, do you think that possibly tenant purchasers would view that proposal with sympathy?—Certainly I do.

39049. You come from the County Leitrim?—Yes.

39050. What sum of money has been stopped from the grants to which Leitrim is entitled because of losses in connection with the flotation of stock and other matters connected with land purchase?—It would mean a rate of fivepence in the £.

39051. A sum has been stopped this year that represents a rate of 5*d.* in the £?—Yes. The greater part of the small farmers depend on remittances from America to pay their rent, and, in bad years, to buy necessaries, and were it not for these remittances a great number of small farmers in the locality would not be able to pay the rates. During the last thirty years I believe more money came from America and other sources than was paid for the fee-simple of some estates. In my opinion, in the estate I live on, there came more money into it within the last thirty years from other sources than would buy it out at twenty years' purchase. The estates are very small, and the smaller the estates the poorer the tenantry, as a great many of these small estates were purchased out of the Incumbered Estates Courts, and the rents were raised in some instances 50 per cent., and even higher. The estate I live on was purchased in 1870. The rent was raised in every case to nearly double what it was before, and in one case it was trebled.

39052. Mr. Sutherland.—Was the purchaser an Irishman?—Yes.

39053. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What remedy would you propose to meet the wants of the small occupiers?—If there was a small grant given for field drainage it would improve the condition of the people.

39054. Is your district under the Congested Districts Board?—No. It is congested, but not scheduled.

39055. What kind of houses have the people?—Some of them not very habitable.

39056. The district requires drainage?—Yes. The Killygar River, a tributary of the Erne, has the country destroyed for miles and miles around. As a consequence of the flooded hay cattle die in the spring following. I have it from a veterinary surgeon that it is some dirt in the flooded hay which causes disease in the cattle in the following spring.

39057. Mr. Sutherland.—What would be the remedy?—To deepen and widen the river.

39058. Is it a common thing here to raise the banks of a river to prevent flooding?—It would not do in this case. It is a very low-lying district along this course.

Mr. Patrick Clarke examined.

39059. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—I am a shopkeeper in Swanlinbar, and I have a farm just adjoining the town, of nineteen acres. It is bought out. The annuity is £4 2*s.* 6*d.* and £5 7*s.* 7*d.*, and the valuation is £5. I wish to refer to the lace industry which we have started here for the last couple of years, which is working very well. The number of girls in the class is fifty-four.

39060. What is the average attendance?—About twenty-five or twenty-eight.

39061. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What kind of lace is it?—Irish crochet lace. The amount paid the workers from October, 1905, to 1906 was £179 12*s.* 7*d.* The amounts earned by four of the girls during the same period were respectively £12 12*s.* 1*d.*, £15 1*s.* 5*d.*, £12 12*s.*, and £8 15*s.* Those were four of the best workers.

39062. The average would be only a little over £4?—Yes. Miss Maguire, the teacher for 1905 and 1906 qualified for thirty-two pupils. The payment is by capitation grant of £2 per pupil, which would mean in this case, £64. Of that amount she was only paid £32. The Committee did not afterwards pay her any more. I would recommend that in future the teacher be paid by a fixed salary instead of by capitation grant.

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Mr. Patrick Clarke.

39063. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Did not they sell the lace?—The lace was sold for the workers by the teacher, but this is for payment of the teacher.

39064. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—An inspector decides who passes the examination?—Yes. It depends on the domestic economy class. If a certain number don't put in a certain number of hours in the cookery class they are not qualified to count in the capitation.

39065. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is this under the county scheme?—Yes.

39066. You could not at all say whether it is a paying industry?—Yes. It pays very well.

39067. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The payment of the teacher is fixed on the capitation for the number of pupils certified?—Yes.

39068. But she is not entitled to that; she only gets as much of it as there are funds to provide?—Precisely.

39069. She comes with that understanding, that she will get a fee per head provided that funds can be found for it?—Yes; but I think the understanding is that the local committee will receive the full amount the pupils qualify for, and then pay the teacher independently of this.

39070. How does she come to understand that if it is not the case?—It happened not to be the case last year.

39071. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—She was paid only half the maximum?—Yes.

39072. Were all the other instructors in the county docked in the same way?—I think so.

39073. None of them were paid in full?—I don't exactly know.

39074. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Could you give the expense for the year?—I could not

39075. Can you say that there was a balance to credit at the end of the year?—I don't believe there was.

39076. I thought you said it was a paying industry?—Yes; as far as the workers were concerned.

39077. If it was a private concern you would not say that it was a paying concern?—It is not.

39078. It is merely an employment for the people of the district, but it does not pay itself?—It does not pay itself. It is just an employment at home. It keeps the people from going to America.

Mr. O'KELLY.—The best way to keep the people at home is to encourage Irish industry.

39080. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Cast your eye over to what is in the corner; do you think it right that a schoolhouse should be made the medium of advertising English manufacture; do you see Colman's Mustard there advertised?—Yes, I saw that. I would also be in favour of a light railway from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge, as we have no market. The people have to be out all night when they want to bring their pigs to Enniskillen, and it costs them eight or nine shillings extra to take them to Enniskillen or Ballinamore.

39081. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do these lacemakers stick at it?—They stick pretty well at it.

39082. How long are the girls working who make the little remuneration you mention to the Commission?—About two years.

39083. Have they every inducement to continue?—Yes.

39084. It is quite understood in the district that it is a slow process which requires a lot of attention?—Yes.

39085. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do they continue making lace after leaving school?—Yes; some of them do task work at home.

39086. How are the things sold?—By the teacher.

39087. They always find a market?—They always have more orders than they can complete.

39088. If there is no money left to pay the teacher the orders must be taken at too low a price to pay?—The teacher is supposed to be paid by the grant.

39089. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What the Technical Instruction Committee does is to supply technical instruction. In order to get the work started the complete remuneration for it is supposed to go to the workers?—Yes.

39090. The workers, at all events during the instruction period, are not supposed to pay for the instruction?—No.

39091. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What sum does the Committee offer to the teacher; does it say "You shall get the full amount of your fees," or "Such amount of fees as there is at the end to give you, and no more"?—She is engaged to get £2 per head for each girl who puts in the requisite number of attendances. But the local committee had not enough money last year to pay the teacher a fair salary.

39092. If the requisite number of girls qualifies her to get £64 upon what ground does the Committee refuse to pay her?—They have not the funds.

39092A. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In other words the county refuses to tax itself for this purpose?—Not that way.

39093. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not this the way: a certain number of girls are appointed instructresses and the remuneration that would come to them in the ordinary course is fixed by capitation. For some reason or other there has been a miscalculation and there is not as much money available as was earned and in that particular year the remuneration is cut down?—Yes.

Mr. RICHARD HOWE examined.

Mr. Richard Howe.

39094. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?—I am a shopkeeper in Swanlinbar, and I have about 65 English acres, for which I pay £25. I have it bought out from the landlord and the payment will be somewhat less when the vesting order is made.

39095. What are the points you wish to bring before us?—The necessity of a railway is the principal thing. I would suggest that the Government be urged to give a grant towards the railway from Bawnboy to Maguiresbridge. There is a guarantee on the railway from Belturbet to Ballinamore that bars us from going further in offering any guarantee. If the proposed railway were made it would reduce the price of meal by a shilling and flour by sixpence a bag. I could not endorse the statement that has been made that it would take traffic away from the railway that has been already made, because it would be a connecting line between the two narrow gauges which have been mapped out. The Government made some offer which is somehow blocked. It is very needful and is the first thing necessary to help the small farmers here. There is another thing that the Government might be urged to do: to give farmers of from £10 valuation down a free quantity of quicks, or, say, larch, Scotch and spruce, for the purpose of planting around their dwellings for ornament and shelter, and the Agricultural Board could see whether they were planted properly.

39096. The small farmers should give up little bits of their holdings for the purpose of planting shelter belts?—Yes; that has been advocated, as well as for the worst part of the mountain.

39097. The tenant would have to be asked to give up his rights for plantation, which he would be rather slow to do?—A great deal of it is in the hands of landlords.

39098. It is not now?—Not so much now.

39099. That is the difficulty?—Farmers say about here that they would be able to get it done themselves if they got the quicks. It would be a great advantage to the country.

39100. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There is a baronial guarantee for the existing railway from Belturbet to Ballinamore?—Yes; 6*d.* in the pound, from which we have no benefit, as it is too far from us.

39101. How did you come to be included in the guarantee when you got no benefit from the line?—We objected strongly to the guarantee. I went up with Father Reilly and with a few others to object.

39102. That was in the old Grand Jury days?—Yes. We have not much benefit from it. If our traffic was served by it we would not suffer so much.

39103. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Does any of your traffic go to that railway?—Not much. The road is hilly.

39104. Your natural trade is eastward?—Yes.

39105. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is your electoral division?—Swanlinbar, in the Union of Bawnboy.

39106. Fifty-eight per cent. of the holdings in the electoral division are uneconomic—is not that so?—

know that the farmers want some relief. Some of the farmers are very careless about their farms, I am sorry to say.

39107. A good way to bring the small holdings up to the economic standard would be to enlarge them?—That might be done in some instances, certainly.

39108. And if the land were available in all instances?—There is not much land available in this district.

39109. Are any grass lands in this part of the country being advertised for letting purposes just now?—I am not sure.

39110. Are you postmaster of this town?—Yes.

39111. I think I saw a notice in the post office window advertising grazing land?—I have charge of a grazing farm belonging to Dr. Brady that was already mentioned. We offered it for sale this year and could not get the price that was formerly offered. It is 66 acres, and is in the County Fermanagh.

39112. What way do you generally offer the lands?—By public auction.

39113. Who is it generally takes it by public auction?—The former purchaser has a farm adjoining, but resides in Enniskillen, where he has a shop. Dr. Brady lives in Australia. We would be very glad if the Estates Commissioners or Congested Districts Board or anybody else would give us a fair price for it, and we would be quite willing to sell.

39114. Are there many farms in this district identical with the one you are trying to get a tenant for?—There are a good many in the County Fermanagh. Lord Enniskillen has a very large extent of land under grazing, which was described here to-day.

39115. You think the best way to make the small holdings economic would be to get hold of these grazing lands?—I think the owners would be inclined to sell. Dr. Brady would, I know.

39116. Are you agent for any other property?—A few others.

39117. If landlords are willing to sell and tenants are anxious to buy why is it that sales have been checked?—I speak of the one that I know, that of Dr. Brady. I did not intend to speak of any others.

39118. If the gentleman referred to is willing to sell to the Estates Commissioners why have not they been invoked?—We have not had any communication from them. I merely say on behalf of Dr. Brady that he is prepared to sell if he gets a fair price.

39119. What do you regard as a fair price?—I did accept £430 as the lowest for that farm. We were offered £400 for it. It has been bought out and Dr. Brady paid the one-fourth of the purchase, amounting to £185 down. That left the instalments very low. They are only about £18 now. That farm formerly let to a tenant at £50. Dr. Brady bought at 18 years' purchase at the time and is now possessed of both landlord's and tenant's interest.

39120. He bought this place subject to an annuity. When was that?—Twenty years ago.

39121. Will the annuity be extinguished soon?—No. I think the second decadal reduction is coming on now.

39122. How much was paid for the 66 acres?—£430.

39123. What would you dispose of them now for?—£430. Dr. Brady's uncle left him the tenancy and he bought from the landlord, Mr. Graham, paying £185, representing one-fourth of the purchase money in cash.

39124. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Whatever property is there now represents the tenant right and the instalments of the landlord right paid up for a certain number of years. That is, the place is subject to an annuity of £18 a year for a certain number of years, and for this place you ask £430.

39125. Mr. O'Kelly.—To whom is this land generally let?—It is not let to anybody. It is for men to send in cattle to graze on it.

39126. Who are these men?—I have three on it myself, and there are several others.

39127. Who are the class of people who send cattle to graze on it?—They are not very well off. Many have not land enough.

39128. Are they the class of people who want accommodation land?—Some of them may be.

39129. What is the price charged for grazing?—It varies according to the size of the cattle, from 18 to 20 shillings for a year-old and from 20 to 25 shillings for a two-year-old.

39130. What is the gross revenue from cattle on your land?—Some years we get more graziers than others. Then we sell hay off it. There would be about £20 for the grazing in the summer six months. We have no stock in winter except the owner's, about nine or ten head, on which there is a profit, and we sell also perhaps about £20 worth of hay.

Mr. John Keenan examined.

39131. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Rockfield, Bawnboy. I have 32 acres. The rent is £15 10*s.* and the valuation is £16 10*s.* It is in the Pedravohers electoral division. As rate collector and relieving officer I want to speak generally of the Benbrack, Kinawley, and Pedravohers electoral divisions. The valuation of the Benbrack electoral division is £601 on land. We have £79 on buildings. We have 140 houses in it and a population of 746 persons. It is one of the poorest divisions in the Bawnboy Union. The people are on small patches of land of from six to ten acres, with very few exceptions.

39132. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The valuation per head is 19 shillings?—That is all. In that division, last February, I had twenty-nine applications from small farmers to get out-door relief, and the law debars giving out-door relief to farmers except in urgent cases. Resolutions were sent from the Bawnboy Guardians to the Local Government Board asking them to consider the matter. The Local Government Board Inspector came down and went with me from house to house and we found that they had no potatoes to put into the ground, and he strongly recommended the Local Government Board to give them £250, to be earned on repairing roads in order that they might crop the ground with seed. That has been done. We had 100 workers on three different roads, one in Benbrack, one in Templeport, and one in Pedravohers. The money is almost exhausted; I am a paymaster on the roads, and the same number of people will be destitute until the new crop is reaped. I think the proper thing would be the improvement of the out-offices and dwellings of the small occupiers who live in miserable hovels.

39133. Mr. O'Kelly.—You are sanitary officer?—Yes; but the poor people are not able to build good houses. I would suggest that a loan would be given.

39134. Because of the poverty of the people you don't take the steps that the law would presume you should take?—We send the medical officers of health and sometimes fine these people, and they limewash their houses, but they are not able to build new houses.

39135. Have you heard anything about the work of parish committees in other districts?—I have. They would make a wonderful change. It was a great mistake that these poor places were not scheduled.

39136. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your point is that it is a pity that the definition should exclude such poor districts as these?—Yes. There is one townland in the Kinawley division which has a valuation of £5 15*s.* and has five large families on it. They could not live there, even in the miserable way they do, only for having their children hired. The fact is, when I go for the taxes to them they have to go to the children who are hired to get their wages from them. There are plenty of vacant farms in every division held by the landlord or other men who don't reside on them, and used for grazing purposes. In the Kinawley division we have several farms of that sort. One held by the landlord is about 40 acres, and if divided among these poor classes of men confined on four or six acres it would be a great relief to them. In many places you find farms held by the landlords and other rich men for grazing purposes, and alongside these ranches are people with large families confined to four or five acres of land.

39137. Are there such ranches now without anyone living on them?—Yes.

39138. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You alluded to one farm of 40 acres. Is there anyone living on that?—

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Mr. John Keenan.

None. It belongs to Mr. Johnston, of Bawnboy House. He lets it for grazing purposes and uses it for feeding his own stock and so on. The valuation is £12. There is another farm in the same townland and a man in Glengevlin has it. It is about three miles from it.

39139. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there any grass land near the holdings of the five families whose valuation is £5 5*s.*?—Yes. The two grass farms I mention are within a quarter of a mile.

39140. These adjoin the holdings of the small men and could be added without migration?—Yes. I would also advocate a new railway, which would be a great benefit to the district. The people are paying a baronial guarantee for a railway that has been of no benefit to them at all. It is ten miles and more from some of the people. The people have to go to Enniskillen and other towns, leaving their places at night, to bring their pigs to market.

39141. How was this part of the country involved in the railway tax?—It was done in the Grand Jury days. It is a baronial tax and the whole barony of Tullyhaw has to pay for it.

39142. Mr. Sutherland.—If you were allowed to transfer your guarantee from the old to the new railway would you continue it?—Yes; it would be far better to pay for something that would accommodate us.

39143. Mr. O'Kelly.—What would the people living along the old railway say?—The new railway would be a benefit to them. It would bring more traffic.

39144. Did you hear evidence to-day that the new railway would deflect traffic from the old?—I don't agree with that, but they might lose a little in Ballyconnell, but we would have a better market here in Swanlinbar.

39145. You don't think there would be any competition between the two railways for traffic?—If one railway was made it would help the other.

Rev. J. R. Maguire examined.

Rev. J. R. Maguire

39146. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You come from Garrison, County Fermanagh, to represent that district?—Yes. My evidence concerns the fact that the Rural District of Belleek, Union of Ballyshannon, should be declared a congested area. I have been nominated by the United Irish League of the district about which I intend to give evidence. And I will confine that evidence to the electoral units of Lattone, Roogagh, Garrison, and Inismacsaint, which comprise practically the parish in which I minister as a clergyman, and with which I am best acquainted. First I wish to draw attention to the fact that the district made up of these four electoral units, although part of the County of Fermanagh, is cut off by nature from the rest of the county by a long ridge of mountains running in an oblong direction along the east and south side, and by the River Erne on the north side. The western side borders Leitrim. It is practically isolated from the county, and fits into Leitrim or Donegal better than Fermanagh. Nature has formed it in such a way that it is debarred from sharing in the good things that flow through its county, while the adjoining counties won't regard it as entitled to any special considerations from them. It certainly is suited for special consideration and should have it from the hands of the Congested Districts Board. It is entitled to it by reasons of the holdings and population. Let me take each division separately. In the Lattone Division you have a population of 492. The total valuation on agricultural land in the division is £797 15*s.* This averages about £1 12*s.* per head of the population. The number of holdings in the same is 144. The average valuation of holdings, £5 10*s.* In the Roogagh Division, 386. Valuation of the agricultural land, £690 10*s.* Average valuation per head of population, £1 15*s.* The number of holdings, 96. Average valuation of holding, £7 3*s.*

39147. Mr. O'Kelly.—You exclude the valuation of the houses?—Yes.

39148. Why?—Because I regard the land as a means of livelihood. The houses in the place are not productive. They are merely a shelter and contribute nothing to the support of the people. The valuation is supposed to be a test of the means of living of the people in the locality. Consequently the houses if included would help to raise it by a figure which would not indicate any additional means of living. Therefore I have separated the houses from the land. I have also prepared statistics for the whole valuation. In the Garrison Division the population is 769, valuation, £1,713 15*s.*; average per head £2 11*s.* Number of holdings, 200; which average £8 11*s.* per holding. If, however, the townlands of Frevagh Garrison, and Slattinagh are left out, which contain practically all the good land of the division and by far the largest holdings, then the average per head is £1 18*s.*, and per holding £7 13*s.* In the Inismacsaint Division if the townlands on the list which I here submit be taken the population is 1,303, valuation, £2,326 5*s.*; average per head is £1 15*s.* Of the 300 holdings the average valuation is £7 15*s.* From which it appears that the average on those four divisions is about £7 per holding, and that of Lattone averages only £5 10*s.* Certainly from the point of valuation these are uneconomical holdings, and there are some of which the valuation is even less than £5. As a means of livelihood, the land in the district is the worst perhaps in Ireland, it certainly is the worst in Fermanagh. It is nearly all mountain, covered with heather, furze, or, what is worse, a little, short wiry willow. The little tillage is done by reclaiming bog and cut-away bog. The hills have only a few inches of arable earth at most, and the sub-soil is a white sand, which is barren as far as crops are concerned. The proportion of tillage to grazing is very small, not more than one acre in ten. The crops, especially the potato and oat, are only good when a favourable year comes round. When the year is wet, like last year, then the damp bogs give only half a crop, and did not give even that last year. Hence it is easy to see how a farmer in the district in the average run of years can only raise from his farm provision for his family for about three months. His other means of livelihood is store cattle raising and milk. On that hard land good stores can never be raised. If the young are sold as calves, the produce is sometimes very good. But once the hand-feeding is over and the animals are allowed to shift for themselves they grow hard and stunted without putting on flesh or bulk. Most of the grazing is bad for milch cows, too. In the summer season nearly all the cows of the district are liable to a disease which is nearly like rheumatism. The animal gets hidebound, and loses the power of the legs. It is only by the repeated doses of bran that they can be saved from the trouble. It is the hard grass that impairs digestion, which causes this peculiar malady. The people call it cruppaun. Very little is raised on the farms for hand-feeding unless cabbages. The milk is not marketed to the best advantages, as there are very few equipped dairies, and from the absence of roads or good passes the creamery cannot be availed of in many cases. From the absence of tillage which, with cattle raising, is the only industry, with one exception, in the locality, it follows that emigration must be, as indeed it is, very great. I could not lay my hands on statistics bearing on the locality. But my experience is that all the girls but one of the family go to America. The boys, except the individual who is to get his father's farm, go to Scotland for the most part, and to America. The higher class farmer might apprentice one or two to the grocery or send him to the police force. There is no opening for the boy whose father cannot buy or give to him a farm unless as a servant.

39149. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do the boys go to Scotland permanently or for the harvest?—Permanently. They go principally to the manufacturing towns.

39150. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do many go into domestic service?—I might say that only one family out of ten in the locality provides domestic servants. In the case of the others the boys go to Scotland and the girls to America.

39151. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Has there been any class of domestic science in that district?—I believe that four years ago the Department of Agriculture started a class in cookery. There have been not since. The next point in connection with the far-

is that the money that pays the rent is hardly ever raised off the farm. A good 50 per cent. is contributed by the sons and daughters who have emigrated. And were it not for this a good many could not pull through at all. It is a well known fact that very few farmers have brought up their families without having drawn largely on credit and on the prospects of the youngsters recouping their parents with their earnings in a foreign land. We have only one solitary industry. It is sprigging. The teacher is paid by the Committee of Technical Education. There were two classes held in 1906, and according to the official returns seventy-five pupils were enrolled. The average earnings per week in one of the schools was from 6*s.* to 9*s.*; in the other, 6*s.* to 8*s.* The total earned by both classes would be about £350. That is the only industry, and £350 represents the gross earnings among a population so large. I should hardly say gross earnings, as many of the shopkeepers in the local towns give out sprigging. But in their case the pay must be proportionately less, as they cannot get the best class workers, and, of course, must have their commission on work done as well. We have also an auxiliary creamery, but I don't think that can be called an industry in any sense as it employs only two persons, the gentleman who separates the milk and the man who drives the engine. Another drawback is the want of money at cheap interest. There is a system called the six months' credit system, which is ruining the country. Farmers go to buy cows, calves, or horses at an auction and get six months time to pay. The first result is that they buy the animal usually dearer than its market value, because they know that they are getting the six months' credit, and also because there is a great deal of competition, then they have to pay auctioneer's fees. That increases also the price of the animal. They also have to pay the renewal interest on the bill that the auctioneer has to get. The result is that one, two, or three auctioneers have practically the whole parish in their hands. What we want is an agricultural bank. The people in the locality are too poor to subscribe to it. We would like the Congested Districts Board to make some small grant to start an agricultural bank to do away with the six months' credit system and to give the farmer an opportunity of getting money on reasonable terms when he wants to buy a few pigs to pay his rent.

39152. Mr. O'Kelly.—If you got a small grant would the local people supplement it?—When the people get to understand it those who have a little money saved will supplement it when they know the security to be all right.

39153. Has any attempt been made to teach the people the value of co-operative banks in that district?—Not in the place where I am at present. I started it where I was before, but it was never brought to the notice of these people.

39154. Where you were before was not a congested district?—It was not.

39155. Therefore you got no grant from the Congested Districts Board?—No. The people were richer. They could live better.

39156. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is it very unusual that a tenant having put by a little money should still run himself into debt with the tradesman or auctioneer; does not it very often happen that a man who has got a little money instead of employing that to buy what he wants a little cheaper, leaves it in the bank and then pays on credit?—My experience of this district is that the people who get the six months' credit are people who have no money, who cannot afford to pay ready money, because if they could it would be better to go to the fair with it and get things cheaper.

39157. Mr. Kavanagh.—What happens at the end of the six months?—They have either to pay the bill or the auctioneer will put up the cattle for sale if they cannot pay him, or will renew the bill at 7 or 10 per cent. interest.

39158. What happens at the end; it cannot go on like that?—The auctioneer then proceeds to sell out the man. In my own experience I have known of a man who bought a cow in this way, and this system of renewing went on for three years, and eventually the auctioneer sold the man out, cows, farms, and everything else.

39159. Mr. Sutherland.—These banks would require to be of a very temporary character; you would not anticipate that the system of credit was to go on continuously?—If they paid people would give them their money to get 4 per cent. instead of putting it in the Post Office Bank at 2½ per cent.

39160. Can any farmer carry on business successfully or prosperously by credit; that is not a natural operation?—If they could do without credit it would be far better. We have to face existing facts.

39161. These would cease; would they not?—After some time I hope they would cease. I am sure the people when they get money cheaper and when they get their stock up, would be able to do without any credit.

39162. What strikes me from your narrative is the ease with which they get into that state of taking credit; it is ruinous?—Yes; it is so easily done. The auctioneers are very obliging in that way.

39163. Where individual virtue comes in is in resisting that?—Yes. When they begin it they go deeper into the mire.

39164. Does the system of credit exist to a large extent?—Yes; at least 50 per cent.

39165. It is not encouraging?—It is not encouraging.

39166. The present state of affairs being tided over, one would expect that they would do without such advances altogether?—I hope to be able to do without it, but it is a pressing need, and that is why I call attention to it. The next point to which I have to call attention is the want of transit accommodation. They seem to have been neglected altogether in the past by the Grand Jury. Far away from Fermanagh they were considered more or less outlawed at the back of the Dog's Mountains. Take Lattone division. You have one road, a main road from Belcoo to Belleek, skirting the district, but away for seven miles up the mountains there are no roads to be met with. The District Council started a road there some years ago, and made two miles. Then it fell through, and the road is now practically useless. We have no funds from the District Council, because the rural district of Belleek is overtaxed. It is more highly taxed than any other part of Fermanagh. You will notice that for the year 1907 the rate for Belleek Rural District is 30 pence; Clones, 28 pence; Enniskillen, 22 pence; Irvinestown, 24 pence; Lisnaskea, 21 pence. So our poor district is taxed the highest, and we cannot hope for any roads.

39167. Do you consider that taxation high?—Comparatively high.

39168. The rating on poor people in my country is more than three times that?—Compared with the rest of Fermanagh it is high. It is more than Lisnaskea, which is a rich district.

39169. In the poorest districts in Scotland local taxation is fifteen shillings in the pound?—We are badly in need of roads. We are overtaxed. Unless we get some extra outside aid or grant-in-aid we have no hope of getting them in the near future.

39170. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Granted that the taxation is so high in Scotland, we may take it for certain that the public authority promotes many works of public utility?—I suppose so.

Mr. Sutherland.—Most of it is education.

39171. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Education in Scotland has meant a great deal for Scotland?—Yes.

39172. Mr. Sutherland.—Is not the difference between local and Imperial taxation that local taxation is spent for the benefit of the people who pay it?—Yes. We are trying to make our roads now, and consequently we are paying more for roads than in any other part of the County Fermanagh. In other places they got the roads before. I should mention that the county adjoining us is a congested district. The Congested Districts Board would have undertaken several drainage and other works had they any authority to come and meet them on the other side in Fermanagh. Between Derrynaseer, County Leitrim, and Derrynacross, County Fermanagh, the Congested Districts Board gave a grant of 4*s.* 9*d.* a perch for a road, but it could not be completed because thirty-eight perches lie in Fermanagh, and there was no authority to take up the road. There it lies. It is the same with a river that is doing a lot of harm flowing through the end of Fermanagh through the Lattone division. In the County Leitrim the Congested Districts Board would take up the drainage of that river if there were any Board to take up the drainage in the County Fermanagh, but because there is no such body the work fell through. This river floods 200 or 300 acres every autumn and rots the crops, and owing to the fact that we are not scheduled as congested nothing can be done.

Mr. James Cassidy examined.

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Mr. James Cassidy.

39173. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Derryalt, Swanlinbar, and represent the Swanlinbar County Division on the County Council. I have 24 statute acres; my rent is £6, and my valuation £7 5*s*. It is in the Kinawley electoral division. What I consider most necessary for the people there is employment—something that will keep the people from starvation or emigration. I would recommend draining and fencing the lands to improve the condition of the people in this division. The majority of the holdings are small and of an inferior quality. Fifteen persons out of every twenty living in the divisions of Templeport, Benbrack, Pedruvoghis, Kinawley, and portions of Swanlinbar and Terraher are in a starving condition on account of failures of the potato crop, and if it was not for the money sent from America, England and Scotland I fail to see how they could exist. In 1905 acute distress existed in the Swanlinbar County Division. The 13th section of the Local Government Act had to be put into operation before the people were relieved. There were relief works started. One of each family was allowed to work. The remuneration the farmer received was a shilling a day to keep his family from starving. The Swanlinbar County Division is deprived of any railroad accommodation although the people have to pay 6*d*. in the pound to the Cavan and Leitrim Light Railway as a guarantee, which I strongly recommend that they should be relieved from paying inasmuch as the railway is of no benefit to the Swanlinbar County Division. I would recommend that some of the grazing ranches of the County Meath or the County Roscommon be taken over, and that 50 per cent. of the farmers in this division migrate to those good lands. This would give the remaining portion an opportunity of living.

39174. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You allude to the failure of the potato crop of 1906 and its consequences; what proportion of an average crop had you in these poor districts?—In some portions along the mountain parts they had no potato crop. It was a complete failure owing to the wet season.

39175. Did the people spray?—Yes. It was difficult to find good enough weather for spraying last year, it was so wet.

39176. Both in 1905 and 1907 the people to sustain life required the institution of public employment?—Yes.

39177. Would it be your view then that it would be as well for the State to take boldly in hands the work of pulling up that district to a satisfactory condition as to have the need of intervening in alternate years to institute public employment?—Yes. I would like to see the State take it up and make a permanent employment. With regard to industries, there should be a woollen mill started about the town of Swanlinbar, or a tannery. We have had a tan yard. It could be easily fixed up. In the bad seasons so many cattle die in this district that we would be easily able to supply the tan yard with hides.

39178. Sir Francis Mowatt.—If the cattle ceased from dying the tannery would be ruined?—I hope they will cease from dying.

Mr. Terence M'Aloon examined.

Mr. Terence M'Aloon.

39179. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Gortin, Swanlinbar. I have 23 acres. My rent is £7 15*s*. 2*d*., and my valuation £8.

39180. What points do you wish to bring before us?—The land is of poor quality, and the cold seasons have left the people in a state that they are not able to live on the land and they are in debt to the shopkeepers and to the banks. If the Government does not face the problem and give the people some employment they cannot live on the lands if the climate does not change. Except in a dry season between these two mountains the cold is so intense that the crops are kept very much back. With regard to the railway that is proposed, it is most necessary for the prosperity of the country. Buyers won't go to fairs and markets unless they have accommodation. Fairs and markets here in my own time have gone down greatly. You could count the people in the street now on a market day. In my own time it would take you a long time to go through the town on market day because of the throng. The existing railway is of no benefit except to a very odd one in this district. Our communication is with Enniskillen, and the road is very hilly. At the District Council we passed a resolution, and there was not a dissentient voice except one, urging the member for West Cavan to do his best to induce the Government to make the line of railway that is required. We introduced it to the Board of Guardians, comprising the Leitrim men, at a convened meeting and it was carried without a dissentient voice; and we have a memorial here signed urging you to use your best influence to promote that line.

39181. Where does the opposition come from?—From a small point, from Ballyconnell to Belturbet, about five miles.

39182. Mr. Kavanagh.—Would you be prepared to give a baronial guarantee?—We should be prepared to pay the guarantee we are giving. We believe it was mapped and carried through Parliament. The line was surveyed, and every occupier whose land was to be taken was served with a notice asking whether he would consent or not to the line going through his land. It was to go through 100 perches of mine.

39183. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Nothing further took place?—No. The district is thickly inhabited. The farms are small and of poor quality, and unless there is some employment the people would be better away in any country than there.

39184. What employment do you suggest?—If there were a railway the mines might be worked. There were mines in Swanlinbar 100 years ago. The mountains are very rich in minerals and coal. There are both in the mountains 1½ miles from the town.

39185. Were there ever coal mines in the mountains?—Coal was discovered, and used here in the forges of the town. The rent is paid chiefly by the money which the small farmers receive from America. In Swanlinbar Post Office in December, 1906, and January, 1907, £177 16*s*. 1*d*. and £206 6*s*. 11*d*. of American money were cashed. Within the last thirty-five years the people who are able to work emigrate, but if there is a person not able to face the world he is left there.

Mr. Hugh Maguire examined.

Mr. Hugh Maguire.

39186. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Aughakelly, Swanlinbar. I have 40 acres. My rent is £7, and my valuation £9. There are nine or ten of the townlands where I am in which last year the potato crop was a total failure, and in the other the crop was very bad. In these places at the back of the mountain the average yield of potatoes is not more than two tons to the acre.

39187. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What would be the average produce in other places?—It would be three times that. The oats average only from 12 to 14 cwt. to the acre. The people in general are very badly off. They have nothing to labour at. They would be only too glad to work if they could get it. There are no fairs and markets at present. Twenty or thirty years ago the weekly market in Swanlinbar was held every Saturday, and it was better attended than the monthly fair is now. I believe the principal reason of that is that there are no railway facilities at all, and no accommodation. They are 12 or 14 miles from Enniskillen, and in four or five townlands they have to take their produce on donkeys' backs to get to a road, there is no other means of getting it to a road on which they could not have a cart.

39188. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Was not that condition of things existing when you say things were so much better? They had no more railway communication then than now?—No, but times

were better than they are now; but it would improve the condition of the people.

39189. I understood you to say that the reason things are worse now than long ago is because there is no railway, but there was no railway then; so there must be some other reason?—It is a general fact that the land is of less value than twenty-five years ago. I think it is a public question that the land has gone down in value.

39190. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Prices of farming produce have increased?—Prices are reduced.

39191. In the last thirty years?—Especially in the last twenty years, the prices of farm produce are reduced, and I believe that every other person in court believes the same. Oats were a better crop twenty-five years ago. If we had some little works it would enable the poor to tide over. This is a very bad summer; I believe the worst since 1879 or 1880. There was a road about to be made about two English miles in length. Part of it was in the County Cavan and part in the County Fermanagh. The Earl of Erne's father said it was the most necessary road he ever walked on. He gave a sort of a promise that as soon as the Cavan portion was about to be made he would get the County Fermanagh portion made. In 1880, under the Relief of Distress Act, the County Cavan portion was made to the verge of Fermanagh. There it remains. About 100 farmers' families have to take their dead down that way to bury them in the churchyard there, and they have no road.

39192. Was he Chairman of the Fermanagh Grand Jury?—Yes. I was present when he gave the guarantee that the Fermanagh portion would be made if the Cavan portion was made. There is a block there now between the two counties. When people come that far they are stopped. If the road were finished it would afford employment and give much-needed accommodation.

Rev. OWEN BRADY examined.

39193. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What particular points would you wish to bring before us?—I am Parish Priest of Curlough, between this and Ballinamore. It is a very mountainous district, and contains the county electoral divisions of Benbrack, Templeport, and Pedravohers. These places are so poor, that for these last twenty years, during which I have been there, we have had relief of distress five times. Were it not for that the people could not live. In a wet season the potato crop is an utter failure, and in addition the grazing portion has no butter-making power in it, so that the small farmers have very little to gain from the produce of their cattle

39194. Do most of them keep pigs?—Yes. They always try to feed pigs, but they often have to contract shop debts to buy feeding for the pigs to pay the rent in November.

39195. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Benbrack is the electoral division whose valuation is down to nineteen shillings per head?—Yes. Templeport is not so low as that. It is £1 5*s*. Pedravohers is equally low. The grass there is of very little use for producing butter. I have farmed myself since I came to the parish. I have tried to pick the best quality of cattle for producing butter, and I found that a cow in another place would be worth two or three of the cows that I can feed. I would recommend that these divisions should be scheduled, and that the Board should be increased in power and revenue and should adopt a scheme for planting the mountains, and also for field planting, and also for increasing horticulture. The best way for that, in my opinion, would be to establish local nurseries. There is very little use in the Department of Agriculture sending round instructors in this matter while it is almost impossible for the people to carry out the instruction in practice. The plants are very difficult for the poor people to obtain. If these local nurseries were established the people could get the young trees at convenient prices, and at convenient distances, and also there should be a man there to show them how to plant them. To my point the people there, if they were once instructed in the work would have the best soil perhaps in Ireland for growing fruit.

39196. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What class of fruit?—Apple trees. I planted some apple trees myself within the last four years, and never saw better apples in my life than the produce of last year and the year before

39197. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why could not you make butter in a county like that?—The soil that is suitable for producing apples is not suitable for producing butter. The grass is very light and delicate. The soil is not more than about six inches deep, so that the grass on it has no butter-making power in it.

39198. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is it good sheep land?—We have no sheep land except in very rare patches. The soil there is covered over with rushes and moss. There is no herbage for sheep.

39199. That might be improved by drainage?—Yes. I am very glad you have reminded me of that. I would recommend drainage of the mountain sides, and of the bogs, and also of the making of roads. It would be a great improvement to the county to have a large belt of the mountain planted. It would improve the climate, give shelter to the animals grazing, and it would, after some time, be valuable for supplying the country with wood, which is getting very scarce in Ireland, especially with us.

39200. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is fuel becoming scarce?—We have at present a good share of bogs, but to my own knowledge the bog is decreasing very fast. They have to supply the towns of Ballinamore and Bawnboy with turf out of that place, and on that account the bog is going very rapidly.

39201. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do the occupiers sell the turf in the town?—Yes. They often have to sell it to buy some meal and flour. That is the principal means of keeping up a large number of families.

39202. You have been there for twenty years?—Yes. I have been Parish Priest for five years, and I was curate from 1887.

39203. During that time you have said it has been necessary to promote relief works five times?—Yes, since I went there. On one occasion the Government gave us so large a sum as £2,300.

39204. You look upon it as most objectionable to have to establish relief works?—Yes; we have to do it too often.

39205. You consider that it would be very much better to lift up the condition of the people and make them independent of that necessity?—Yes. It would be a good thing if we got a proper breed of cattle. The shorthorn is not fit for us at all. It would be well if we could go back more to the old Irish breed. I suppose that could scarcely be brought about, but if the Kerry breed was introduced it would be more suited to our climate and soil.

Mr. JAMES CLEARY examined.

39206. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?—I reside in Belleek, and am a farmer and hotel-keeper. My rent is £16 10*s*., and my valuation £23. The farm is close to Belleek. I was asked to represent the divisions of Belleek, Castlecaldwell, and Mullaghbreen. The total population of Mullaghbreen is 177, and the valuation £169 3*s*., which is only nineteen shillings per head.

39207. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is the poorest district in Fermanagh?—Yes, and perhaps in all Ireland. It has no holding above £30, one above £20, one above £15, and one above £10. In Castlecaldwell there is a population of 487, and the valuation works out at 29 shillings per unit. In Belleek the population is 782, and the valuation is 38 shillings per unit. In Belleek there are four persons with a valuation of £636 15*s*., which when deducted lowers the average valuation of the rest of the population, who gain nothing whatever by these high-valued people. In Castlecaldwell there are three persons with a valuation of £636, almost one-half of the total valuation on a population of 487. In Mullaghbreen there are no persons of large valuation. In Belleek there is grazing land with 340 acres without

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any population, and there is waste land, 928 acres; hilly, mountain land, with nothing but heather and bog.

39208. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In whose hands is this waste land?—In the landlord's hands. There are some tenants now upon part of it.

39209. They pay something?—It must not be much. The total valuation of the 929 acres is only £12. In Castlecaldwell district there is grazing land—600 acres.

39210. That is these two large holdings we have got down there?—Yes. This holding did not belong to Mr. Bloomfield, of Castlecaldwell. It is now owned by mortgagees. The waste land in that division, amounting to 926 acres, is the same class of land as the 929 acres that I told you of in Belleek.

39211. The point you make is that these large holdings ought somehow or other be obtained from their present owners and divided among the small tenants?—That is my point as far as that is concerned. There is 348 acres in the Belleek division that are used for grazing and meadowing, and the grazing cattle are taken in from servants and others. The owners, I have no doubt at all, that if they were approached they would take a reasonable value for it. It would be necessary for the tenants on the small holdings in poor districts in the same division who have no hay on their lands. They could get a supply here. If it was divided among them it would not be necessary to build houses, if purchased, and there would be very little expense except the purchase of the land. The same applies to Castlecaldwell. The mortgagees, I understand, are about to sell there about 600 acres, which would be a great advantage to the 487 of a population in the same division. As to the waste land, I would suggest that the hilly portions should be planted, and the valleys drained, then the hills would be a shelter for sheep and cattle, and the valleys could grow a great deal of pasture where they can grow nothing now. There are two lakes, one in the Belleek and another in the Castlecaldwell division, which have a very bad outlet to Lough Erne. It would be a very great advantage to drain these two; and then the most of the valleys that I speak of could be drained into these lakes. There are very few places where it is so easy to get the land as in this district, in Castlecaldwell especially, where they are about to sell all I speak of. If we could get under the Congested Districts Board it would be a wise course, for if they purchase the worst land along with the grazing lands, they could plant them, and they could also allow some of the tenants who have got better lands trees for planting. Some thirty-three years ago iron works in the immediate vicinity of Belleek were worked by a large English coal and iron company. They worked it for about three years, and were getting on very well. Then they wanted to get a long lease, and the landlord, Mr. Bloomfield, wanted to get a long rent. They differed on their terms, and the company took away the engines that they had for keeping off the water, and the whole machinery, and nothing has been heard of it since.

Rev. P. E. MALLON examined.

Rev P. E. Mallon.

39212. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You are stationed at Dowra?—At Doobally, Dowra. I have been appointed to give evidence by the Enniskillen Rural District Council No. 2 and the Doobally Branch of the United Irish League. I wish, in the main, to confine my remarks to the Doobally district, with which I am more immediately connected. Doobally which is better known as the Morley estate, comprises an area of 12,730 acres, made up of small holdings for the most part, whose rateable charge is far below that which would qualify the district to be scheduled as congested. With the exception of about a dozen holdings all the small farms on the estate might be classed as uneconomic and non-agricultural. The soil is exceedingly poor and unfertile, and wholly unsuited under present conditions for crop raising. The only portions available for tillage are the low-lying strips of valley, a very small part of which can be apportioned to each tenant; and even on these strips the quality of the crops raised is very inferior as they rarely, on account of climatic conditions, come to the same state of maturity that they do in other parts of Ireland. The River Shannon runs almost through the centre of the district, and the annual floods render all lands under the high-water level absolutely useless for any purpose except grazing. This overflowing of the Shannon can be only remedied by extensive dredging at its entrance into Lough Allen, and that only partially. To be permanently remedied the level of Lough Allen would have to be considerably lowered. The main damage is caused by the backwater in the tributary rivers when the Shannon is in flood. There are considerably over 1,000 acres of the best part of the property under grazing farms, a great portion adjoining the most congested areas, and the owners of these farms are, I believe, quite willing to part with them. This is a general outline of the district. The condition of living of the people in it is what might be expected: a condition of chronic poverty and endless struggle against adverse circumstances; and until these adverse circumstances are overcome there can never be any real material progress amongst them. Foremost and greatest amongst these is the burden of landlordism, which has weighed heavily upon them for generations, and has paralysed all general and individual efforts. It will take many years to remove from the character and the habits of the people the evil results of this system, which was a curse when it might have been a blessing. Happily there is a strong prospect of a final ending to this state of things, as the Estates Commissioners have had the property inspected, and are examining the reports of their inspectors with a view to effecting a purchase from the syndicate who are now the owners. Other adverse circumstances are a lack of the proper means and methods for working their small holdings profitably; the wretched living accommodations of many of their homes and want of suitable housing accommodation for their cattle. Naturally industries do not flourish in the district, still there are a few enjoying a precarious existence. Spinning and weaving were engaged in some years ago to a considerable extent and very excellent and durable material turned out cheaply. At present the number of spinning wheels is becoming rapidly smaller, not through any fault of the spinners, but because the old wheels are worn out and they do not know where to get new ones, and many of them cannot afford to buy them.

39213. Can they find a market for the stuff that they turn out?—Yes, but it would be better to confine them to making clothing for themselves, because there is a great deal of money paid for cheap, useless material for clothing by the people, and they could make better material for themselves and save that money.

39214. You say that is really coming to an end, because they cannot afford to get new wheels?—They don't know where to get new spinning wheels.

39215. Is it that they cannot be bought, or that they have no money to buy them?—Some of them have not the money to buy them. There is a general lack of interest in the industry, because it is the old people who are able to spin and the young people don't remain at home to learn the spinning.

39216. You have given us two or three rather inconsistent causes for the same result. You have told us first that the people were anxious to continue the industry, but could not get the spinning wheels?—Yes.

39217. Now you say that the young people don't want to spin at all?—You asked me why this was so. They don't want to, because they cannot get the wheels and the interests in the industry was dying out because the young people were not brought up to it. There are two or three hand looms in the district which are kept at work constantly and turn out very fine tweeds and flannels. This is an industry which the Congested Districts Board could do a good deal to resuscitate, and it would be of incalculable service to the people in more ways than one.

39218. Are these stuffs sold or used by the people for their own clothing?—They are used for their own clothing. Butter-making at home is carried on to a large extent, and much could be done to improve this home industry. Whatever may be said for the introduction of creameries in rich pastoral districts, their introduction to an impoverished district like ours is a decided calamity, as the people send the last drop of milk out of their homes to the creamery to catch

the ready penny, and the consequences are painfully evident in those creamery areas in the appearance of physical deterioration, particularly of the young children.

39219. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They don't get sufficient milk?—Yes. They sell the milk to the creameries, and the result is that the children are badly nourished and don't look as well as children in places where the milk is kept at home and churned at home.

39220. In a poor district would a system of cottage dairies be better?—Yes. In these poorer districts a far better substitute for creameries would be butter factories, to which the fresh butter, home-churned, could be sent and prepared by an experienced butter-maker for the market. There is not any dairy accommodation in the district. It is a mistake to have creameries, because they cannot be supplied properly.

39221. Mr. Kavanagh.—It is not the fault of the creamery system that the children are starved. It is the fault of the parents who send too much milk to the creameries without reserving any for home use?—Yes. If that could be remedied the creamery system might be better.

39222. In other districts we have heard evidence greatly in favour of creameries; not in rich districts either, though in districts not so poor as that of which you are speaking?—That is the general opinion of the creameries, that they are no benefit. My own point of view would be the same in the interests of the children.

39223. Mr. Sutherland.—There is no compulsion to send too much milk to the creamery?—No, but there is the temptation.

39224. Why do people sell good food and buy bad food?—They are trying to get money for their milk. Of course it is the general poverty of the country that is responsible for it. They are anxious to make money, and that is the handiest way they have of doing it.

39225 Sir Francis Mowatt.—In feeding the children with the separated milk do they put oatmeal in it?—They don't feed the children with separated milk. They give it with stirabout. One of the most evil results of congestion here and the consequent migration and emigration of the strong young people from the country is the great block to the progress of education through the children having to leave school to help at home and farm work long before they reach the end of the ordinary curriculum of National schools. This is a great pity, as the children are unusually bright and have excellent teachers, and those of them who have had opportunities of obtaining a good education are making a way in life very successfully. There is no doubt that this district is a model district for the working of the Congested Districts Board with great and beneficial results. The people are naturally keen and industrious, and anxious to take advantage of any means that will further their material welfare and better their homes and farms. They have no longer to fear the increase in rent which invariably followed any improvements, as in years past. I may be pardoned for suggesting to the Commission that their efforts to aid and improve the people and the country should be carried on in a broad and democratic spirit, so that our people may not be made feel that they are the recipients of charitable doles, and their self-respect and independence of character suffer in consequence; in that case the cure would be ultimately as bad as the disease.

39226. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—From what you have told us, would not it be an improvement in your district if there was a system of loans to enable the people to get looms and improved spinning wheels, just as fishermen get boats?—Yes. Anything that would not leave them under the impression that they are getting charity.

Mr. John Dermody examined.

39227. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I reside at Ardlogher, Belturbet. I have 29 statute acres. My rent is £11 15*s.*, and my valuation £11 15*s.* The floods in my neighbourhood are very ruinous. After two nights' rain the river overflows on to the meadows, and robs us in every respect. In 1903 I lost 30 cocks of hay, and my neighbour lost 37. From Balindara Bridge to Augnacreeva, a distance of seven miles, the Rag River, which is a tributary of the Erne, is not in the shape of a river at all. It is merely the accident of the water. It was never sunk by man. It is merely joining a few places where there are mills.

39228. Could it be diverted somewhere else?—It should be sunk or a passage made for the water to go away instead of going on the land. It is a most lamentable case. The Balindara Bridge is seven miles from Killeshandra.

39229. Your point is, some effort might be made to make some attempt to deepen the river?—Yes, to take away the surface water itself.

39230. About seven miles wants clearing?—Yes. The landlord party never took any interest in it at all. Their only interest was to take the rent and let the tenants suffer as they might with the water.

39231. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have not bought out yet?—No.

39232. Mr. O'Kelly.—How many acres of your holding are flooded every year?—About half of it is flooded for eight months of the year.

39233. That means that the land is worth nothing to you for about ten months of the year?—Yes. It is not actually flooded all the time, but it is subject to flooding after twenty-four hours' rain.

39234. You cannot leave your cattle on it for a month or six weeks?—No. They may go on it, but they eat nothing on it because it is covered with dirt.

39235. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any other point?—No; only that we want to get rid of the water. We have Commission after Commission sitting from year to year, with plenty of talk but no results.

39236. We have no power to do anything beyond making a statement for the information of the Government of the information that we get on the spot, but we have no power to carry out any recommendations that are made?—What we want is that you may put it strongly, so that it may be carried out.

39237. Mr. O'Kelly.—When had you the last Commission?—We had an inquiry into this matter lately at Enniskillen, but there were no results.

39238. Was it in last August?—Yes.

39239. Before that what Commission had you?—I don't know that we had any on drainage.

39240. Had you any on anything else?—There were several Commissions sat from year to year. There were reports and no results.

39241. What was the one before last August?—I don't remember. There have been several Commissions appointed to inquire into the grievances and wants of Ireland, and no results have followed.

Mr. Peter M'Caffrey examined.

39242. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I live at Clincurtra, Bawnboy. I have 75 acres; my rent is £28 9*s.*, and my valuation £35 11*s.*

39243. What particular point do you want us to consider?—I am flooded with water and drowned the half of the year. In two years I lost about thirty cocks of hay.

39244. Is it in the same district and caused by the same river that the last witness referred to?—No. It is in another locality altogether. In 1879 I lost every cock of hay I had except one. This time three years I could not cut my meadow with the floods. I made a bank by myself along the edge of the river, but the water came back on the other side. The whole country from Bawnboy to Ballynagovern, four miles long, and including hundreds of acres, is subject to flooding, and the Ballymagovern lake is choked up, as there is no outlet for the river.

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Mr. Peter M'Caffrey.

39245. So that generally what you want is arterial drainage?—Yes, and to have the lake opened so that there might be an outlet for the water of the river when the flood comes.

39246. Apparently from the map it is a terribly difficult country to drain?—It is. One night's rain would leave us six feet deep of water.

Mr. MICHAEL O'BRIEN examined.

Mr. Michael O'Brien.

39247. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at Munlough, Bawnboy?—Yes. What I think has not been sufficiently impressed on the Commission is the necessity of making a road connecting Slieve Russell with Caldra Mill. There are three miles to be made across the top connecting Ballyconnell with the district of Kinawley. The object of making it would be to provide a road through the mountains for turbary, which has become very scarce, and to connect the roads that were made fifty or sixty years ago up the mountain on all sides. I would suggest that all the mountains from Swanlinbar to Ballyconnell, and from Ballyconnell to Derrylin should be included in the congested districts. The valuation may appear high if you take the Government returns for townlands extending up the mountain from the good lowland, but I have one townland marked out where the valuation is only 2*s*. 2*d*. per acre, or about 19*s*. per head. The townland has 207 acres; there are six families on it, and the valuation of the whole townland is £22 10*s*., and may be taken as a fair example of the thickly-populated lands all along the sides of Slieve Russell Mountain.

39248. Your proposal is that a road be made along the top of the mountain, joining the roads on the side, so that as turbary becomes scarce in the neighbourhood this turbary should be available?—Yes; to supply turbary to all the lowlands. When the roads were made seventy years ago they were made uphill and down hill. It would be necessary to have small grants to improve them now.

39249. Who owns the turbary land?—It is wild commonage. It belongs to the landlord.

39250. You think that we should make a road for the landlord to get turf down?—No, but for the tenants to get the turf.

39251. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The landlord is getting the rent?—Yes.

39252. What will he give?—Landlords will give very little now.

39253. It is an improvement on his estate?—Yes, but it would go in giving valuable employment to the people all round the mountain side, who very often need such assistance to enable them to subsist on their wretched holdings.

39254. You don't make a road as a means of employment, but as a means of communication?—Both for giving employment and as a means of communication.

39255. There is nobody living on this mountain?—There is not.

39256. It would be rather hard to call it a congested district with nobody living on it?—It belongs to this land around here (*indicates on map*). The Bawnboy Union is likely to be absorbed into some other union, and in that event I would suggest that a woollen factory be started in the vacant workhouse, as the industry would be a very valuable one. If the proposed road were made the mountain would be valuable for reafforesting.

39257. After the turbary is taken off?—Yes. On the greater part at present there is no turbary.

39258. Would timber grow on that exposed position?—Yes. It is nothing worse than the mountains I have seen planted in Scotland, and elsewhere.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, MAY 31st, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At Maryborough.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. P. A. MEEHAN examined.

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Mr. P. A. Meehan.

39259. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*in the chair*).—You reside in Maryborough?—Yes.

39260. You are a Member of Parliament for the division of the county?—I am a member for the Leix division of the Queen's County, sir.

39261. You are also Chairman of the County Council?—Yes, sir.

39262. You have handed in a detail—a skeleton—of the evidence you desire to give?—Yes, sir.

39263. If you have prepared any statement, perhaps the best way would be for you to make it, and we will ask you to pause when we come to any point on which we desire to ask you any question suggested by your statement?—Yes, sir. The statement which I mean to give on behalf of the County Council, which appointed me to come here to give evidence deals mainly with the terms of reference where it reads: "What areas, if any, outside the districts now scheduled as congested require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas?" It is with that portion of the terms of reference I intend to deal and to submit a few facts in connection with it. Now, with regard to the first part it will be found that the small holdings of one acre in Queen's County amount to 2,105.

39264. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That includes labourers' plots?—Yes. Now, as compared with the County of Mayo, there are 1,681 similar holdings in the County Mayo; in County Donegal there are 1,483; consequently the figures show that in Queen's County there is a much larger number of small holdings.

39265. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are these agricultural holdings, or are they residential with the land as a mere appurtenance to them—I am struck with the number of small holdings that exist here as compared with the other counties we saw?—Well, I have not analysed the figures.

39266. But you see the importance of our knowing whether they are real agricultural holdings or not, because it is striking that in these two counties of Donegal and Mayo, which are par excellence, the small holdings counties of Ireland, should be so much less than Queen's County?—I have not analysed the figures, but speaking from my personal knowledge of the county I imagine that the holdings are small agricultural holdings; the number does not include labourers' cottages, and may possibly include gate-houses, entrances to demesnes, and so on.

39267. But you think that would not materially affect the total, would it?—I do not think it would.

39268. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—May I put it in another way—do you regard the large majority at all events of these very small holdings as holdings to which the occupants look to make a livelihood?—Well, yes, they are; the occupant looks to casual employment in addition to what he can make out of his small holding as a means of living.

39269. But you say that his small holding provides the greater part of his living?—Well, I should not like to say the greater part; I think the labour would be the greater part of what he has to depend on for his support and the support of his family.

39270. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Then are these 2,105 holdings such as you would suggest ought to be enlarged, Mr. Meehan—you are talking of obtaining land to enlarge small holdings—would you include these—they are practically labourers, are not they?—Yes.

39271. Well, supposing you enlarge each of their holdings, would not you take away the labour of the whole country, or practically so?—No, sir; that is not the idea with which I submit the return. My idea is, and it will be found, I think, that the majority of these small holdings are holdings situated convenient to bogs—sometimes, nearly always, are cut-away bogs where the people get a settlement. My idea is that these holdings should be enlarged to, say, three or five acres.

39272. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—May I point out to you, sir, that in the statistics of the county the total number of agricultural holdings up to £4 valuation in the whole county is given as 2,508; it would seem hard to tally with 2,105 under £1.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—Under one acre?—Well, some of the holdings in the figures you have quoted may include holdings that do not amount to an acre; they may include holdings that have not a bit of land at all.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—No, I think not, because that would not be an agricultural holding; these are purely agricultural holdings.

39275. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There are a very large number—we may take it for granted?—It will be found that Queen's County is one-third in area and population of Mayo or Donegal, and the small holdings in Queen's County exceed Donegal by two to one, and Mayo by five to three, proving, I think, that some action is necessary to deal with this question to provide the people in Queen's County with increased holdings in order to relieve congestion and give them a better opportunity of living, to relieve them from absolute dependence on casual labour. Now, with regard to the schedule which I have just handed in,* it gives a return of holdings not exceeding ten statute acres, excluding holdings acquired under the Labourers' Acts, and holdings as far as can be ascertained occupied by persons having additional land elsewhere; this return excludes people having land on any other estates. In the electoral division of Ballyfin there are 138 such holdings.

39276. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would it be the case to say that, speaking on an average, ten statute acres represent approximately £5 valuation?—About £5. I could get you the exact figures from the book. These divisions are situate in the Mountmellick rural district. In the electoral division of Castlecuffe there are seventy-six small holdings. With regard to the question of land being available in Ballyfin, there is a very large holding of 240 acres occupied by a gentleman who is a business man and who has recently acquired a farm of 139 acres.

39277. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Now, in my opinion it is absolutely necessary, and I think it will be admitted that some of the land should be acquired in the district for the relief of congestion, and to provide people with economic holdings. I think the

* See page 269. Table A.

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Mr. P. A. Meehan.

Estates Commissioners should acquire that 139 acres from Mr. Rafter.

39278. I understand you to say that this man possessed 240 acres and has purchased 139 acres additional—is that 139 acres grazing, or is it under tillage?—It is in the occupation of this gentleman who has recently bought it. I cannot say whether he is using it at present as a tillage farm, but for many years it was used as a grazing farm. I find that Mr. Rafter's total holding amounts to 240 acres, which includes the 139.

39279. But you don't know whether that is grazing land or under tillage?—I cannot say whether it is under tillage at present, but for twenty years of which I have a knowledge it was used as a grazing farm.

39280. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there a residence on it?—There is.

39281. Is it used?—It is not occupied to my knowledge at present.

39282. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Then the owner is non-resident?—Non-resident. He lives about four miles from this farm. There is another farm in the same neighbourhood, and I understand the occupier would be willing to sell; it is used at present, and has been for many years, probably twenty years or more, as a grazing farm; I refer to the holding of Mr. James Clear; it is not in the townland of Ballyfin, but in the next townland. I think these two farms if acquired, giving just compensation, of course, to the occupiers and owners, would go a long way to relieve congestion in the district; it is all good land, and would be very suitable for the purpose.

39283. What is the acreage of the second farm that you mention?—I think it is something like eighty acres.

39284. Mr. Sutherland.—And is it adjacent to small holdings?—It is adjacent to this townland of Ballyfin.

39285. Sir Francis Mowatt.—With reference to what you have said as to the great advantage of the acquisition and division amongst small holders of these two holdings, what is the limit of acreage at which you think a holding should be acquired for the benefit of small holders? Would you allow eighty acres? From the evidence we have had it is rather a small maximum to define comparatively. You are not in favour of allowing any tillage holding of eighty acres to be left in one man's hands?—I don't object at all to eighty acres, or even more, if it is used as a mixed farm—that is, both grazing and tillage; but where a farm is used exclusively as a grazing ranch, and where there are small uneconomic holdings in the district, in my opinion it is imperatively necessary to give the people an opportunity of living in decency and comfort that these grazing ranches should be acquired, and divided amongst uneconomic holders. I do not fix any number of acres. I would say whatever number of acres having regard to the nature of the land as with proper cultivation, care, and attention will give the occupier a decent living, would constitute an economic holding.

39286. That is what I want to get at. You distinguish between what you mention as grazing ranches for that purpose and farms under tillage?—Certainly.

39287. The 240 acres is, I think, to some extent under tillage now?—I don't know whether it is under tillage now, but I remember it, I say, for twenty years, and it was always in grass, and set sometimes under the eleven months' system, and that is why I refer to it. I don't know of my own knowledge at the present moment whether the present occupier is tilling any portion of it, but my point is that this is a gentleman with other occupations, a wealthy man. He is in occupation of 100 acres without this, and I think the interest of the general body of the people of the district makes it necessary that some land should be acquired in the neighbourhood, and I don't know of any place more suitable than this farm.

39288. Mr. Kavanagh.—From your knowledge of the land of the Queen's County, what would you say is the size of an economic holding?—That would depend, Mr. Kavanagh, as I said before, on the quality of the land. A farm of ten acres if of very good land might be an economic holding; a farm of forty acres of very bad land would not be an economic holding.

39289. Well, we had the pleasure of seeing some of the very best land of Meath cut up amongst small holders, and they did not seem to believe that ten acres was an economic holding?—Well, I think some of our people in the Queen's County would be very glad to get ten acres of land similar to the land in the County Meath; but what our small holders have, as a general rule, are small holdings in the neighbourhood of bogs that have been reclaimed from their original sterility by their labour.

39290. You could not lay down any particular number of acres from your knowledge of the Queen's County?—I should not like to do that; as I said it depends on the quality of the land.

39291. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Or could you suggest the average of valuation? For instance, we have the classification of holdings not exceeding £4, above £4, and not exceeding £10; would you take as an average the second of these categories—that the holdings should be above £4 and up to £10?—Well, I should not like right off to give an answer to that. The valuation in some cases is not a true indication of the value of the land. Now, if I may, I will take the divisions of Castlecuffe and Cappalough: in Castlecuffe there are seventy-six holdings under ten statute acres, in Cappalough there are forty-eight; now there is in this division a large grazing ranch of 480 acres; this grazing ranch was held by a gentleman who is the owner and manager of one of the largest business establishments in the Midland counties of Ireland.

39292. Does he reside on the ranch: is there any residence on the ranch?—A herd's house. In my opinion the owner should receive, of course, just compensation for the surrender of the whole or the greater part of that grazing ranch—I don't know that there is any other land available in the district—and that land should be divided amongst the people.

39293. Are you quoting that place as adequate for small holdings in Cappalough and Castlecuffe?—Cappalough and Castlecuffe.

39294. Is it in two unions, or the same?—It is in the same union. I think this holding is in the division of Cappalough.

39295. Do you think a residence in one of the unions would not affect a man being brought in from the next union and getting portion of that land?—Well, I don't think so; I don't see that they would have any right to object. The next division is Clonaslee, with 50 holdings; Dangans, 49; Garrymore, 38; Graigue, 21; Meelick, 51; O'Moore's Forest, 64; Rearymore, 57; Rosenallis, 37; Tinnahinch, 54. I am not aware that there are any lands in any of these divisions that could be made available by purchase for allotment amongst uneconomic holders. There is one family who hold 1,000 acres in Rearymore.

39296. One family?—Well, it is in two valuations; and I think the whole 1,000 is occupied by two gentlemen.

39297. Which union do you say that is in?—It is in Mountmellick Union. As I say, I am not aware that there are any other lands available in the electoral divisions I have mentioned, but there is an estate of very good land of about 350 acres, and I think it is on the owner's hands, and I am informed that the owner is quite willing to sell. It is the estate of Mrs. Adair, at Ballybrittas. If those 350 acres were made available for allotment I think it would relieve congestion in the districts I have mentioned, and that economic holdings could be provided by removing some of the people to those good lands at Ballybrittas and adding together some of the small holdings that at present exist.

39298. Is the estate that you mention grazing or under tillage?—It is partly grazing and partly under tillage; but I am informed that Mrs. Adair is prepared to sell to the Estates Commissioners.

39299. Is she at present residential?—No; the residence was burned down some years ago, and there is no residence upon it.

39300. Mr. Kavanagh.—Who is using the farm at present?—Mrs. Adair is in occupation of the place herself.

39301. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That practically, I think, suggests that 1,100 acres are available, if they could be acquired, for increasing the uneconomic holdings in the Mountmellick Union?—Mountmellick Union; of course, my evidence in dealing with that union will be supplemented by other gentlemen. Now, with your permission, we will go to the neighbouring union of Abbeyleix. In the townland of Blandsfort there are

hirty-eight holdings under ten statute acres, and I uggest as lands suitable to be acquired the lands utside the Blandsfort demesne, from which the people ere evicted forty years ago. These lands are at pre-nt in the hands of the owner of the estate, and they re outside his demesne, and I think they should be equired for the purpose of re-instating the repre-ntatives of those who were evicted, and if they are ot available for the purpose of providing economic oldings.

39302. Is that grazing or under tillage?—I think it s all grazing; I will not say for certain, sir. In the townland of Clash there are sixty-two holdings nder ten statute acres, and there is one holding, mainly, I believe, grazing, in the occupation of Major Marsh, of 860 acres.

39303. That is residential?—It is.

39304. I understand the object of the proposal is to raise to a £10 valuation practically the small holdings. Would you be disposed to give any of the land that is required to people whose holdings were above a £10 valuation?—I think I have stated before I would not confine myself to any particular number of acres. The point I wish to make is that every occupier should be in the occupation of an economic holding, and that depends on the quality of the land; it might be ten acres or fifteen acres. In the townland of Clonkeen there are seventy-four holdings under ten statute acres. The townland of Clonkeen will be dealt with by Father Kennedy, and I will not dwell on that particular case. In Cullenagh there are thirteen such holdings. Cullenagh is a district, I may observe, that suffered very severely some sixty years ago. The whole population of the district were practically evicted. There is a large grazing ranch there of nearly 400 acres; that grazing ranch was the place from which the people were evicted.

39305. Will you explain exactly "practically evicted"?—Well, I should not have used the word "practically." I say the people in that particular district were evicted. There were over 100 families, and if you average these at four in each family, which is a small average, you have 400 people evicted from that district. There are large grazing farms, one in particular of 400 acres; it is a grazing ranch. The occupier is non-resident, and I should like to see that grazing ranch acquired by the Estates Commissioners and divided into suitable holdings for the people of that and the neighbouring estate who are living on uneconomic holdings. In addition to that grazing ranch in Cullenagh there is in the immediate neighbourhood, I think, a small farm of which Mrs. Adair is also the landlord. I can't say just now whether she is occupying the place at present, but in case she is I think that is also a farm that should be acquired. It adjoins the county road, and would be eminently suitable for allotment amongst tenants. In Raheen there are seventy-three such holdings; that case will also be dealt with by Father Kennedy. In Timahoe there are eighteen such holdings; in Garryglass there are six. In the townland of Garryglass, I am very glad to say, some of the grazing ranches have been surrendered, and there is a good prospect that the others will be surrendered, and that a satisfactory settlement will be made in that particular townland to give the people economic holdings and a prospect of a successful future.

39306. Is that an arrangement between the owner and the tenants?—It is an arrangement that the public opinion of the district has brought about.

39307. Yes, but is it the case that the Estates Commissioners have been brought in, or is it a direct bargain between the owner and the tenants?—The circumstances shortly are these: The estate was sold to the tenants, and there were some 300 acres of untenanted land. On the eve of the sale these 300 acres were divided amongst four people who were already in possession of land in another portion of the estate of 600 acres. A protest was made. One of the gentlemen who got the allotment surrendered it to the Estates Commissioners; another has since surrendered, and we have good reason to believe that the other two will surrender, and that the land will be available.

39308. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And who is carrying on the transaction, Mr. Meehan?—It is mainly carried on by the local branch of the United Irish League.

39309. And are they negotiating for the purchase of the land?—They are negotiating through the Estates Commissioners.

39310. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—We have not the slightest desire to curtail the evidence given before us, but would it be sufficient, without going through each particular piece of grass land, but to state generally, after the illustrations you have given us, that you are in favour of the purchase of the grass lands in each of these unions or electoral divisions which are required to raise uneconomic holdings to the economic limit?—That is the very point I wish to establish.

39311. Well, if you are done with that we need not trouble you to give the names of the particular farms available unless you wish in any particular case to quote it as a general illustration. Do exactly as you please in the matter, but I point out to you that you are rather wasting your time if you take out a whole list of examples throughout whole unions if you have stated sufficient in your opinion to establish a point?—I do not wish to go into any more than is absolutely necessary. If you think the point is sufficiently established I am satisfied, but there are one or two other points I wish to put before you.

39312. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Mr. Meehan, do you consider you have enough available grass lands in these Unions you have mentioned to satisfy the requirements of the district, or would you have to go outside the Unions? To raise all the uneconomic holdings to the standard of economic holdings have you enough grass lands in these Unions to satisfy their wants?—I am not prepared to say there are, but if there were not I think it would be quite proper——

39313. I am not questioning that; I am merely asking your opinion whether there is sufficient in these districts to satisfy the wants of the districts?—In some there are; in some there are not.

39314. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Could you kindly give us the sum of the acreage that would be available for the purpose?—I will make out a return and check it with the book and hand it in to the Secretary.* There are just one or two cases I desire to mention. The case of Timahoe—18 small holdings—in this case there is a farm of 180 acres and the occupier, I believe, would be willing to sell. In the townland of Ballyroan I desire to draw particular attention to the approaching sale of the Foster estate; there are 8 small holdings on that estate. The owner of that estate is quite satisfied to sell to the Estates Commissioners, and if purchased it should be purchased on the condition of recognising the rights of those eight occupiers of uneconomic holdings to get holdings that would give them economic holdings. In Athy No. 2 Rural District in the townlands of Stradbally and Timogue there are 75 such holdings; there is land available recently taken up by the landlord; one holding of 130 acres; another of 80 acres, making a total of 210; that is on the Cosby estate, and if that 210 acres was acquired by the Estates Commissioners it would, in my opinion, go a long way to relieve congestion in that particular district; also in connection with the case of Cullenagh I may mention that there are 223 acres of a grazing ranch at Ballynockan from which also families were evicted; that should also be acquired by the Estates Commissioners; it is used as a grazing ranch and in living memory has been used as the same. I think that deals with the first question in the reference. The next question is, "What changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas." I suggest that compulsory powers should be given to acquire, on fair and just terms, grazing ranches or other untenanted lands for distribution amongst evicted tenants, providing economic holdings and suitable allotments for labourers. Then as to the question of bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas, I say that in the betterment of the people, providing necessary employment and checking emigration, I think compulsory powers as suggested would go a long way. I would suggest in addition that compulsory powers should be given to the County Councils of Ireland to acquire all waste and mountain land for the purpose of re-afforestation.

39315. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say "all waste and mountain land"? Would not that interfere with the feeding of small tenants who have rights of feeding on the hillsides?—Well, I should not interfere with them. In saying all mountains I mean mountains that are at present both unoccupied and unproductive, where no such grazing rights exist, and it will be found that there is a very large area. Accor-

* See p. 269, Table B.

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ding to one of the returns we find there are 63,662 acres of waste bog and mountain in Queen's County. I am not at the moment prepared to say that there may not be included in that some portion of mountain where tenants may have grazing rights; I would preserve those grazing rights; and as to the other waste lands I would be in favour of the County Council having the necessary authority and being provided by Parliament with funds for the purchase of those lands for re-afforestation. It would give a certain number continuous employment; it would improve the public health of the country; it would add to the national wealth of the country, and I would give to the Government a royalty on the timber when it could be availed of, that is when the timber would be grown and fit for sale, in order to recoup the Government in some way for the original outlay. But the re-afforestation in the first place, if carried out at all, must be carried out as a national work and with money which should be a free gift from Parliament.

39316. A free gift as distinguished from a loan?—Yes; I say three-fourths of the money should be a free gift. One-fourth might be left on as a charge to met the royalty on the timber I have mentioned. Also for the bettering of the condition of the people I would press that one of the most important things is a scheme of arterial drainage. In that case in consequence of the neglect of the arterial drainage, I may say for a century, it is not now possible that local effort can cope with it. It has been proved by several Commissions, especially the late Commission under the Chairmanship of Sir Alexander Binnie, that the question of arterial drainage, especially the River Barrow, must be regarded as a national question, that it is not possible for local effort to cope with it and that it must be dealt with by moneys given by Parliament, and the greater portion of them a free gift. If these two matters are dealt with they will give employment to the people and benefit the whole public health of the country. The arterial drainage would relieve the lands from the flooding that at present takes place annually, destroying the property and injuring the health of the people, especially in the valley of the Barrow, which is a hotbed of disease.

39317. With regard to arterial drainage, do you contemplate that the holders should do their own field drainage if the State provided them with a system of arterial drainage—that each particular holder would drain into the arterial drainage?—In my opinion the first work to be done is the removal of the obstructions from the main river. There are portions of low-lying land that it would be impossible for the occupiers to drain properly. There are men who have suffered for the last twenty years from losses caused by the floods. It is not possible with their available means to properly drain their farms. I say that the whole scheme of drainage should be first carried out, and that then a charge should be put on the lands in proportion to the amount of advantage derived from the system of drainage.

39319. That is to say, that they should be rated for it?—To rate the lands adjacent to the river in proportion to the advantages derived. The people, say, ten miles away, should be taxed lighter, because their advantages would be less.

39320. And that rate would be applicable to the drainage to be carried out?—Yes.

39321. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it a fact that the arterial drainage is worse now than it has been in former times?—If I may give the case of the Barrow I would say the state of that river is much worse now than it was twenty years ago. I have been told by people in the neighbourhood of the Barrow that what twenty years ago was good grazing land, some of it fattening land, is not now worth half-a-crown an acre.

39322. It has been flooded annually?—It is flooded annually. The floods carry sand down from the Clonaslee hills; that sand is carried out on the meadows and lodged there, and no beast will eat the grass. I could hand you in returns of farmers whose lands are continually flooded all the year round. In an exceptionally dry year they get relief.

39323. Mr. Kavanagh.—Of course, the question of drainage in the Queen's County is a very large one, is it not, Mr. Meehan—you gave evidence before the Commission on Arterial Drainage?—I did.

39324. Their recommendation is that it should be a national work?—The recommendations of the Commissioners were that it was not possible for local effort to deal with the drainage of the River Barrow, that it must be a work done by Parliament, and for which money in the first instance must be advanced by Parliament. In Mr. Balfour's Bill the estimated cost of the work was £360,000. Mr. Balfour offered a free gift of £215,000; the balance of the £145,000 was to be charged on the land which would be benefited by the drainage. These were the main features of Mr. Balfour's Bill. Unfortunately it did not pass. I wish it had.

Rev. J. J. Kelly, examined.

Rev. J. J. Kelly.

39325. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You reside at Ballyfin?—Yes; I am Parish Priest of Ballyfin.

39326. Perhaps you would read your statement, and we will ask such questions as are suggested by it?—Well, the matter with which I wish to deal is the Coote estate in the parish of Ballyfin. I find that the area of the Coote estate in the parish of Ballyfin is 9,742 acres, and the valuation is £2,739 4s. A large portion of that area is of a very poor kind. There are as many as thirteen districts where the valuation is under £5. For instance, in Ballycormac, five out of eight holdings are under £5 valuation.

39327. May I ask you what union this is in?—Mountmellick, and what I am quoting now is from the records kept in Mountmellick Union. In Ballyfin Upper there are thirty-three holdings, and out of these there are twenty-two under £5. In Ballylusk, out of fourteen holdings there are eight under £5. In Brockra, out of forty-seven there are twenty-nine under £5 valuation. In Ballyfin Lower out of nine holdings there are six under £5 valuation. In Cavan's Heath, out of seventeen holdings there are eleven under £5 valuation. In Deerpark, out of thirty-four there are eighteen under £5 valuation. In Irey, out of thirty-three there are twenty-one under £5 valuation. In Knocks, out of twenty-four there are twenty under £5 valuation. In Rossmore, out of eighteen there are thirteen under £5 valuation. In the second Deerpark,, out of twenty-one there are thirteen holdings under £5 valuation. In Sconce Upper, out of twenty-one there are eighteen under £5 valuation, and in Sconce Lower, out of twenty-one holdings there are sixteen under £5 valuation. In all there are 7,072 acres, the valuation of which is £1,758. Thus it will be seen that over 50 per cent. of the holdings are under £5 valuation, and therefore they are properly said to be congested. The people there are in great hardship, and in a very poor way indeed. The storm that occurred a few years ago was considered to be very destructive, but in my opinion it was a blessing in disguise, for at that time, on account of the heavy rains it was impossible to get turf; turf could not be dried, and thus the people would have perished of cold, and perhaps of starvation, but that Providence favoured them by blowing down all the demesnes.

39328. Blowing what?—The timber was all blown down, thus providing fuel for the people, and giving work all round; it gave an immense amount of work and wages to a large extent were obtained. This property was formerly owned by Mr. Wellesly Pole, who was known as Lord Maryborough. Under Wellesly Pole the tenants had a much better time of it than they had under the Coote family, for then they had free turbary and grazing on the mountain. It appears that in the transfer of the property Lord Maryborough, or Mr. Wellesly Pole, arranged that the tenants should not be worse off under the newcomer, but in point of fact, except to a small extent, there is no free turbary; there is a small amount of mountain grazing, but it is not much; under Mr. Wellesly Pole the people were not called upon so exactly for rent, and in some holdings the widows were free from rent. I find that my predecessor then had his holding free of rent, but since the property came to the present family I have to pay rent

nd so had my two predecessors, thus showing there s a great difference between the two owners. Now the nts are exacted with, I may say, great severity, nd that has been so, not only at the present time, ut under the late agency, and perhaps more so hen.

39329. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where is exactly the lace you are giving evidence about?—The north-estern portion of Ballyfin, on the southern slope of he Slieve Bloom Mountains.

39330. Do you say there is a lack of turbary there?—I say there is a very great amount of turf bog, nd that some of the tenants no doubt have free tur-ary, but where a turf bank is cut out they have to rovide themselves with turf elsewhere by paying for t. They are quite numerous. For instance, in Brockra bog there are 113 acres; in Irey there is a og of 332 acres; in Knocknakeiran there is a bog of wenty-six acres, but all the tenants are not provided vith turbary, notwithstanding all this. Many of hem have to go to other properties to obtain the urf.*

39331. There is no provision made for them after he turbary they had before was exhausted?—I am ot aware of any.

39332. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You state here the andlord has on his hands 366 acres at Deerpark, 4 acres at Cappinrush, and 360 acres at Redcastle?—Yes, sir.

39333. Is that mainly under tillage or is it a graz-ng farm?—A grazing farm altogether.

39334. Altogether?—Well, except for Redcastle, here may be a portion of that. I am not well ac-uainted with it, but the greater portion of it is rass. I am sure there are over 700 acres in these hree places. Cappinrush is altogether grass, but Deerpark is partly tillage, but principally grass, and lso Redcastle.

39335. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you describe any f these as demesne lands?—One of them is demesne and—Deerpark.

39336. The other two are outside farms?—Exactly. With regard to Cappinrush, that cannot be described as an outside farm. It is let on the eleven months' system to a tradesman, and some of the neighbours could be accommodated with that. They have very small holdings there, and the person who has that is an employee at Ballyfin House—he is a carpenter, in fact.

39337. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The practice of raising money on accommodation bills is very much in vogue?—Yes, the people over there in point of fact are living on borrowed money; there are two banks in Maryborough, one in Mountrath, and two in Mountmellick, and all these people live on borrowed money.

39338. They have not sufficient capital to work the land—there is no such thing as an agricultural bank amongst them?—I tried to establish one, but did not succeed very well. There are too many banks around; perhaps if there were fewer it would be much better.

39339. I think you have already referred to the present landlord dealing with his tenantry as compared with the previous landlord—have you anything to add to that?—Well, when the property first passed to the Coote family there was a reduction given first of 4*s.*, then it came down to 2*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.*, and then no reduction was given, and for the past few years nothing has been given.

39340. When you say a reduction, do you mean to say that 2*s.* in the pound was always taken off the agreed rent?—Oh, not always; it was sometimes 4*s.* It was a voluntary reduction.

39341. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was it only for one year?—I say it was voluntary and it was not permanent.

39342. It would occur one year and not recur the year after?—Yes.

39343. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have the tenants gone into court?—Some of them, and they got a very large reduction.

39343A. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Why did not they all go into court?—Some of them are working at Ballyfin House with horses or something else, and I suppose for fear they would incur the wrath of the landlord they did not go into court. Others are in arrears, and are thereby prevented.

39344. Has there been any negotiation for the purchase of their holdings?—About a year before the famous Land Conference I received a letter one morning from Sir Algernon Coote, saying he wished to see me particularly. I went up to see him and he then informed me that he had just obtained the consent of his son and heir to sell his estate, and I asked him did he mean to sell all his estate or only portion; he said all, and he then asked would the tenants be willing to buy. I told him most expressly they would be very willing to buy. Then he desired me to mention the matter to make sure that they would be willing to buy; I said I would. After some time he mentioned the matter again; my colleague, the late Father Hosey, was with me, and the two of them discussed the money question on that occasion. He said he thought he could not conveniently sell unless he got twenty years' purchase. I sang dumb, because I did not think then, nor do I believe now, that the land could be at all worth that purchase, because I was aware at that particular time that the best land in Ireland was selling at twenty years' purchase.

39345. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That is since 1903?—This was somewhere about the year 1900. I did not think then, nor do I now, that the land was worth that purchase, but if he got fourteen, or fifteen, or sixteen years' purchase it would be very large, and perhaps more than it was worth. I said nothing.

39346. Nothing was done then?—Oh, the Land Conference was held, and after that we had the Land Bill. After the Land Act I wrote to Sir Algernon asking if he was willing to sell his estate. I received in reply the following letter: "Dear Father Kelly, Thank you for your letter and enclosure. I forwarded the letter to Mr. Franks, who has my full instructions. If the tenants wish to buy on fair and reasonable terms to their landlord as well as to themselves, I am quite willing to sell. I enclose you a paper in return for yours. Mr. Franks will also reply to the first part of your letter." Then he said he was going off to Canada.

39347. What is the date of that?—21st of September, 1903.

39348. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How does the matter stand now?—I wish to tell you. He mentioned that Mr. Franks would communicate with me, that he had full instructions, and would reply to my letter. Mr. Franks replied as follows in a letter dated 2nd October, 1903:—"Dear Sir, In reply to your letter relative to Sir Algernon Coote selling his Ballyfin estate, and as you have asked me upon what terms he will do so, I beg to inform you that he will sell to the tenants whose rents have been fixed after the Act of 1896 at such a price as will give them 15 per cent. reduction on the present rents. This will include all non-judicial tenancies. He will also sell to those tenants whose rents were fixed prior to the Act of 1896 at a reduction of 20 per cent. When the tenants have discussed this amongst themselves I shall be glad to receive a deputation of the tenants at Mountrath office, or Ballyfin, by getting two or three days' notice.—Believe me, Yours faithfully, Matt. H. Franks." I thought it a most extraordinary thing that Sir Algernon Coote, who told me he was willing to sell his estate, and had obtained the permission of his son and heir, and that he could not sell for less than twenty years' purchase, which was a negative form of saying he would sell for twenty years' purchase, should afterwards come round and ask for twenty-four and a half and twenty-six and a quarter years' purchase.

39349. But one was prior, and the other subsequent to 1903?—That is so.

39350. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Does that conclude what you want to say?—I don't think of anything to add to that except it would be a very advisable thing if those two out farms and one of the demesne lands attached to the residence could be divided between the poor people to increase their holdings. I am in absolute agreement with Mr. Meehan as to the advisability of re-afforesting those lands.

39351. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there land in the neighbourhood of those people that is adaptable to re-afforesting?—I should say so.

39352. On the slope of the mountain?—Yes.

39353. And is it used now by them for pasture?—There may be a little; it is not much, because it is only bog.

39354. Would that be suitable for re-afforesting?—I should say it would.

39355. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have the tenants grazing rights on it?—Yes.

39356. And turbary, too?—Well, lower down, at

Note by Witness.—Most of the Rosemore and Ballyfin tenants pay for turf on Bennett's Bog—another property, and others pay Mr. Pigott. Others, again, Lord Congleton. That is, a large number of the Coote tenantry pay for turf on three outside properties.—J. J. K.

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Irey, and also on the other side, there is turbary, but not on the mountain.

39357. Would they be willing to give up grazing rights for re-afforesting?—I cannot say that; that along with getting money from America, is their only means of support.

39358. Then, you think they would not be willing to give up their grazing rights?—Well, if they got compensation in some form or another, I should say they would. Of course, if those tenants in Knocks and other places got land elsewhere they would be very glad to surrender the bad land for the good.

39359. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It would be good grazing land again in ten or twenty years?—Upon the mountain side?

39360. Yes, where the trees are planted?—I don't think it would be possible to make good land out of that.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You would have good land where the trees were planted.

Mr. JAMES O'NEILL examined.

Mr. James O'Neill.

39361. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside, sir?—At Drumlish, County Longford.

39362. You represent the District Council of Longford?—Yes.

39363. Are you a farmer?—I am a farmer, sir.

39364. What is the acreage of your farm?—My farm is thirty-two acres.

39365. And the rent?—£8.

39366. And the valuation?—£10.

39367. In what union?—In Longford Union. It is portion of the Longford Union. The Longford Union consists of eighteen electoral divisions, and we pray that seven of these, in the northern portion of the union, be scheduled under the Congested Districts Board. I will hand in a map showing the electoral divisions that are marked off in the union. They comprise an area in a straight line of about ten miles from east to west along the borders of the County Leitrim, and it would be, in the other way, about five miles. That embraces a district mostly of mountainy and bog land. In the Aghaboy division the number of holdings is 360; of that number 224 are of £5 valuation and under; 98 are over £5 and not exceeding £10; 24 are over £10 and not exceeding £15; and fourteen are over £15. Ballinamuck East Electoral division has 219 holdings; of that 101 are valued at £5 valuation and under; over £5 and not exceeding £10, 77; over £10 and not exceeding £15, 23; and over £15, 18. In Ballinamuck West Electoral Division there are 412 ratings; at £5 and under, 277; over £5 and not exceeding £10, 102; over £10 and not exceeding £15, 25; and over £15, 8. The Breanrisk Electoral Division has 444 ratings; those at £5 and under number 284; over £5 and not exceeding £10, 132; over £10 and not exceeding £15, 22; and over £15, 6. Drumgort Electoral Division has 254 ratings: at £5 valuation and under there are 129; over £5 and not exceeding £10, 75; over £10 and not exceeding £15, 25; and over £15 valuation, 25. In Drumlish Electoral Division there are 610 ratings; of these 455 are of £5 valuation and under; over £5 and not exceeding £10, 123; over £10 and not exceeding £15, 23; and over £15 valuation, 9. Killoe Electoral Division has 198 ratings; of these there are, at £5 valuation and under, 121; over £5 and under £10, 57; over £10 and under £15, 14; over £15, 6 The area of the Drumgort Electoral Division is 4,827 acres; of that 462 acres are bog in the landlord's possessoin. In Breanrisk Electoral Division the area is 4,984 acres and of that amount 606 acres are bog. Drumlish Electoral Division is 4,965 acres, with three acres bog included. Ballinamuck East has 5,005 acres, and of that amount 402 acres are bog. In Ballinamuck West there are 5,792 acres. and of that amount 734 acres are bog. In Killoe there are 3,799 acres, of which 500 acres are bog. Aghaboy comprises 3,693 acres, of which 39 acres are bog. The total area of the seven electoral divisions is 33,068 acres; of that 2,749 acres are bog. The total valuation of the bog in the landlord's hands is £57 8*s*. The total valuation of the electoral divisions is £12,038 13*s*.; so that you see by these figures that the majority of the holdings in those seven electoral divisions are of £5 valuation and under. It is some of the worst land in the whole County Longford, and, I believe, in Ireland, for all that, for I have had a little experience as a valuer of land myself, as a local valuer of land for the last twenty years, and have had an opportunity of judging the quality of the land both in Longford and Leitrim, as I live close to the borders of the County Leitrim. It is badly situated as to roads and passes. It needs reclamation and improvement. The soil is light and mountainy; it needs to be thoroughly limed; there is not a limestone quarry within nine miles of the place, and the lime has to be drawn across the mountain belt from the Granard Rural District.

39368. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there turbary on all those bogs you are talking about, or are they cutaway bogs?—There is a portion of them cutaway bogs, but they are all in the landlord's possession.

39369. Yes, I know; but is there turbary on them?—Oh, there is plenty of turbary on the estate, except in one electoral division—the Drumlish Electoral Division.

39370. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You want to deal with the necessity of drainage improvements?—Yes, sir; the land, in the first instance, needs to be drained and afterwards limed; and I would suggest, if the Commission would recommend it, that it be scheduled as a congested area, that the tenants would get facilities for doing this work, for they are very poor, and the young men in the district—well, all the good men—have to emigrate to Scotland and England. Some that have friends in America are taken out there, and about 5 per cent. return; and some beat their way out to Nevada or Oregon, and others are failures in the States.

39371. You say there is not sufficient employment for the young men of the district?—No, sir; there is, in fact, no employment.

39372. And, therefore, there is no want of labour for any improvements, if they were carried out?—Yes, the farmers would do the labour with their own families.

39373. I see, for instance, in Killashee there are thirty-seven holdings whose valuation is about £300 a year?—That is not comprised in any of the electoral divisions we are treating. Killashee is one of the richest districts in the County Longford.

39374. Killashee is in the Longford district?—Yes; but we do not seek to have it scheduled as a congested area.

39375. In Ballinamuck I see there are thirteen holdings, valued up to £100?—It must be a mistake, sir; because I represent it on the Longford Rural District Council, and before the standard of valuation for qualification of Poor Law Guardians was reduced from £20, there were only two men in the whole electoral division, except a bailiff—two farmers and a bailiff—who were qualified to be guardians.

30376. You told us about the division of Breanrisk—I see there are thirteen there of a valuation of £100 and not exceeding £200?—That must be a mistake.

39377. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you kindly mention again the districts you think ought to be scheduled?—Yes: Aghaboy, Ballinamuck (East and West), Breanrisk, Drumlish, Drumgort, and Killoe.

39378. Are these adjoining each other?—Yes, and adjoining the mearing of Leitrim.

39379. It is practically the north-west part of the county?—Yes.

39380. And you maintain that it is practically the same quality of land as in Leitrim?—It is worse.

39381. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That cannot be so; because they told us in Leitrim it was the worst in Ireland?—Well, it is much worse.

39382. Now, you want to tell us about the insanitary dwellings?—Yes. In former generations men held larger holdings than now, but when their sons emigrated to Scotland and became disabled, and returned, a farmer, say with fifteen acres, divided it between his sons; he utilised the kitchen for one dwelling, and gave the remainder to the other; then they built hovels and out-houses, and when cousins grew up, the houses being built in small villages, and the out-houses and manure heaps too convenient to the dwellings, insanitary conditions prevailed. Often when an out-house, the byre, for instance, had to be

thatched, the ladder for the thatch had to be put on another man's land.

39383. Then these men are uneconomic holders by their own actions—they sub-divided their holdings into two or three holdings?—By the action of their predecessors.

39384. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that done at all now, Mr. O'Neill?—Very little now. There is a very good provision in the Land Act to prevent sub-division of these holdings.

39385. What is that provision?—None of those holdings purchased under that Act can be sub-divided.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I am not sure of that.

39386. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—"Improving all by-roads," you want to speak about that?—Yes, sir; the roads are very bad. They are winding round the mountains—small by-roads. In the days of the old grand jury, I believe, there was only one grand juror in those seven electoral divisions, so the roads were entirely neglected, and a number of them that have to be utilised are not on the county books; consequently they cannot be repaired as existing roads, except they were put up as new works, and the County Council have a great aversion to making any new works, for the expenses on the rates are going up so rapidly, and particularly since the deficit on the Land Purchase transactions is falling on the rates.

39387. Plantations?—It is practically without any sort of woods. I would suggest that as there are a number of estates for which negotiations are going on, when the landlords' interests are purchased out and the bogs that I mention are to be divided amongst the tenant farmers, they will have more than the next generation will require for the purpose of turbary—if the tenants were encouraged by the Congested Districts Board to drain and plant portion of those bogs, they would be useful for shelter and ornament, and would bring some heat to the climate.

39388. Then, generally, the effect of your evidence is that the divisions you mention should be scheduled as congested, and be treated by the Congested Districts Board as the districts now under their charge?—Yes.

39389. Now, the last thing I see is, "the facilities for relieving congestion"?—Yes, sir; there is an amount of facilities for the relief of congestion. There are about 400 acres at Newtownforbes in the hands of the landlord, Colonel Douglas, which he has let on the eleven months' system to some grazier or bailiff. He is in the act of selling the mountainy portion of his estate adjoining Drumlish, and I would suggest that the Estates Commissioners would not sanction the sale of the estate unless he would sell out those grazing ranches to the Estates Commissioners for the relief of congestion.

39390. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The Estates Commissioners do that, do not they? That is their general action: they will not allow a sale to proceed where the landlord sells the mountain part and keeps the grazing—at all events, you think they should interfere in this case?—Yes, sir. There are other facilities. Mr. Bond, of Farragh, is a resident in the Longford Union, and he has five or six grazing ranches, amounting to 2,616 acres, in the Granard Union. With such facilities it would be very easy to find places for the surplus population.

39391. Then you agree with the evidence we have already had, that there should be a sale—I presume you mean compulsory sale—of all untenanted lands and grazing ranches for the purpose of allotment to small tenants and the provision of economic holdings, and you say there is ample land to make provision for the divisions you mention?—Yes, sir.

Mr. HARRY FRANKS examined.

39392. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside, Mr. Franks?—At Mountrath.

39393. Do you appear as a volunteer—do you appear on your own behalf?—No; I propose simply to deal with the Coote estate.

39394. Are you agent of that estate?—My father is the agent of the estate, and I assist him. I just wish simply to reply to some of the evidence given by the Rev. Father Kelly with regard to the estate. In the first place, with regard to the question of turbary, Father Kelly stated that the tenants, to a great extent, did not get free turbary. When my father became agent the tenants——

39395. When did that take place —In the year 1895. He became agent when the late Rev. Sir Algernon Coote succeeded his brother in the ownership of the estate. Nearly all the tenants then were cutting free turbary on Sir Algernon's bogs. The bogs were in a very bad condition as regards drainage, and the tenants on several of the bogs near Mountrath came to us and asked us to get the bogs drained. We put it to them as a purely voluntary question if they liked to pay a shilling a perch for the turf, which I do not think could be considered excessive, and that we would get the bogs drained with that money. On all the bogs, except one, they all agreed, and said they were very glad the bogs should be drained in this way. From that day on they have been paying a shilling a perch; the bogs have been drained, and the drains have been kept going. The shilling a perch does not cover the annual expense.

39395A. Did the landlord advance money to carry out the drainage at his own expense?—Yes, sir. We employed men to carry out the drainage at so much a perch. We improved the old drains, and, where they were not good enough, made new ones. I am the person that lets the bogs every year, and, as far as I can see, the tenants are satisfied. They are getting more turbary, and in an easier manner than they were formerly. Consequently, I do not think it is a just thing to say that Sir Algernon Coote is a worse landlord than his predecessors, or that he has treated his tenants with severity at all.

39396. The question was, I think, for I noticed it, Father Kelly said that the rent was exacted with severity and I understand him to mean by that that when it became due it had to be paid? Well, sir, in common with most other properties the rent that became due on the 1st May is called for six months after on 1st November, and I do not think that any gentleman will controvert the fact that the rent is very often not paid then.

39397. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What rent is that—what are the dates?—The 1st May and the 1st November are the gale days, with the exception of the Ballyfin estate where the gale days are 25th March and 29th September.

39398. What is that for—the rent that is collected in November?—The rent that became due the preceding May. Then, with regard to employment, Sir Algernon Coote employs fifty tenants, or tenants' sons, on Ballyfin demesne alone; he employs sixty-four tenants, or tenants' sons, at Ballyfin and the Deerpark. His wages bill for twelve months is £2,300.

39399. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That was given to us as a reason for their not going into court?—That I wish to come to. That is entirely without foundation. The tenants have never been prevented from going into court, and I have heard my father frequently tell them when they come into the office and I have told them myself, if they complained that their rents were too high: "The Land Act is there; why do you not take advantage of it and go into court?" They have frequently asked us to settle rents out of court, which we have always declined to do, because I think it puts the agent in a very invidious position. The tenant may say he fixed it too high and the landlord may say that he fixed it too low. Consequently we have always told them to go into court. As to preventing them going into court, that is the first I have heard of it.

39400. It was not said they were prevented, but that they were afraid they would lose their employment if they did so?—There is absolutely no foundation for the suggestion that the employment of those who might take advantage of the law would be affected.

39401. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Father Kelly told us some of them did go into court?—Yes.

39402. Have any of those sons working on the place?—I cannot tell you that, sir, but as to their going into court it does not affect their employment.

39403. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You express approval of their going into court?—Yes.

39404. So that the Act of '81 has been a relief to the tenant and the agent?—Certainly sir, and where I

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hear tenants complain of rents being too high I think it is a very good thing for them to take advantage of the Land Act. I could give some rents fixed on this particular portion of the estate. There is one case in the townland of Brockra—the area is 91 acres 2 roods, statute; the old rent was £18 15*s* 5*d*.; the Poor Law valuation, £19 10*s*., and the rent was fixed by the Land Commission at £18 19*s*. 6*d*., which is actually higher than the original rent. I don't think it is proof that the rents on that portion of the Ballyfin estate are very high. I do not think they are high on any of Sir Algernon Coote's estate.

39405. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Perhaps that decision was one of the reasons why they did not go into court?—That may be, sir. On the Ballyfin section of the estate the valuation of the land held by tenants is £2,011 4*s*.; the yearly rental on that portion is £1,659 19*s*. 7*d*.; therefore the Poor Law valuation is £351 4*s*. 5*d*. more than the rent, which represents 21 per cent. On the Maryborough West portion, the total Poor Law valuation is £3,097 19*s*.; the yearly rental is £2,676 18*s*. 3*d*. The valuation is more than the rent by £421, which represents 16 per cent.

39406. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The Poor Law valuation all over Ireland, generally, is above the rent—in the majority of cases?—Oh, yes, it is. In the Graigue section of the property the total valuation is £1,890; the yearly rental, £1,370 8*s*. 4*d*.; therefore the Poor Law valuation is higher than the rent by £519 11*s*. 8*d*., which represents 38 per cent. In the total area of the Coote estate in Queen's County the rents are 24 3-5 per cent. less than the Poor Law valuation. There is another case here now where the rent was £7 19*s*.; the Poor Law valuation was £9 15*s*.; the area, 28 acres 3 roods 36 perches, statute; the rent was fixed by consent at £8 7*s*. 11*d*., and there was an appeal on the question of improvements and it settled at £7 10*s*.

Mr. William Delaney.—I have been asked to request that the names of those tenants should be mentioned.

Witness.—That is Matthew M'Loughlin.

Mr. Delaney.—Would you please mention the previous tenant?

Witness.—John Leeson.

39409. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You might mention another?—(*Witness*).—There is another one here—Fintan Moore, Cavan's Heath. The rent was £2 16*s*.; Poor Law valuation, £3; area, 10 acres 18 perches, statute; and the rent was fixed at £2 7*s*. 6*d*.

39410. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—These are selected cases?—No. This is the tenants' ledger. I am going through the cases. As Father Kelly states, very few of those tenants went into court.

39411. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say the rents were very little reduced as a result of their going into court. Can you give us the greatest reduction?—Well, I can only give you cases on this portion of the estate. There is the case now of a tenant, John Rafter, in the townland of Ballylusk; the old rent was £48; the Poor Law valuation £57 15*s*., and the area, 139 acres 2 roods 2 perches. The rent of this holding was fixed by the Sub-Commission at £50 17*s*. 1*d*. The tenant served notice of appeal and the rent was fixed by consent at £48.

39412. I think that will do as an illustration of your case. Can you go on to the next point?—Well, then, as to Sir Algernon Coote's farms, he had a farm at the Deerpark, which is all a demesne; a large portion is laid out in artificial lakes. The farm at Redcastle is worked in conjunction with it; it is a grass farm and a large portion of the farm is tilled. In my opinion if you take away the main farms you will restrict his opportunities of giving the large employment that Sir Algernon Coote does give.

39413. Can you tell me if the area of Deerpark and Redcastle would amount to 700 acres?—I cannot controvert that, but I will take it.

39414. About what proportion of it, can you say, is under tillage?—I cannot say that, but a great amount of the Deerpark is under tillage.

39414A. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it half tilled?—Oh no, sir. There is a large proportion under woods and lakes.

39415. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Taking out that amount, what proportion would you say is tilled?—I should say about a-third of the amount available for farming. Sir Algernon Coote has a large number of stall-fed cattle there, which, of course, require root crops.

39416. Is there any other statement you wish to give with regard to the evidence that has been given?—No, sir, only as to the statement which was made with regard to the negotiations about purchase. Father Kelly's figures with regard to my father's letter to him in the opening of the negotiations after the passing of the Act of 1903 were quite correct, but, subsequently the Ballyfin tenants, in conjunction with some tenants on the Maryborough West estate came in and offered to buy on the following terms: that the existing rents should be reduced by 15 per cent., and that they would then purchase at 18 years' purchase. That represented, roughly, 11*s*. in the pound, and those terms were refused by Sir Algernon Coote. There have been no further negotiations with that section since. In two other portions of the estate the tenants have signed agreements for purchase: on the Reary portion at 23 years' purchase of first term and 26 years' purchase of second term rents; on the Derryguile portion at 22½ years' purchase of first term and 25 years' of second term rents. These are the only portions in which agreements have been entered into. I did not intend to take up your time only I heard statements made which I did not think at all fair to Sir Algernon Coote. I think he is an exceedingly good landlord, does his duty in every way and spends his money in the country. His father before him did the same, and in Mountrath, where I live, we owe his father a great deal of gratitude. He provided the town with a water supply at his own expense, which cost him a thousand pounds, and was a great benefit to the town.

39417. Do I understand that the landlord you speak about is resident?—He is resident for the greater part of the year. He is nearly the whole of the year at home, and I know from my own knowledge that his whole desire is to give employment and do his best.

Mr. JAMES J. AIRD examined.

Mr. James J. Aird.

39418. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside, sir?—At Maryborough.

39419. Are you a farmer?—No. I am a member of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Committee, and I have been deputed by them to give evidence on their behalf. I propose to take out some points relative to the terms of reference that you gave the Committee. The cost of the schemes administered by the committee amounts to £950.

39420. That is a year?—Yes.

39421. Is that for one of the divisions of the county or the whole county?—That is for the whole county.

39422. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does that include the Department's grant?—That includes the Department's grant; £460 comes from the county rates and £460 from the Department's funds, and about £30 from class fees, &c. This is for the technical portion. The expenditure of that would be—salary of itinerant instructor in manual work, £150; salary of itinerant instructress in domestic economy, and of instructress attached to the Stradbally Residential School of Domestic Economy, £185; expenses of instructors and their classes, £125; boys' scholarships, £150; girls' scholarships, £225; Stradbally woodcarving class, £25; general administration, £90.

39423. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that for the administration of the whole £950?—Quite so, sir. Then the agricultural schemes—the total cost would be £1,751, out of which £689 is payable from the rates, and £1,062 from the Department. The details of expenditure are—itinerant instructor in agriculture, £325, of which £270 is payable by the Department. (In the remaining schemes five-ninths is payable by the Department). Poultry, £162; butter-making £112; horticulture, £149; cottage and farm prizes, £121; in the live stock schemes there are eighty nominations to mares at £2 each; eighteen premiums to bulls at £15 each; subsidies to shows, £150, that is the county show and two local shows. The administrative expenses (including proportion of secretary's salary) amount to £212. The annual total contribution from the rates would be £1,000, and

from the Department, £1,522. The Chairman of the County Council has gone over a good deal of the portions of the county as regards congested districts and all that, but there is one very vital matter in connection with land purchase——

39424. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If you please, we will come to that directly, but I think we had better dismiss this part of your evidence first. I should like to ask you about the attendance. Now, the manual labour classes—have you an inspector?—Yes, he goes round and takes classes in the various districts. There is a great interest taken in all the classes, and more particularly in classes where small prizes are offered there is keen competition.

39425. Does he give lectures at one place?—He takes up a course of instruction from four to six weeks.

39426. In one district?—Yes. Then there are applications for him, and the committee appoint him to take up the next district. There are five rural districts in the county. They are divided, and get a *pro rata* share according to their liability, of the services of the manual instructor and the instructresses as they desire them.

39427. And in the manual labour is the attendance good?—It is fair; in some places it is really very good; in some other districts they do not appreciate it, perhaps, so much as they might.

39428. How long has it been going on?—About four years.

39429. Can you say that it has produced visible fruit—that it has taught lads how to do work at home?—I cannot say that it has shown very much fruit up to the present, because it is not very long in use, and because some of the lads who go to school very often break away for one reason or another, or do not go to school so long as they ought to. The poultry scheme is very well taken up. As a matter of fact it was dropped by the County Committee; some of the members considered that there was not, perhaps, sufficient interest taken in it, or that the results were not sufficient for the outlay; it was dropped temporarily, but there were so many applications for the revival of the scheme it was put on again.

39430. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And what induced them to stop such a practical thing as poultry raising?—Well, there were two views upon it. Some thought that the instruction given was not sufficiently practical, and some people thought they knew more than the poultry instructor.

39431. That is exactly what I was coming to. Let us come to close quarters. Now, what is done at this manual instruction?—The manual instructor trains the boys to make models and use tools. He trains their eye, and trains them in drawing.

39432. Does it differ from the ordinary drawing in the ordinary school—is not drawing taught in the ordinary school?—Oh, it is.

39433. And how is this superior to it?—Well, I think this is more in a practical way. He teaches them to draw squares and all that.

39434. Did not you and I learn to draw that in the ordinary school?—I suppose we did, but he teaches it in a practical way in connection with the work he is doing.

39435. If a boy was going to be a carpenter I could understand that, but has a boy decided at that age what he is going to be?—Well, he may not, but though a boy never became a carpenter, if he learns to use a tool it will be a good thing.

39436. I agree in that, but £2,500 is a great deal of money to be spent in the county—that is a sum of money to which you look for some practical return?—Yes; well, to my mind the most vital subjects are the slowest in their results—the educational part of the scheme—the boys' scholarships and girls' scholarships that provide for the higher education.

39437. Do you send them away to get the instruction?—No, there are good secondary schools here, and there are boys whose parents could not afford to send them here, or who could not buy bicycles for them, and the committee assist them.

39438. And they come and lodge at the centre?—They may do that, or come by train.

39439. And does he or she learn this thing all the time?—They learn higher education.

39440. There is nothing technical?—Well, yes, there is some technical, but most of the boys of the outside districts leave schools that are inefficient to come to the secondary schools.

39441. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Of poultry instruction you told me—has that produced any practical fruit, has it enabled small holders to make a little profit out of it?—Yes. I believe it has created a greater interest, and has shown them the different breeds of fowl they had not been keeping before, how to kill them and market them, and I believe it has made markets for them. That was one of the points made at the time the scheme was dropped. I know the scheme was dropped at the time because the money was insufficient to carry it on. When it was re-established the money was not taken from the fund allotted to agriculture, but from a balance which enabled them to carry it along.

39442. Well, now as to the bulls—are the premiums appreciated?—Yes, the premiums have been taken up all along.

39443. Do you find any dispute with regard to the breed of bulls, or do you select the bulls?—Well, the committee know the class of bulls to select, and they are selected at the Spring Show along with an official of the Department.

39444. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The complaint in other counties is that the smaller farmer does not benefit by these schemes. Have you ever heard that complaint in this county?—Well, yes, it is quite true. If you go into the small holdings, say of £5 valuation, you would naturally come to the conclusion that they would not be very interested in that part of it. Perhaps they would not have cattle or horses either. Then, at the same time, if those small holders have children they can avail of the technical scheme and the poultry scheme. The poultry scheme was mainly advocated at the County Committee as the poor man's scheme; it was a strong point, and weighed very much with the Committee.

39445. I know they can avail of this poultry scheme, but do they—do the small farmers avail of the poultry lectures?—I cannot say whether they do or not.

39446. Have you many classes at your shows for farmers, say, under £15 valuation?—I should say so. We have classes at the county shows where the poorest man can exhibit.

39447. Quite so, that the poorest man can show in, but it is no easy thing for a man of £5 valuation to compete with a man of, say, £20 valuation. Have you classes for small farmers?—Well, I cannot answer right off. I am a member of the Show Committee, and I can say the committee are anxious that the small man should come in and compete.

39447A. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Can you say that many of the small men have taken prizes?—Well, I do not think the small men have anything to compete with. They will not have sheep or cattle, but they may have small things like poultry.

39448. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is rather hard then for the whole county to benefit by the agricultural scheme—we will say these congested areas. They are not able to compete in these shows with their richer neighbours?—That is quite true, sir, but it would be very hard to devise a scheme that will take in every individual in the county. If you make a class of, say, £10 valuation you will find that the man with £10 valuation is exceedingly poor, and may not have a beast fit to show—he may not have one for his own use. Of course, there a good many prizes given by the County Committee—up to £121—for farm prizes and cottagers who keep their cottages neat, and there has been a great improvement.

39449. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—As regards the poultry, a very poor man might compete at a show for poultry?—Yes.

39450. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would not you expect to see an increase of tillage and agriculture under a system of technical education where agriculture is a subject?—Well, yes, I would expect to see an increase all round.

39451. Can you say there is an increase in your county?—I would not say our scheme has caused an increase in tillage, because this is a tillage county, and all the tillage farms in the hands of the farmers are tilled by them.

39452. How do you account for this being more a tillage county than other parts of Ireland?—I do not know, except that the land is not fit for grazing.

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Mr. James J. Aird.

In other parts the farmers have good land, and they have turned it into grass.

39453. That is quite the opposite of what I thought. The land we saw in other parts of Ireland was inferior to what we saw here. One would expect that as a result of this education one would see an increase of tillage instead of going back as it is now?—One thing is to be said as an excuse for that, and it is this—we found it exceedingly hard to get an agricultural instructor, and it is only two or three years since we got the instructor. We had been advertising for one, and the Department could not get us one. There was a demand all round for this instructor before he was appointed.

39454. Are you satisfied that those schemes are sufficiently practical or that they could be improved in any way?—I would not say they are sufficiently practical, but I say this—there would be more interest taken in the schemes if there were local men with sufficient technical knowledge to act as instructors.

39455. Take ploughing—that ought to figure largely in Ireland where agriculture is so largely practised—do you do anything to encourage ploughing?—Yes; we got up a ploughing match last year; it was got up by the Agricultural Society, and it was very successful.

39456. In some of the holdings, such as we heard of to-day—up in the mountains—have those ploughs, or do they turn up with the spade?—Well, I think some of them manage to plough them; some could not turn up with the plough, and they are done with the spade.

39457. Is it because they could not be cultivated otherwise or not?—They could not be cultivated otherwise, and most of those men if they want an implement want to know how many years you are going to give them to pay for it, they are so poor. It is very hard for them to provide up-to-date requirements when they are short of cash; if they get credit they find it so very hard to meet the rent and the household expenses, that they are often left without those requirements.

39458. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Does that conclude what you wish to say, sir?—There is one of the queries—"What changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas?"—I agree with some of the evidence given that compulsory purchase of untenanted lands would be one solution. In voicing the views of the Committee, I say that the prices given by the tenants for land purchased under the recent Act are entirely too high, and people who are not interested in the particular sales ought to be protected in some way. The Government should appoint someone who would safeguard the general body of ratepayers from being mulcted in rates in making up the deficiencies, and the difference between what the people have to pay and the rents they are able to pay could be devoted to some useful purpose.

39459. You think the County Council should be consulted perhaps before any price is fixed for the sale of an estate from landlord to tenant?—I say the County Council would be the natural authority.

39460. And on the ground that the ratepayer is the ultimate security to provide the money?—The ultimate security, and also to put those tenants on the lands, so that they would be in a position to live, because buying at the rate they are buying, it will be only a short time until the last state of the tenant will be worse than the first. I know of a man who purchased. He was paying an exorbitant rent. The estate was offered to be sold, and this man bought his farm simply because it gave him immediate relief of something like £25 or £30.

39461. He was a rather large holder, was not he?—He was a fairly large holder. Well, the result—the man told me before he died—was that he found it just as hard to pay that as the former rent. His widow is anxious to dispose of the land, and I told her there was no saleable interest in it—that the rent was too high. I think that land purchase leads up to that sort of thing, and that land purchase leads up to the taxation of the general public—the trader, the merchant, and it is time that some security should be given to the public at large.

Mr. P. A. Meehan, M.P.—I wish to mention one matter, sir, in connection with my evidence. I had expected, and it was arranged that gentlemen would give evidence on behalf of the Abbeyleix district. I ask you to include the returns of Abbeyleix district in those I have given in.* In the union of Abbeyleix there are thirty uneconomic holdings such as I have described in my evidence. There are 600 acres of untenanted land heretofore set on the eleven months' system. It is at present on the landlord's hands. Efforts have been made to purchase that land. Up to the present they have failed, and it is now urged on behalf of sixty labourers of the district that a recommendation would be made to the Estates Commissioners that this untenanted land should be acquired for distribution amongst uneconomic holdings in the district, and restoring the evicted tenants. A great number of those tenants were evicted twenty-five years ago. They come within the scope of this Act. If I may refer to the evidence given by my colleague, Mr. Aird, there is, perhaps, one point that it would be well to make clear. There seems to be some little doubt in your mind as to the advantages of wood-carving. I desire to say that the wood-carving class is attended by carpenters' apprentices. It was expected that it would be attended by farmers' sons, with a view to training them to use tools, in order that the knowledge they would get at those classes would be availed of by them in their homes and in the ordinary work of their farms for the purpose of repairing where necessary agricultural implements, repairing many things which a man not having a knowledge of the use of tools could not do. I think that this was mainly the object of the Committee in keeping on this wood-carving class, and I think on the whole it has turned out satisfactory. I have heard of farmers' sons who attended this class, and with the knowledge acquired there and a natural taste for it, who have made farm carts and many implements necessary on their farms.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—We rather understood that class of work came under manual instruction. Wood-carving is a rather vague definition—it is a rather peculiar term for the making of a wheel of a cart.

Mr. Meehan.—Yes, and it includes training them in the use of tools and making wood joints and other work absolutely essential to a young man desiring to carry on the trade of a carpenter. Then it was considered desirable to have wood-carving taught, with a view to its revival as a cottage industry, which it was in the Queen's County, and is still in Stradbally, and so supplement the incomes of the families. With regard to the valuation in the shows, I may mention that according to the rules of the Agricultural Society, certain classes are not asked to pay any subscription at all. Every facility is given for them to enter and exhibit. Every encouragement is given to poor men. There is a special section set apart for keeping a cottage clean, and the best-managed small farm. This is very largely availed of, and there is a very active competition amongst the small farmers in the county. With regard to the competition for cattle, I may mention that a man on two acres of land in the neighbourhood of Abbeyleix has carried away the principal prize in the show for his cow, showing that every inducement is offered to the people to come to the show, and that the money is spent, as far as possible, with advantage to the poorest man in the community. Sir Francis, perhaps you will permit me to supply an omission. I did not apply to have the districts mentioned in the evidence scheduled under the Act. I do now apply.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Yes. We understood you did wish to have them scheduled.

* See p. 270, Table C.

Mr. JOHN GUILFOYLE examined.

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Mr John Guilfoyle.

39462. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside?—At Errill.

39463. You represent the Roscrea District Council?—Yes.

39464. Will you state what it is you wish to bring before us?—I am a Rural District Councillor for the district electoral division of Clonmore, in the Roscrea No. 3 Rural District in Queen's County, and have been selected by the Council of the said rural district to bring under the notice of the Commission the condition of things in and around the townlands of Monamondra and Errill. I am acquainted with this district all my life. I desire, therefore, to say that the townland of Monamondra contains 429 acres, 1 rood, 34 perches, statute measure. Its valuation is about £192; its population in 1886, was eighty-five, and in 1901, fifty-six. There are about eight uneconomic holdings in this townland, the occupiers of which are poor and in need of additional land to make their holdings economic. The valuation of these small holdings varies from 10s. to £10. In the townland of Errill, there are a great many small holders under £10 valuation, residing in and about the village of Errill, who are also in need of additional land. The area in the townland of Errill is 377 acres, 3 roods, 23 perches, statute measure, and the population, exclusive of the village, in 1881, was sixty, in 1901, fifty.

39465. You are speaking of Errill?—Yes.

39466. And you say there are only fifty people?—Yes, in the townland, exclusive of the village.

39467. Because they put it down in the return which I have here at 427?—There may be some mistake. The population of the village of Errill in 1901 was 118.

39468. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have no distinction between the village—is there a rural part of Errill and a village?—Yes.

39469. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That explains it?—The small holders in this townland are also in need of additional land. There are also many small holders in the adjoining townlands of Garryduff, Clonmore, Rossmore, and Borohaun, who are in similar need. Under the circumstances I believe that steps should be taken to provide additional land for those poor people, that the additional land in the district should be acquired by the Estates Commissioners and parcelled out in suitable divisions amongst the said holders.

39470. What untenanted lands are there?—The estates of Hamilton Stubber and Lord Castletown.

39471. Are they grass lands?—Yes, grass lands.

39472. What is their extent?—About 400 acres—landlord, Mr. Hamilton Stubber. There are negotiations at present between the Estates Commissioners and the owner. I am also of opinion that there is no room for the importation of any persons from other parts of the country to this district, as there is barely sufficient land in the neighbourhood to supply the wants of the local people. I believe that the existing holders would be opposed to the introduction of others until the wants of those at home are fully supplied.

39473. Do you think there is sufficient land in the neighbourhood by the utilisation of the grass lands referred to, to raise holders throughout the union to an economic standard?—I am quite sure there is.

39474. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you know how many acres there are of those untenanted lands?—About 400 acres belonging to Mr. Hamilton Stubber; some already divided, belonging to Mr. Hopkins, and about 600 acres belonging to Lord Castletown.

39475. Are these all grass lands?—Nearly all grass land. Lord Castletown has some land let in con-acre.

39476. How is it let?—To some tenants in the County Tipperary, and some tenants with economic holdings take it also.

39477. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The substance of your evidence is that the land should be acquired by the Estate Commissioners or other authority of the State and parcelled out amongst uneconomic holdings so as to raise them to the standard of economic?—Yes.

Mr. PATRICK KIRWAN examined.

Mr. Patrick Kirwan.

39478. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You represent the United Irish League—where?—In Borris-in-Ossory.

39479. Will you tell us what you wish to say, please?—That there is a total of 2,227 Irish acres of untenanted land in and around Borris-in-Ossory let on the eleven months' system; that there are in and around the village about sixty holdings under £10 valuation, and the people on these holdings are in only very middling circumstances, and that if they had some of this untenanted land they could make economic holdings, and get a living out of them. A good many have large families, and have no way of living for them. There is only a home for one, and the rest have to go work on the railways, generally, or in the police, or to the breweries in Dublin to get a living. There is a lot of sons of farmers in the district in the same position, and over £10 valuation, who are in a worse position than those having only £10 valuation. There are something like fifty or sixty labourers who have cottages.

39480. Where do they find employment?—They find employment two or three months of the year cutting turf and saving hay, and they have nothing but what they get out of the acre of land to keep them in the winter months.

39480A. Do they go to England or Scotland for the harvest?—No.

39481. And they are emloyed at cutting turf?—Cutting turf, and they are emloyed by the farmers on the grazing ranches for two or three months saving hay. There are in the village of Borris-in-Ossory a number of labourers who work out in the country, and have no farms at all. There is, in this district, sufficient land to give them all a portion that they could get a living out of, while they have no living at present.

39482. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What kind of land is that 2,000 acres?—No better land in the world.

39493. And how is it employed now?—All at eleven months. It is in fourteen farms that are all set—Rathmore (an English landlord), 280 acres; Thompson's, Kilcoke, 300 acres; White's estate, Kilpurcell, 100 acres; Doon, 180 acres; Curraghmore, 150 acres; Lyster's estate, Monea, 100 acres; Carden estate, Lismore, 140 acres; Stubber's estate, Walsh's farm, 182 acres; Stewart Mitchell's, 25 acres; Castlefleming, 50 acres; Rossmore, 172 acres; Akip, 100 acres; Kyledellig, 350 acres.

39484. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are these put up for auction every year for eleven months?—They are not, sir; they are dealt with privately by the landlord. Some of the men are grazing them for years. There are numbers of farmers' sons and labourers who have no way of living, and if the Estates Commissioners step in and acquire this land they would get a living out of it.

39485. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That is the substance of your evidence; that where there are, in any union in this county, a large number of uneconomic holdings, and where there are grazing lands, or ranches, as you call them, that the State, or some Department of State, should purchase the grass lands and raise uneconomic holdings to the economic standard?—That is about it, sir.

Mr. THOMAS BREEN examined.

Mr. Thomas Breen.

39486. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside, sir?—At Ballacolla, sir.

39487. Do you appear on your own account, or represent any district or Council?—I represent the United Irish League of Aghaboe.

39488. Will you state what you know for us?—We have in the parish of Aghaboe 204 small uneconomic holdings, all under fifteen acres; and we have in the parish 1,361 acres of untenanted land, all set on the eleven months' system. Besides this untenanted land we have also 415 acres of non-residential untenanted land, all set on the eleven months' system also. In

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the districts of Kilbreedy, Bordwell, and Brockagh there are 32 families living on 75 acres; in Aghaboe and Kildellig, 17 families living on 72 acres; in Ballycuddy Wood and Springfield, 42 families living on 205 acres; in Boherard, Garryduff, and Clough, 20 families on 109 acres; in Carrickrock, Knockfin, and Boston, 12 families on 63 acres; in Whitepark and Granstown, 11 families on 77 acres; and in Ballacolla, Coolderry, and Ballygarvan, 70 families on 84 acres. In the Kilbreedy and Bordwell district there are 195 acres of untenanted land, which could be made available for distribution amongst those small holders, and so raise their holdings to an economic standard. In Aghaboe and Kildellig something about 500 acres could be used for the same purpose; in Ballycuddy Wood and Springfield, 200 acres; in Boherard, Garryduff, and Clough, 25 acres; in Carrickrock, Knockfin, and Boston, about 200 acres; and in Ballacoola and Coolderry district, 241 acres; so that in each of the districts you have a tract of untenanted land that could be used for the enlargement of the small holdings and raising them to an economic standard. In some of these families there are four or five boys, with nothing before them when they get up but emigration. They go away, one after the other, and, in the end, the whole family goes away, and the houses are allowed to fall.

39489. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I understand you are pressing the same point that the last witness did: that inasmuch as those districts contain many uneconomic holdings and at the same time contain other grazing ranches or untenanted lands, you think that the State or some Department should purchase those grazing farms, divide them, and allot them among the small holders in such a manner as to raise their holdings to an economic standard?—Quite so.

39490. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You think they are emigrating because there is nothing for them to do. Do you think if the holdings were enlarged that would stop emigration?—To a great extent it would, I believe.

39491. Do you think that the extra land they would get they would till?—Yes.

39492. And not be merely grazing it themselves instead of others grazing it?—I believe they would. The people would be only too happy to get the land and till it.

39493. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If there is any other point you wish to touch now, we will hear you?—There is a lot of waste land that I think should be drained and made useful. There is a large tract of waste land there, about a mile eastward of Rathdowney and Errill.

39494. What do you call waste land exactly?—It is flooded practically all the year round.

39495. Has anybody got grazing rights to it?—No; because it is flooded all the year round. The people round the place, as far back as 1884, sought to form a drainage board, and expended some £200 in maps and surveys. When all was ready a couple of landlords opposed the formation of the Drainage Board, and the whole thing fell through. With your permission, I will read two or three extracts from the report of the Inspector of the Board of Public Works: "The proposed district is situated partly in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Queen's County, in the baronies of Slieveardagh, Galmoy, and Clarmallagh, and extends from south-ast of Urlingford along the River Goul, by the west of Johnstown till it joins the Erkina, about a mile eastward of Rathdowney to Durrow Bridge, near its junction with the Nore, and includes the low-lying lands along these rivers, which in winter are covered with water, and forms at the lower end an immense lake for the greater portion of the year. The rain basin, measured at the outfall of the proposed district, is 90,700 statute acres. The length of the main channels which it is proposed to improve is twenty-seven miles, and about nine miles of small branch streams and drains. The cost of the proposed work is estimated at £32,596 8*s.* 3*d.*, and the extent of land which it is expected will be improved is computed at 4,783 acres 2 roods 25 perches, the present value of which is set down at £1,073 15*s.* 3*d.*, and the estimated increase in value at £1,956 2*s.* 3*d.*, being an average increase in the annual value of 8*s.* 2*d.* per statute acre, and calculated to yield on the estimated cost of the works a return of a little over 6 per cent. The works by which it is proposed to effect the drainage of the district consist in the deepening, widening, and general improvement of the channels and rivers, and the removal of great bed of rock at the outfall in the demesne at Durrow; also the removal of a small mill near Urlingford, the lowering of the mill at Newtown, and the rebuilding, underpinning of the various bridges, which will be affected by the deepening of the channels." Then, again, he goes on to suggest alterations, and he says the alterations would cost £29,917——

39496. I do not think we need carry you through the figures. What you suggest is that that project for the drainage of the district, which was thrown to the ground for some reason at that time, should now be taken up again?—I think the place should be drained, and so give employment, which is much needed in the locality.

39497. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the nature of the land now, sir—you say it is waste land—is it land that once was under cultivation and is now destroyed by flooding?—Well, no; I do not believe it was ever cultivated. It is a boggy, marshy place all along the valley of the river; and the river, when the flood comes, flows over the place, and all this is practically waste land.

39498. And it could be reclaimed if the water was carried away, and prevented from going over this land?—Quite so.

Mr. WILLIAM DELANEY examined.

Mr. William Delaney

39499. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Mr. Delaney, I think you are Member of the Ossory Divison of the Queen's County?—Yes. I have sent in no abstract of my evidence, but I wish to supplement the evidence that has been given before the Commission to-day, so far as I see there is any reason to supplement it, which is in a very small way. In the first place, I agree with the evidence given by Mr. Meehan as regards the condition of the county and the means of remedying the congestion. He went very minutely into the conditions of the county, because he went, not only into the unions, but into the electoral divisions; and if you take so small an area as the electoral divisions, there are sufficient untenanted lands, or grazing ranches, available to remedy the congestion. He spoke of Cappalough and Castlecuffe and Reary. I am well acquainted with these divisions, in fact with the whole county, and I agree with what he says about those divisions. There is sufficient land in those divisions to remedy any congestion there. I will not say, speaking of the county as a whole, that there is sufficient land in the immediate localities to remedy the congestion. There would have to be some form of migration adopted. You put some questions, sir, to Mr. Meehan, which were very pertinent, indeed, with regard to what he thought would be economic holdings in this county. Speaking generally, I believe that a farm of less than twenty acres would not be in this county an economic holding. I leave out the waste lands and flooded lands, which are very extensive.

39500. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would they be rented at?—Rented at from 18*s.* to 20*s.* an Irish acre.

39501. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Before you pass from that question of migration—you have raised a point we raised before as to the sufficiency of the land of the entire county for raising the uneconomic to economic holdings. As regards migration, which you said might become necessary, do you anticipate, assuming there was still congests left for whom you could not find economic holdings, that it is probable if lands in other counties were bought the holders of these other counties would—I won't say welcome—but would tolerate the migration of people from this county into another county?—I do not suggest that at all. I was speaking of the small areas of electoral divisions for the remedying of their own congestion, and I say there is sufficient land in the county to remedy all the congestion in the county, and not to impose the hardships on the people of going into another county, or the hardship that you speak of—of bringing strangers into another district.

39502. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would there be any objection or feeling against migration from one side of the county to another?—I do not think so, because there are thousands of acres. I can support the evidence of both Mr. Kirwan and Mr. Breen, who are constituents of mine. They have given evidence of over 2,000 acres of untenanted land, it is there; why would not the people be as welcome as the bullocks and sheep?

39503. I am asking you the question?—I think they would be welcome.

39504. Inside the county?—Inside the county; and, besides, there are a number of evicted tenants who would be glad to get equivalent holdings in other districts. With regard to the necessity for arterial drainage, I do not think there is a county that suffers more. The necessity for arterial drainage has been very well proven, as my colleague, Mr. Meehan, has said, by reports of Commissions. The condition of things is so deplorable in this county in the case of the Barrow and Erkina and the Goul that it is a special grievance, and I believe there is no such thing as remedying the agricultural condition of the county, bringing it into a normal condition, unless you remedy the arterial drainage. With regard to the scheme Mr. Meehan has mentioned of re-afforestation, of course it is an important scheme, but I think the urgency and necessity of arterial drainage comes before that question. There is another matter: with regard to Sir Algernon Coote's property. I know Sir Algernoon Coote's property very well. Strictly speaking, well, there have not been many evictions or hardships, but it is a very poor property, and Mr. Franks, in his evidence, very discreetly avoided quoting a certain portion of the property that got very large reductions in the rent. The tenants in the Kyle portion went into the court lately and got from 30 to 35 per cent. reduction off the rents. I think Mr. Franks shows very great discretion in not quoting the Kyle estate in this matter. I have driven round portion of my constituency above Borris-in-Ossory and around Ballacolla. It has been described as the best land in Ireland—this untenanted land on the Stubber and Castletown property. I will not go so far as that. I will say it is the best land in the Queen's County, and if the Commissioners had only time to drive around there they would see untenanted land of the very finest character set year after year by the eleven months sufficient to remedy all the congestion and uneconomic holdings in the Queen's County without any necessity for migrating our people into any other districts.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You have given your evidence so very clearly that there is no question to ask at all.

Mr. JAMES STANLEY examined.

39506. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside, sir?—At Garrison, Errill.

39507. Are you here as representing yourself or any Council?—I represent the Roscrea No. 3 District Council.

39508. Are you a farmer?—Yes.

39509. What is the size of your holding?—I hold about 100 acres.

39510. And the rent?—£95.

39511. Do you know what the valuation is?—£129.

39512. It must be good land?—The rent is likely to be reduced when I hear the return of the Commission. I have just heard the evidence given by Mr. Delaney, Mr. Kirwan, and Mr. Guilfoyle. I agree with them in every particular, and agree there is sufficient land within the district to remedy all this congestion—but to come details. Around Errill and on Mr. Stubber's property and Lord Castletown's property there is a great lot of land, and it would be sufficient to remedy the congestion around Errill.

39513. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where is Lord Castletown's property?—Errill and Lisduff. On Mr. Stubber's property there is not so much when whatever evicted tenants who have a claim to get back will be reinstated. I may mention that as a representative of the tenants on the committee have made a bargain with Mr. Stubber, and agreed to a very high purchase because he agreed to reinstate the evicted tenants, and to sell the untenanted land to the Estates Commissioners to be divided amongst the uneconomic holders.

39514. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—And what state is that negotiation in—is that land in the hands of the Estates Commissioners?—Well, it is not signed, but the Estates Commissioners have been on the Estate. If there is anybody brought in beyond the people who are on the property it will break up the bargain, because there are thirty-six holders on the property and none of them exceed £10 valuation. I do not think there would be any living for any outsider.

39515. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On that particular property?—Yes.

39516. Is it not an extensive one?—Well, it is not.

39517. What size of holdings do you think ought not to be broken up—what would be the valuation or rent, of acreage, that should not be reduced?—I cannot understand.

39518. You said you did not wish anybody outside to be taken in?—It is the tenants' wish. They made that bargain with Mr. Stubber, that after the sale of the lands they should be broken up amongst them.

39519. That is what I say. What size farm should those men have?—If a man had ten good acres he should make a living out of it, but some of them have thirty acres and what good is that when the valuation is only £8. I think the untenanted lands to the extent of 200 acres should be taken up and divided amongst them.

39520. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What my colleague wants to put to you is this: he gathers that your view is that holdings of a certain size should be liable to be divided in order to meet the requirements to raise uneconomic holdings to an economic standard. Have you in your mind any limit above which such an estate might be divided; that is to say, suppose a man had an estate of 1,000 acres with uneconomic holdings around him, I gather you hold that that farm might be broken up?—I do not mean that any farm should be broken up. I hold that untenanted land should be divided amongst them to make economic holdings. I know one man who cannot rear a calf on his holding at all. He cannot rear a sheep. He could keep it for a month, but if he kept it for a year he would lose him.

Mr. Wm. Delaney.—I just want to supplement my evidence to this extent, that the county as a whole, in view of its general condition, is a county that ought to be scheduled, and if your Commission had time to go around the county you would see the necessity for it.

Rev. J. M'ATEER examined.

39521. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside, sir?—Allen, County Kildare.

39522. Do you represent a Council?—No. I represent the people. I have been asked to come here in reference to some townlands in my parish of Allen, in the County of Kildare.

39523. Kildare?—Yes; you see there is no sitting in my county of Kildare, so I came here, not knowing whether I would be heard. In the parish which I come from there is the electoral division of Kilmeague North, and in the electoral division there are 115 holdings under £5 valuation; in the electoral division of Feighcullen there are 24; in Rathernan, 44; and in Robertstown, 96. In Kilmeague North there is practically no untenanted land; there are large tracts of bog. In Feighcullen there is a farm of untenanted land of 250 acres; in Rathernan electoral division there are two or three hundred acres of untenanted lands on the landlord's hands. In Robertstown there is no untenanted land. In reference to Kilmeague North there is a difficulty at the present time in the negotiation for sale, and that difficulty is principally in reference to turbary, because of those 115 families there are between 60 and 70 who have not more than

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Rev. J. M'Alteer.

an acre of a holding, and they are depending altogether on the sale of turf. Now the estate is being sold, and the owner, Miss Aylmer, wants to sell one bog, and the Estates Commissioners say they cannot advance money on the bog because it is not security. In case they do not advance it, and the tenants are left as they are, it is thought that she might sell to somebody else, who would put a prohibitive price on the turf banks, and leave the people in such a way that they would not be able to live at all.

39524. Your point is that some means should be taken to prevent sale of the turf than without the whole estate altogether?—Well, they ask for trustees to take up the bog to have advances made to them; the Commissioners will advance the money to buy the bog if they get trustees who will be responsible to them. We cannot get trustees unless the price is very small. In Robertstown there are 96 families who have no other industry except turbary. If some other industry were started it would be a great benefit; otherwise a great number of young people must leave the country. In reference to Feighcullen, those 252 acres are, I understand, being handed over to the Estates Commissioners. I understand a man has got a large portion of it who is from the County Mayo, and our people will not like that, inasmuch as there are in that electoral division 24 very small holdings.

39525. I am afraid, although I can quite appreciate the troubles of the district, it is hardly a matter we can help. You have got your statement and read it, and the reporter, if there is any more of it, can take it down, but we really have no *locus standi* in Kildare. You can hardly call that a congested district, or a very poverty-stricken county?—Not of the county, as a whole, can it be said, but in reference to those townlands it can be said they are as much congested as any other place. Except for those townlands there is no congestion, and therefore the authorities do not take it up.

39526. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is a small bit that is very, very poor?—Yes; very poor.

39527. Have you any experience of any other part of Ireland?—Well, no, because my time has been spent in that place on the Mission.

39528. Would you describe them as being as poor as possible?—As poor as possible.

39529. Having no means of livelihood except turf?—That is so.

39530. Is it not being inspected by the Estates Commissioners?—It is.

Mr. LOUIS CULLETON examined.

Mr. Louis Culleton.

39531. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside in Drummond?—Yes.

39532. You represent the District Council of Mountmellick?—Yes. I entirely agree with our worthy members, Mr. Meehan and Mr. Delaney; I think the conditions of portions of our district are such as would entitle them to be scheduled as congested. The principal question I wish to refer to is the drainage. The bed of the river, in the part where I live, is six feet over the land from sand that is silted down from the Slievebloom Mountains.

39533. Do you mean the river overflows when it is in flood?—You see though it is called the River Barrow and the second river in Ireland, it is no river in this section. It is filled up, and when the flood comes it floods the whole country. There are six or seven miles where there is hardly any river at all—you could step across it. There is plenty of land which is now useless that could be made good by cleaning the river. The sale of land is not going on so well as we would like in that district. We offered the landlords to purchase—all the tenants—and it was a very large price, but we were anxious to get a reduction some way or other, as the tenants are most industrious and still unable to make anything out of their time. They offered a large price to the landlord.

39534. How many years' purchase?—23.

39535. Of second term rents?—Well, 23 was the offer and there are some first and some second term tenants, and I believe the second term tenants would have to give more. The owner offered to give a reduction all round, but I believe there are seven or eight concerned in it, and it could not be sold unless some State body took it up. I understand that under the Congested Districts Act if two-thirds, or a certain amount of the valuation, sign for it, the Congested Districts Board can buy it.

39536. Then you suggest some legislation that would simplify title?—Yes; the landlords are good and kind, but they are very poor. The tenants that live under them have the same character. The tenants are anxious to buy and the landlords are anxious to sell, but owing to the complications they cannot do anything.

39537. The more one studies the law and considers the question the more difficult it seems to be to simplify title?—Yes; and compulsory sale would be necessary in very many cases.

Mr. RODY J. CAMPION examined.

Mr. Rody J. Campion.

39538. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at Donaghmore?—Yes. I was deputed to give evidence by the Abbeyleix Rural District Council, and I also expected the Chairman of the District Council and the Chairman of the Board of Guardians. I brought no statistics with me, but speaking for the locality I represent, and as the County Councillor for the Donaghmore electoral division, my friends who have given evidence before you cover almost all I have to say. In Aghaboe, Kildellig, Rossmore, Kilbreedy, Granstown, Bordwell, Donneycleggan there is a tremendous lot of untenanted land—in the Donaghmore electoral division. There are a good many small farmers in the district also. The sons and daughters of farmers of 30 or 40-acre holdings have to go to America; they prefer to go rather than remain as servants in other little holdings. I was asked by the people of my locality to say that if those grazing ranches were to be divided, those between 25 and 40 years of age would have a claim on part of the holdings.

39539. That is to say, that the holdings should be given, not only to the tenants, but to the tenants' sons who had not holdings previously?—Yes; or even the adjoining tenants.

39540. I must point out to you that that is a plan of increasing, not reducing, congestion?—In such tremendous tracts as we have you could not, I think, increase congestion. In one little tract, Kilcoke, Kilpurcell and Akip, there are but three herds on 800 acres of lands. The small holders have to crop their land, but they do not get an opportunity of cropping in rotation; they have to put the same crops in too often and do not get the same results as if they were able to keep them at six or seven years' distance. In that place also I would suggest that a road should be made through Akip, Kilpurcell and Kilcoke, a tract of 800 acres, and the lands should be divided into economic holdings. There would not be a possibility of dividing those lands except a public road ran through them. I think, also, there was a reference made to the rivers Goul and Erkina, and you, gentlemen, asked a representative from Ballacolla if he had any knowledge of the lands and would they be worth the outlay. Well, I was a member of that committee for improving and draining the Goul and Erkina; of course the young man gave you an explanation, but he did not know the nature of the land. I practically know it from the borders of Tipperary, through Kilkenny and down to Durrow. As late as last Monday I was on the lands adjoining the River Goul; I was there as a valuer. I must say if the river is allowed to fill in as it is going on, those lands will be closed altogether; I am sure that for eight months of the year it is closed as it is now. The upper part of that land would be worth £1 an acre if it was reclaimed. Lord Castletown objects to have this drainage carried out; he is the principal objector. Most of the other landowners are quite pleased, so that the occupiers would be responsible for the outlay.

39541. Why does Lord Castletown object?—He prefers to keep it there for a duck-pond, and he has stated, I believe, on a few occasions, that he only

wished there was more of it flooded. We have no power over him, I believe. We went into very minute details, and we had as our secretary Mr. Houghton, who, I expected, would be here to-day. I cannot say anything in addition to the statements that have been made.

39542. I really do not think the absence of statistics is any drawback to your evidence, because the case is just as good if there is a large tract of land submerged, and if those who know the land are satisfied that the drainage would increase the value of the flooded land, the case for drainage is made out without statistics?—But we have no power over Lord Castletown, and I understand he is buying some estates to enlarge the duck-pond, and he has recently purchased the Pilkington estate at Boston over the heads of the tenants. The districts will be very much damaged if he is allowed to go on. Even further down, where Lord Castletown is sole owner, no one can touch it and you can walk across it with reeds of every description accumulating in it. I have valued some of the lands adjoining those rivers and felt bound to put the nominal rent of 1s. per acre as its annual value, and in this estimate I was practically joined by the landlord's valuer. Some of the lands I have recently inspected in the neighbourhood of Cullohill will be worth no rent if these rivers are not improved, whereas, if the necessary drainage was carried out it should be worth an average of 15s. an acre.

Mr. Delaney.—There are other witnesses who were unable to attend here to-day, Mr. Houghton among the number. Would it be possible to give an opportunity of hearing it at some other sitting?

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Our Secretary will look over our schedules and list of witnesses and will write to you explaining to you if it is possible to hear those witnesses.

Mr. Meehan.—As Chairman of the Queen's County County Council it is right that I should, in the name of the people, express to the Commissioners our appreciation of your visit. We acknowledge the readiness with which the Commission acceded to the request of my colleague, Mr. Delaney, to come to Queen's County, and to investigate the several matters in the scope of the terms of reference. We feel disappointed and sorry that his Lordship, the Bishop of Raphoe, was unable to come to the county. The people would be glad to see him and pay him any compliment in their power. The people appreciate the readiness with which the Commission has come here, and heard evidence, and their evident desire to find a remedy for the evils which are admitted to exist. I would impress upon you that it would be impossible to find a remedy unless the grazing lands and untenanted lands are taken up by some legally constituted authority for distribution. In that work we wish your labour a God-speed, and hope and pray that the result of the deliberations of the Commission will be to formulate a plan which would give to the people of Ireland access to the land so long shut out from them, and open to the people some prospect of prosperity to which they have been so long strangers.

Mr. Delaney.—I endorse Mr. Meehan's remarks, and regret the absence of Lord Dudley, Mr. Conor O'Kelly, and your other colleagues.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—Speaking for my colleagues and myself I may say that we are extremely obliged to Mr. Meehan and Mr. Delaney. I think that I may sincerely say that neither of those gentlemen, nor any of the witnesses whom we have heard, is more anxious than we that the result of our labours should be of assistance to the people of Ireland.

The Commission adjourned.

SEVENTY-NINTH PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

In the Courthouse, Ennistymon, County Clare.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

June 3, 1907.

Mr. Michael Considine.

Mr. MICHAEL CONSIDINE examined.

39542. Mr. KAVANAGH (*in the chair*).—Do you represent the Ennistymon Rural District Council?—Yes.

39543. Have you made a precis of your evidence?—I intend to give evidence about particular parts of the district concerning what is not scheduled as congested, and which require to be dealt with as congested districts, what lands will be available for the relief of these districts, and what changes are required in law to deal with that question.

39544. Will that be entirely in the rural district of Ennistymon?—Yes, and I wish to speak on what would generally improve the condition of the people inhabiting the congested areas; also as to the electoral divisions of the rural district, the number of holdings under £4 valuation, and the number over £4 and not exceeding £10, which are considered uneconomic in several districts of the union. In Annagh we have 27 holdings under £4, and 132 holdings over £4 and not exceeding £10. In Ballyvaskin there are 43 under £4, and 88 over £4 and under £10.

39545. Mr. O'KELLY.—Where did you get these figures?—From the clerk of the union.

39546. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There is apparently a difference between the figures you have got and the figures we have?—Perhaps I would be able to account for it in this way, that more than one person might have two of these holdings.

39547. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There is a difference if you calculated by the number of holdings or by the number of holders?—I am speaking of holdings.

39548. Mr. O'KELLY.—The lists are called holdings. Our figures really relate to holdings, and one man may have two holdings?—Quite so. I am almost positive my figures are right. In Clonnanaha there are 50 holdings under £4, and 81 over £4 and under £10. Fermoyle, 22 under £4 and 40 over £4 and under £10. Millown, 128 under £4 and 119 over £4 and under £10. Moy, 123 under £4, and 126 over £4 and under £10. Ballysteen, 173 under £4 and 108 over £4 and under £10. Cloghaun, 60 under £4, and 58 over £4 and under £10. Killespuglinane, 59 under £4, and 53 over £4 and under £10. Killilagh, 20 under £4, and 13 over £4 and under £10. Kilshanny, 20 under £4 and 13 over £4 and under £10. Liscannor, 67 under £4, and 47 over £4 and under £10. Lurrige, 13 under £4, and 27 over £4 and under £10. Smithstown, 29 under £4, and 29 over £4 and under £10. Ballyea, 57 under £4, and 80 over £4 and under £10. Ballagh, 47 under £4, and 71 over £4 and under £10. Closnay, 31 under £4, and 50 over £4 and under £10. Ennistymon, 185 under £4, and 111 over £4 and under £10. Kilfenora, 56 under £4, and 52 over £4 and under £10. Maugherarugh, 30 under £4, and 60 over £4 and under £10.

39549. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Can you state the total number of holdings between £4 and £10?—There are some particular divisions in the union to which I want to draw your attention, and that is where lands are available for relieving these congested areas.

39550. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you added up the numbers under £4?—Yes. There are 1,289 under £4 valuation, and 1,416 over £4, and under £10.

39551. Mr. O'KELLY.—Sixty per cent. of the holdings are under £10. If you regard the holdings under £10 as uneconomic, 60 per cent. are congested?—Exactly, sir. I will draw your attention to districts where this congestion could be relieved conveniently. In Lurraga we have 1,535 acres of land in farms of land whose extent is over 100 acres, and in Killilagh farms to the extent of 2,151 acres in farms whose extent exceeds 100 acres. These, I may mention, are some of the best lands of Clare. The population of Killilagh is 1,074, and there are 125 uneconomic holdings under £4 valuation. In Kilfenora there are 1,507 acres, and in Ennistymon 1,062 acres.

39552. Mr. O'KELLY.—How do you get these figures?—These are in farms whose extent is over 100 acres.

39553. Give us the names of those who occupy them?—I could give the names of the occupiers in Killilagh.

39554. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How are these lands held?—The majority of them are held under the eleven months' system. A good deal of them are in the hands of the landlord, Mr. MacNamara, that is, the lands of Killilagh. A good deal more of them are held under the eleven months' system.

39555. Are they all in grass?—All in grass. I have the names of those that have them in Killilagh if you want to know, sir.

39556. All these lands you are talking of are in the landlord's hands, and let on the eleven months' system?—The majority of them are.

39557. These holdings under £4 valuation, of which you have given us a list, are they all of the farming class?—They are.

39558. Because going through the country one sees so very few houses of small size. They are large farms as a rule?—In this particular district I speak of you have about five herdsmen—that is, in Killilagh, where these 2,151 acres are—there are about five herdsmen in all that district of land. There are no other houses. These houses under £4 valuation, I speak of, are on the mountain side; they are not on the good land at all.

39559. Do they get any labour?—There are local quarries in this district that have been working for some time, and they assist them considerably. The people are also helped by their children from America.

39560. Then they do not depend entirely upon the land they cultivate?—They had to until these local quarries started. Unfortunately for the district they are not going on very well at the present time. They also sent their children to America.

39561. Is there much employment as farm labourers about here?—No, sir, there is very little tillage. There is another little matter I wish to refer to, and that is as to the Bay of Ballaghaline. There are thirty families that live there merely on the fishing. Those poor people have no other means whatsoever. There is nothing to assist them. There is no quay, no slip, no harbour—nothing in the world, and they are going out there trying to make this miserable existence at the risk of their lives. I have known them to wait for half an hour before

launching their little boats out between the rocks, lest a wave might dash against the boat and break it. The District Council, seeing there was urgent need to have a boat-slip erected nine years ago or so petitioned the Agricultural Department to do something for them. The Rural Council saw that the improvement was so urgently needed that they promised to contribute £50, and levy it off the rural district, although they considered themselves heavily taxed at the time, in order to induce the Agricultural Department to contribute a portion. The Department at the time said they would, but when the Local Government Board found that the Rural Council had contributed £50 they stepped in and said the Council had no power to contribute towards the building of a slip or harbour, but they said if the County Council contributed £150 they would then see their way towards a grant of £1,200 towards erecting a slip or pier there. It took some time, as the County Councillors lived at a distance, to induce or lead them to believe in the urgency for this building, but ultimately they succeeded in granting £150. When the money was granted by the County Council the Local Government Board again stepped in and refused to sanction it unless they granted £300, and said if they would do so they would contribute £1,500.

39562. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That requires explanation surely?—Notwithstanding all that, the County Council did grant the £300, with the result that when the money was granted, and the Board asked to proceed with the work, the Local Government Board then stepped in and said the County Council had no authority to grant the money, and that they could not go on with it.

39563. That is a very serious statement to make against a public Department. Do you mean to say the Local Government Board refused it because it was not sufficient, or because it was too small and that it was increased, and then they refused to sanction it. Do you say that?—I do.

39564. Can you imagine a public Department acting in that way?—These are facts. I happen to be very interested in the matter myself, because I live in the locality. I am prepared to stand by it.

39565. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How long ago was that?—It was first started about ten years ago.

39566. Mr. O'KELLY.—How long is it since what you have referred to occurred?—Within the last twelve months.

39567. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Has the matter been finally refused now?—No, sir; our local members brought the matter before the House of Commons, and Mr. Birrell promised to have a Bill run through Parliament legalising the matter, so as to entitle the County Council to give this contribution, in order to have the work proceeded with.

39568. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It seems to me that what is most needed is to have the Local Government Board set right?—They say that an Act of Parliament is necessary to empower the local authority to contribute the amount required.

39569. If it applied only to this particular case it would be a private Bill, but if they want to remove any doubt that exists it would require a public Bill?—I am afraid it existed in more cases than this.

39570. Are you yet able to say that this much-needed grant will be made?—We have been led to believe it will, because when Mr. Halpin and Mr. Redmond brought the matter before Parliament they were promised that a Bill would be passed in order to enable them to legalise such a grant, and have the work proceeded with, because it was admitted that the work was urgently needed.

39571. Here the County Council was the body that was willing?—Willing all the time, and before them the District Council. It has been going on for perhaps eight or nine years.

39572. Are you acquainted with the nature of the fishing there?—I am.

39573. You have seen them going to sea?—Yes.

39574. And they have no artificial landing place there?—No.

39575. What do they land upon?—It is upon the beach between two rocks. They have to watch their opportunity outside, within five or six yards of this spot—often remaining there a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes—and then shoot in.

39576. And it opens directly upon the west?—Exactly, sir; the most exposed point of the compass. Nobody except themselves, who know the place, would venture there.

39577. It is canoes they use?—Yes; when they land they have to carry them on their backs 500 yards up through the rocks.

39578. Do they get mackerel?—It is one of the best fishing stations we have on the coast here for mackerel. We had three or four agents for curing mackerel the last year or two. We had five agents before that.

39579. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would this harbour allow larger boats to come in than canoes?—It is to be hoped it will.

39580. And you think the fishing would then develop—would they get larger boats?—The men hope to get larger boats, but at present their sole object is to try and get out in their canoes, because when the men in Aran can go and fish the men here have to stand there practically idle.

39581. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where do the Arran people land their fish?—The Congested Districts Board have a boat outside waiting to take the fish.

39582. Where do they take them?—I could not tell you.

39583. Suppose a proper pier were at Ballaghaline, would not the Aran islanders also use it?—They have to use it, as it is for their canoes coming to fairs and markets.

39584. Would they not land their fish here, because it would be shorter to take it from the mainland than the island?—It strikes me they would very likely give the fish to the Congested Districts boat outside their island.

39585. If the Aran islanders were catching fish with the object of sending it to market they would come to this market instead of landing it there in the island?—By all means; because during the summer time Lisdoonvarna is a very favourite health resort, and they have to send to Dublin and other places for fish, and if they had the proper landing facilities they would undoubtedly come here to land their fish and go to Lisdoonvarna to sell them. But they are handicapped in that way, and they must give the fish to any agent who will take them.

39586. We understand mackerel is not a local market?—No, sir.

39587. I suppose the people here do not care for mackerel?—Oh, yes.

39588. They would be getting more valuable fish than mackerel?—Yes, larger fish, such as cod and ling. They send them to Galway.

39589. Fresh or cured?—Fresh.

39590. Iced?—Yes. They have refrigerators on this boat I refer to. They have also a steamer that carries the mails to Galway three times a week. Here in Ballaghaline they have no facilities. They have to sell the fish locally or cure them.

39591. Do they distribute them to the people?—They do, and they go to Lisdoonvarna and Ennistymon and round that way to sell them.

39592. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Your next point?—That would be the drift of my evidence, excepting these large farms in the district that would be available for distribution in the Killilagh electoral divisions.

39593. Do you suggest there is any portion of Ennistymon Rural District that ought to be scheduled as congested?—I should say Killilagh, at all events. That is my point. And so should Cloonanaha; and there is Ballysteen, where there is a number of holdings under £4.

39594. Mr. O'KELLY.—What is the average-sized holdings in Cloonanaha?—There are fifty holdings under £4.

39595. The average size I mean?—I could not tell you.

39596. They must be very small?—I am sure they are, and they are, besides, mountainous.

39597. I see there are 2,000 acres of untenanted land in Fermoyle belonging to Colonel Tottenham. Is that grazing land?—Grass land.

39598. How is that land let?—I think Colonel Tottenham grazes the greater portion of that himself.

39599. Does he graze the 2,000 acres?—I am almost sure that he does. I know he grazes land outside of it altogether.

39600. Can you say as a certainty?—I will not say as a certainty.

39601. If Fermoyle were scheduled to-morrow as a

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congested district, how would you proceed to make the holdings economic?—This very land you speak of in the hands of Colonel Tottenham and a number of others. I think the Estates Commissioners should have compulsory powers to purchase them, and have them divided.

39602. What would be the prospect of acquiring a portion of these 2,000 acres from Colonel Tottenham?—I could not say. I am afraid he would not be inclined to part with them.

39603. Do you think that would be the frame of mind of all the landlords in the various districts in Ennistymon?—We have had very few sales in this union.

39604. Do you think the reluctance of Colonel Tottenham to sell would be shared by his brother landlords of Ennistymon?—I am very much afraid so.

39605. And if we were confined to the voluntary system alone, there would be no immediate prospect, if the holdings were scheduled as congested, of having them made economic?—Very little.

39606. What is your conclusion?—That the Estates Commissioners should have compulsory powers.

39607. It is a matter of indifference to you how or by whom these powers should be exercised?—Somebody.

39608. As far as you are concerned, it would be immaterial who did the work so long as the work was done?—Exactly.

39609. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I understand there are three electoral divisions you consider ought to be scheduled as congested?—Yes, sir.

39610. Give me the three?—Killilagh. Moy is a very congested district. There are 123 holdings there under £4, and 126 over £4 and under £10; and, to my mind, that district ought to be listed under the Congested Districts Board. Also Clonnanaha and Fermoyle. In the latter place there does not seem to be many holdings under £4, yet there are a lot of these lands available. Ballysteen is another very congested district. I see there are 173 holdings under £4 and 108 under £10.

39611. Is there sufficient land in the vicinity to relieve that?—In Ballysteen there is not a farm of land whose extent is over 100 acres.

39612. In the rural district is there sufficient land?—Yes; we have a good deal of land within the rural district. Here is the average of farms of 100 acres and more in each electoral division. In Armagh, 772 acres; Ballyvaskin, 776; Clonnanaha, 773; Fermoyle, 2,909; Miltown, 381; Moy, none; Ballysteen, none; Cloughaun, 431; Killespuglinans, 221; Killilagh, 2,151; Kilshanny, 257; Liscannor, 130; Lurrage, 1,535; Smithstown, 240; Bullyea, 1,116; Bullagh, 127; Clonney, 801; Ennistymon, 1,062; Kilfenora, 1,507; Maugherarugh, 854.

39613. In any case, you have considered you have plenty of land available in the rural district to relieve congestion in that rural district?—It would considerably reduce it, in any case.

39614. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Could you enlarge an uneconomic holding without changing the holding? Suppose a holding of three or four acres, could you, within a reasonable distance, give him an attached portion, so that he would not be obliged to leave his holding?—So far as Killilagh is concerned we could. But some people would consider, if one person left his holding and consented to it being divided up amongst the others who remain, he might migrate to other lands, and have an economic holding provided for him.

39615. That case would arise. Is it a practicable thing?—I know the people would be satisfied with it in that district.

39616. It would involve the building of a new house? Yes.

39617. If they left their holdings they would get the tenant-right they were leaving?—That is another matter. I have been putting that question to people, and they tell me that, provided they got a superior holding, with a residence built thereon, they would not be inclined to ask for the tenant-right of the holding they were on.

39618. If they got a new house erected?—Exactly.

39619. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They would be exchanging the holding they were leaving for the holding they were going into?—Yes, sir. I have put that question to a number of people in the district, and that is the answer I invariably got from them.

39620. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Perhaps the new house might be equal to the value of the tenant-right?—I am sure it would not, because in a great many cases the houses are very poor.

39621. And the tenant-right is very high?—Yes.

39622. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do the Department of Agriculture operate in this part of the world?—Very little, sir. We get instruction from the lecturer going around.

39623. Have you any demonstration plots?—No demonstration plots.

39624. Do you think instruction without demonstration plots is a useful form of expenditure?—I would rather think not, because I see no benefit derived from it.

39625. What is it that inclines you to that view? Have you heard these itinerant instructors?—Yes, sir.

39626. And your view is that without demonstration plots the work avails but little?—Very little.

39627. What else are the Department doing?—Nothing in this district.

39628. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Of course where there is very little tillage experimental plots would be of very little interest to the people?—Very little, except where the small holdings are. In the grass country there are very few houses at all. Where the poor people who have to till are living is on the mountain side in small uneconomic holdings.

39629. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would they not be more benefited by getting the good land to settle on?—Undoubtedly they would.

39630. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have the people lost the habit of tillage in the County Clare?—They have.

39631. And that being so, if this tillage is to be encouraged, demonstration plots are essential. Are you aware that in the County Meath the small farmers know extremely little about tillage?—I have heard that fact.

39632. And that statement would not apply in its entirety to the County Clare?—No, sir; they know a good deal about it here, but unfortunately when the young people grow up they have to emigrate; they cannot stay in the county, and the result is there are no hands to till the land.

39633. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was that the reason that all the best land in Ireland went into grass—was it not in grass long ago?—Oh, yes.

39634. Are they not following the example of what is called "their betters" by letting their land out in grass?—I would not be inclined to think that. They found tillage would not pay them so well, particularly when they had not the help. There is no use in a man who has a bad farm of land following the example of "his betters" in letting it out to grass, because it will not fatten anything for him—it will not fatten as well as cattle put on good land.

39635. You said you only see tillage in Clare on the worst land?—In our district, because the farms are too big and the poor men cannot afford to get that land.

39636. Mr. O'KELLY.—You would rather say the cause is a historical one?—I should think so.

Mr. HENRY V. MACNAMARA examined.

Mr. Henry V. MacNamara.

39637. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You reside at Ennistymon?—Yes. I am a volunteer witness, and I thought as I am a landlord residing here that I might be able to give some information as to the state of the district. I have resided here for the last twenty-five years on an average for about nine months in the year. My estate comprises about 12,000 acres in the Ennistymon Rural District and the Ballyvaughan Rural District. I have about 500 tenants of all sorts, occupying large grazing farms, small farms, mixed farms, what we call winterage farms, town parks, conacre holdings, and I am owner of practically the whole of the town of Ennistymon. I have been a member of the Board of Guardians for twenty-two years, I think—sixteen years as an *ex-officio* and twice I have been elected a guardian. For the last seven years I have been my own agent, and keep an estate clerk.

39638. Perhaps you would read your statement and we will ask some questions?—My estate comprises

bout 12,000 acres in the baronies of Corcemroe and urren. The estate is typical of different classes of nd and holdings, including some of the finest graz- g lands in Ireland, medium sized mixed farms, con- re holdings, small farms, rocky winterage farms in- apable of being tilled, small mountainy holdings, rms in rundale, townparks, and house property in nnistymon. There are about 500 tenants on the es- te and about 550 different lettings. I employ my wn tenants in the administration of the estate—such s rentwarners, gamekeepers, and such like. One of em is not a tenant of mine, but the wages of ten of em came to about £90 a year. I calculate that the st of management of my estate is about 3½ per cent. n the tenanted lands.

39639. What do you call rocky winterage farms?—winterage farm is a name that is used in the ounty Clare chiefly. It is a craggy farm of lime- tone formation. The cattle are put on it on the 1st of ovember and taken off on the 1st of May, and you re able to carry your cattle on those farms without iving them hay, except when the ground is covered ith snow. That is really what we call a winterage arm, and it is a good name for it, because it is used uring the winter. I am happy to say my tenants nd myself are on the very best of terms. We never ad any trouble, and I should like to give evidence of he honesty of the people of this district. They are, s far as my experience goes, extremely honest as enants. Sometimes I have accommodated them with ills, and, with one or two rare exceptions, they have et their obligations. They are honest and honour- ble. I should like to say something about the stone uarries. Some of them are on my estate, and I get bout £150 a year in rents from them. They are situated in the electoral division of Killilagh and the lectoral division of Ballisteen, but the most valuable nes are at Doonagore. If you look at the map and un your eye along to the northward of Hag's Head ou will see Doonagore marked. That is where the principal quarries are.

39640. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What is the nature of the tone?—It is a beautiful stone, the same as the Done- gal stone on Lord Conyngham's estate.

39641. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it granite?—No, white andstone. Why they tell me it is so valuable is that it is a beautiful white colour.

39642. Is it hard or soft?—Very hard.

39643. Fitted for building houses?—Yes, some of it has been used in the new War Office in Whitehall, so I have been told. The wages for the quarry amounted to £12,000 or £13,000 a year. There is another quarry between Doonagore and Hag's Head, the quarry of Caherbearnagh. The wages there came to about £1,000 a year, and then there are smaller quarries going again towards Hag's Head which would pay about £1,000 or £1,500 a year in wages.

39644. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who lets these quarries?—They are not all on my estate.

39645. You let your own?—I let them. The Doona- gore quarry and the Caherlearnagh quarry are worked by English companies. The smaller quarries I let to a number of my small farmers. They are let at so much a perch. I get as much as £5 a perch for some of these quarries for eleven months. They quarry them and ship the stone from Liscannor Harbour. It is a great pity Liscannor Harbour is not better.

39646. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What does it require?—I could not tell you, but strangers coming to Liscannor seem to make the last state of the harbour worse than the first. They tell me the great trouble is the silt.

39647. Does that not show lack of diligence on the part of the harbour authorities—who is the harbour authority?—The County Council is the harbour au- thority. I may say the small farmers by carting this stone and their sons by working in the quarries derive the chief benefit, and I am afraid the publicans of the district too, to a certain extent.

39648. Mr. KAVANAGH.—When you say there is £12,000 a year brought in, is that all spent in local labour?—That is practically spent in local labour. Of course it may include the wages of clerks and foreman brought there to superintend the work, but that is money which is also spent in the district, for the officials live there, so that really it comes back to the district.

39649. There is no expert labour imported from Eng- land?—There is a certain amount. When it was first started they got some expert labour to teach them how to dress the stone, and then the people took it up. It requires a certain amount of skill to dress the stone.

39650. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have the local men skill now?—Yes. I think they earn from 20*s.* to 35*s.* a week. It is 8*d.* an hour. Most of them are the sons of small farmers or small farmers themselves. The small farmers also earn a good deal by carting the stone. Then there is the usual sea fishing industry carried on along the coast, of which you heard from Mr. Considine.

39651. You have heard the statement made by Mr. Considine about the conduct of the Local Government Board as to this urgently-needed boat slip at Ballagh- aline. Can you from your own knowledge confirm it?—I do not know anything about it. I only know that the matter about a boat-slip has been simmer- ing there for a long time, but really with the ex- ception of giving a certain amount of employment in the district, I must honestly say a boat-slip would create no very great wealth.

39652. It would enable the people to carry on their fishing better?—I don't know. If I were going to bring in a canoe, I would sooner run it on a beach than bump it down on a pier. I do not mean that the expenditure would do no good, but if there was £20,000 or £30,000 spent on a nice little harbour I think it would be of some use. I complain of the manner in which the Board of Works have spent money on a number of small harbours and boat-slips. If they had only taken one county every year and made one good job, concentrating the money on that particular county, and made one really good harbour or two, there would have been a benefit, instead of wasting and frittering away the money on the small harbours you may have observed all round the coast—wretched, miserable failures they are. If all the money that has been spent round the coast of Clare had been concentrated at Liscannor, it would really have been a tremendous benefit to this district. It would have created quite a trade.

39653. And benefited the fisheries also?—Of course, the one includes the other. Then, there is kelp burn- ing and saving seaweed for manure; some of which is carted as far as Gort, about twenty-six miles distant, and sold there. That is done by particularly indus- trious people, some of them tenants of my own.

39654. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There is not the same de- mand now for kelp as there used to be?—I believe not. Even the starting of the golf links at Lahinch has been a sort of revenue to the district, boys and men earning 1*s.* to 3*s.* a day as caddies. I should say, comparatively speaking, this is a prosperous district. I do not say we are rolling in wealth, but this town has improved during the last twenty years. There are very good fairs and markets here in Ennistymon.

39655. Mr. O'KELLY.—Has the population diminished in this part of the world?—Yes, I should think it has. We have suffered the same way as other places. Over the whole of Ireland the population has diminished one and a quarter millions during the same period.

39656. It is rather an economic anomaly to find an increase of prosperity concurrent with a diminution of population?—I was referring to the town of Ennis- tymon.

39657. Isn't there an economic anomaly there still?—When I say town of Ennistymon I mean the actual town itself, the general appearance of the town, and the houses being built. It may be a paradox cer- tainly.

39658. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I suppose there was no separate count of the population of the town?—I do not think the population of the town has increased.

39659. It is probably not diminished?—No; about a standstill. The curious thing is that the decline in the population synchronises with the Land Acts.

39660. Mr. O'KELLY.—And the diminution might have been more if the Land Acts had not been intro- duced?—I do not think that that is a correct inference.

39661. Supposing you had no Land Acts, possibly your population might have been lower still?—It might, but when you find the two things synchronising together you are rather apt to draw a deduction With regard to tillage. I think an extension of tillage would be of the greatest benefit to the country if it could be done, but I am perfectly certain there is no use introducing tillage as long as Ireland is groaning under the wretched fiscal policy of England. It is the fiscal system that has killed tillage in Ireland.

39662. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Has it done the same in England and Scotland?—I could not say.

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39663. Like causes produce like results?—Provided the conditions are the same.

39664. Ireland is under the same fiscal system as England and Scotland?—I believe so.

39665. And in Scotland tillage is increasing?—And in England it is decreasing.

39666. Is it not a fact that the greatest emigration from Ireland was between 1849 and 1881?—I should say so; but that was after the big famine. Ireland was in a state then that certain people are now trying to put it back into.

39667. By emigration?—No, by the creation of small uneconomic holdings. You will get back to that state in time if you go on dividing up the land.

39668. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it your theory, the less people the better?—Certainly not.

39669. Then if you lament the decrease by emigration, surely the cure for that is to give the people the means of living?—Quite so, but I do not see that you should always confine it to farming.

39670. You know Ireland is pre-eminently an agricultural country?—Pasturage chiefly, and dairying.

39671. Of course that is a cheaper and lazier method of occupying the land. I don't want to say that offensively?—I quite understand; we do not pretend to be very virtuous.

39672. The highest use land could be put to is occupying it for agricultural purposes. Surely the more the land is used for that purpose the better it would be and the more people would be required to do it?—Quite so, but I think you should use the land suitably. Some of these lands at Killilagh are fattening lands, some of the finest grazing lands in Ireland, and I do not think it is a right thing to go and break up old pastures and leas that will fatten. I had a case brought before a special jury of the city of Dublin, and the question was tried whether, from the nature of the holding, what is was suitable for. They had to try the suitability of the holding, and one of my witnesses said no man outside a lunatic asylum would go and till that land.

39673. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why did he say that—was it because of the quality of the land?—The quality of the land. It was only suitable for fattening purposes.

39674. Have you ever heard it suggested that land suitable for fattening purposes ought to be broken up, that there ought to be indiscriminate breaking up of fattening land?—I have heard a lot of things suggested at different times, but I cannot give you a special instance.

39675. Can you lay your finger on anyone who, understanding the land question in this country, has said there should be indiscriminate breaking up of grass lands?—I do not think I could without thinking over the matter; I could not tell you straight away.

39676. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I think it is generally the second class of land—store cattle land—which has been suggested for breaking up, not the fattening land?—Yes. In Killilagh nearly all that is fattening land. Of course, it varies in quality. To show that I have no great objection to breaking up farms—I have farms still in my hands there—one of 100 acres. I let portion to a herdsman, another portion to a fisherman, another portion to a small farmer, and retain another portion in my own hands. I had another farm of 100 acres which I divided, and I had another farm of 80 acres, which I divided into two parts. All these are yearly lettings, except one for eleven months.

39677. Is that land producing as much as it did before?—I do not know, but it was a great benefit to the people. They are not tilling it; they are grazing it, fishermen and all. I wish the Government would try experimental farming in each county, pay the fair rents and rates of the district and publish half-yearly a balance sheet. I should follow that experiment with great interest.

39678. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you give them land?—Yes, if they paid me the fair rent.

39679. Should not those who have got the land be expected to do that?—I think they should practice what they preach, at least to a certain extent.

39680. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It would not be an experiment if there was not a rent or an instalment?—Quite so.

39681. That would be more for the Agricultural Department to carry on an experiment of that kind?—Or perhaps the Congested Districts Board. I do not believe very much in the Agricultural Department We do not see very much of them down here.

39682. You are essentially a grazing county here, and I do not quite see why they should carry on experimental plots in a country in which there is very little tillage going on?—It really is a dairying and grazing land around here.

39683. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And there is not much to be learned in the way of dairying and grazing?—There is always something to learn, but I think the people are very good judges of stock.

39684. You think the Department could not teach you much in judging the quality of stock?—No, I do not think they could.

39685. You see the importance of the question the Chairman has put, that while it is very good to criticise the Agricultural Department, yet, seeing there is so little tillage, there would be very little use in teaching people who do not practise it?—Yes, but don't they lay it down that a mixed farm is a good thing, that they should till, and that they should feed the cattle in the winter on turnips and mangolds and that sort of thing.

39686. I take it that your tendency is rather against that form of agriculture?—Honestly, I do not think it would succeed, because as I told you, the people have got out of the way of tillage, as I heard a tenant of my own say to me the other day. This tenant was suffering from the cattle dying on the farm, and I was sympathising with him. "Why don't you break it up?" I said. He said, "There are not the men in the country to break up the bawn," that is, the land in lea. Before the famine, all the country round here was tilled. The hills about Ennistymon were tilled. I tilled some of them myself, but it is all spade work, as the hills about here are so very steep. The land could not be conveniently ploughed. I do not know whether you are interested in forestry. I believe forestry would be very beneficial to the country and afford shelter to the land that is wind-swept by the Atlantic gales.

39687. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would it not be difficult to make trees grow on it?—It would, but it could be done. I should be very glad to show you a few little plots I planted here.

39688. How old are they?—One is seventeen years old. It is about an acre and a half I planted in rather an exposed place, because I wanted it as an experiment. I have planted three other plots, on an average about a quarter of an acre in extent. Any planting that has been done is rather in an exposed district.

39689. Is it very satisfactory?—It is slow, but it is very satisfactory for shelter and little game covers.

39690. Is it wind-blown?—On the exposed side, but you should always put a screen and plant inside that. I do not know whether it was the Congested Districts Board planted the trees at Carna.

39691. Mr. O'KELLY.—That has been a failure?—I am not surprised, because they planted it on the side of a hill facing the ocean, without any shelter being put up there.

39692. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What sort of soil have you planted in?—It is rather good loamy soil.

39693. Low-lying?—Rather low-lying, but not much sheltered.

39694. What wood is it?—I planted mixed wood. The tree I found best to nurse is the alder.

39695. It wants moisture?—We have a good deal of moisture. The land we have gets very dry, and of course in this place there are very wet corners. I used it as nurses for the others. I wish the Government would take it up, because I think it would be a very great benefit to the district. My idea would be that the Government should take up the matter and plant trees along all the public roads.

39696. It is all very good to say the Government should do that, but upon what conditions?—Rent the land for a number of years, and paying the occupiers some bonus for maintaining the trees in a proper condition. When the timber was saleable the Government should pay to the person off whose land the timber was sold some percentage of the price. I would not be in favour of establishing a Board of Forestry, as there are too many Boards in Ireland already. The duties should be taken up by some of the existing Departments.

39697. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would that be a paying matter for the State?—In the long run, I think it

would. But, like the piers and harbours, I should not like them to rush at it all over the country. My idea would be to take one county at a time.

39698. Your plan would be to take land indiscriminately alongside the road?—Yes, because no one could then complain that his land was taken invidiously. I would treat everybody alike.

39699. Do you think it would benefit the roads, having trees growing on the roads?—I think it would cut both ways. It would be delightful for the roads to have shelter for motoring and cycling; but on the other hand, you would keep them wet much longer.

39700. On the whole, you are in favour of reafforestation?—Yes, with these suggestions. I would not buy out the land, but rent it at a small rent, and if you treated everybody the same way as to the land, there would not be much complaint.

39701. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you ever seen the system of forestry in Germany, where it is on an extensive scale?—I have heard a little about it, but I could not speak with authority on it, and as to what I have learned from my own experience and not from books.

39702. I am dealing not so much with the question of planting trees as with the question of property and administration arising out of forestry on a large scale, and the fact that the common land is administered by the local bodies?—I think it would be a pity to go in for it on a large scale, but this planting along by the roads would be beautifying the country. Of course that is the least consideration, but it would get the people into the way of seeing trees and seeing them grow, and not to have the rooted objection to them that exists at present. One thing I would like to refer to is Colonel Tottenham's place at Clunanaha. Mr. Considine said that there were 2,000 acres in Col. Tottenham's hands. I know the land pretty well. It is all grouse land. I have shot grouse on it.

39703. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would not think it would be available for the enlargement of holdings?—Most of it would not be suitable for that purpose It has been greatly improved by Colonel Tottenham, who put up walls, and sod and wire fences. He has built eight or nine cattle houses in the district, and artificially manured some of this mountain, and tried to have rough meadowing, and to feed the cattle in the winter time up in the houses on the hillside. They are fed in these houses, and the manure is then put on the land, so really he has been a public benefactor to the district. He spends a great deal of money, and is a particularly kind and charitable man.

39704. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did not he get a great deal of money?—No.

39705. Did not he get the rent?—I think he only has two tenants.

39706. It is in his own hands?—Quite so. I shot grouse on this land, and it is a mountain—one of the highest in the County Clare; some 1,400 feet. I don't mean that a great deal of it could not be used for con-acre. The con-acre is certainly valuable. Reclaimed bog is, as you know, most valuable land. One of you, gentlemen, said he did not know how it was the worst land in Ireland that was tilled. The reclaimed bog is not the worst land. It is very good land for tillage purposes. It is easily worked and grows very good root crops. I remember a Scotchman coming here with me one time passing one of these con-acre plots 400 feet above the sea-level near the Cliffs of Moher. He said: "These are magnificent mangels; let us get down to look at them." We stopped the car and proceeded to examine them. He sat down and cried, and said: "I have been farming in Scotland for the last fifteen years on the most scientific principles, and could never grow mangels like that." I say there is an instance of the fertility of this class of land. With regard to the holdings in Killilagh, I do not think there is much congestion in the district at all, because I have about twenty-five holdings up there, of a half-acre, let to fishermen for potato plots. These fishermen who want this pay me, or are supposed to pay me, at the rate of £4 an acre. That is remarkably fine sandy land.

39707. Mr. O'KELLY.—You won't deny that there is substantial congestion in the County Clare?—Taking the whole county, I should say that it was not a congested county. Take the Ennistymon rural district. The population is some 18,064. It extends from Miltownmalbay to Lisdoonvarna, and from Fisher-street away back to five miles from Ennis, or nine miles south-east of Ennistymon. If you have only 18,000 people living on that extent of country, I don't see how it can be said to be congested.

39708. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you agree that there might be a lot of congestion in it?—You might be congested in a smoke-room.

39709. We are not talking of towns. You might have congestion in separate small areas, and quite near them large grazing ranches?—I suppose you might, but you could not be seeking and choosing here and there. I don't think that Killilagh could be called a congested district at all. A great deal of Killilagh is on my estate. I have a number of tenants there.

39710. Mr. O'KELLY.—There are 144 holdings altogether in the electoral division of Killilagh; 120 of these are under £10 valuation, and 57 of them are under £4?—Yes; but take out these 25 mock tenants straightaway. They are included in the return.

39711. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Even if they were included, there would be thirty-two left?—I suppose it is £4 valuation. That is a farm of two or three cows with an acre of tillage. They ought to be able to live comfortably on that.

39712. On an acre of tillage and two or three cows?—Yes, as a farmer. And he may have more than one holding. That does not give you the whole thing.

39713. Would your test of an uneconomic holding be acreage and not valuation?—I don't recognise such a thing as an uneconomic holding. That is, in the technical sense. I suppose that you employ it in the sense that people are not able to live out of it.

39714. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you any theory of your own as to what an economic rent is?—I should say that an economic rent was the amount of rent that the land was able to produce after paying the worker of it a certain percentage and after paying for certain expenditure on the farm.

39715. A definition with which nobody could quarrel. Do you think that on a holding such as you have described an economic rent is possible?

39716. That is to say, a man with one acre of tillage to two or three acres of grass would be able to pay the landlord his rent out of the proceeds of his farm entirely independent of any other outside work?—Certainly; I should say so.

39717. Then there is no congestion at all in this part of Clare?—I do not mean to suggest that there are no such places here and there. Perhaps you might here and there find a small, minute area.

39718. I want to know, if we are to seek for congestion, where we are to discover it according to your test. What is your test of congestion—what kind of farm is it that is uneconomic in your view?—Well, I should say where you had a great number of people. I would not put it on the holding in any way. I think you ought to take a broader view of it. I think it depends on the family to a great extent—on the population.

39719. That is why we have the test of the rate of valuation?—I should think you could work it out with a better definition of taking the population.

39720. Well, take that?—I have not gone into the question. I think your definition, I mean the general definition of congestion, is where the valuation of the district bears a certain ratio to the population—is not that so?

39729. Yes?—Well, I have never looked for a test of what is to be considered a congested district, because I never went into the question.

39722. The present definition is where the valuation per head is under 30s., with the further condition that a fifth of the population reside in the district. That is the old definition, but is that a good definition?—I have not had occasion to study the question very much.

39723. It is on account of that second condition that you say you have not very much of it?—There is none of it as defined by the Congested Districts Board, I take it.

39724. But you have not considered whether that definition might cover congestion?—Well, I presume it did.

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39725. Or whether it was a mere experiment with what the Board worked?—I thought that they had very minutely gone into it and considered it in all its bearings.

39726. In fact, one of the terms of reference to the Commission is to deal with that very subject, to inquire into the accuracy or otherwise of this definition?—Yes.

39727. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there any other point?—I should not care to see the Congested Districts Board extended in this country.

39728. Mr. O'KELLY.—Why?—Because I do not approve of too much spoon-feeding for people. I think it is enervating.

39729. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I thought you were rather complaining that the Agricultural Board did not give enough of that?—In this Nationalist paper I see them writing every day like this, that while other counties have been pampered and petted for years with congested areas, Clare has been wholly neglected. Well, I think we have got on as well in Clare as any other district or districts in Ireland, and I do not want to be pampered or petted. I want to be let alone.

39730. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What do you understand by being pampered and petted?—I mean a certain amount of grandmotherly legislation.

39731. Looking over the statistics, do you observe that in the County Clare there are twelve electoral divisions wherein the valuation per head of the population is under 30*s*. That gives a small valuation per family. Would not you consider that something ought to be done in order to bring up the holdings on which these families find themselves to an economic condition?—Well, I suppose it is the fiscal system of England that has done so much harm in this country, the free-trade policy of England.

39732. But, to come down to a closer question, would not you consider that something ought to be done in order to bring up those holdings to an economic condition?—Well, if it was let alone, I think political economy would settle the question for itself.

39733. Is it that it would settle it by the occupiers going out of the country?—Well, perhaps, by going out of the country or by the improvement of farming or something of that sort, or by more land coming gradually on to the market.

39734. Apart altogether from emigration, do you contemplate improvement by the enlargement of existing holdings or by improving the farming of the existing holdings?—By improving the farming of the existing holdings, by making the tillage and farming pay better.

39735. How would you bring about that?—By an alteration of the fiscal policy of England, by a reform in the policy which I consider has done so much harm to Ireland, that is the policy of free trade.

39736. But in the meantime how would you try to improve the holdings on which those families live?—I am not going into details, but I think that by improving the fiscal policy the improvement of the land is a *sequitur*; the farmer would get a good price for his cattle.

39737. I was interested just to know whether you had considered in what specific way the economic condition of the small holders in these electoral divisions could be improved?—Well, of course the development of industries would be a very great thing. I think that if the fiscal system was altered mills that are now not working all over the country would be started; and then the farmers' sons on these small holdings would get employment in the mills; just as I was saying about the quarrying industry, that it would be a great thing for the district.

39738. What you would look to in the change of fiscal policy would be protection?—Protection. I like the word "protection" much better than the word "retaliation."

39739. Mr. O'KELLY.—You would look to having the mills re-started?—I think that would come.

39740. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it quite ascertained that in the districts in which there are these holdings it would be possible to start such an industry as the milling industry. Would it be possible, from your knowledge of the country, to start any industry apart from the land that would employ the men on the small holdings?—Well, of course I have been telling the Commission about the quarry industry that has been started, and giving figures with respect to the wages and salaries of the people who were employed, and the rate of wages.

39741. You stated that one way of improving the economic condition of the small holders would be by improving the land. How would that come about?—I mean that an alteration of the fiscal system would cause the produce of the land to fetch more money and to be superior.

39742. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where would the money go?—The money would go into the pocket of the farmer.

39743. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it stay there?—That would depend on the farmer himself.

39744. You do not mean then by the improvement of the land improvement in the cultivation of the soil?—Well, I think if tillage was to pay the soil should be ploughed, the land should be ploughed and manured, and I take it that that would greatly improve the land. I think the whole agricultural trouble of Ireland is that unfortunate fiscal system of England.

39745. But there are twelve electoral divisions in the County Clare in which the valuation per head is under 30*s*.; and would you not think it a long wait for these people to be told that nothing is to be done for them till the fiscal system is changed?—I think there is not a big number of such people, and I think all those other remedies are only nibbling at the fringe of a very big question. I think the question should be treated largely and liberally.

39746. You have examined the question of financial relations?—Oh, yes, I take a great interest in that.

39747. What conclusion did you come to?—I came to the conclusion that Ireland was over-taxed.

39748. And does not the Report of the Commission on Taxation in Ireland say that we are being overtaxed to the extent of two and three-quarter millions a year, and according to Mr. Sexton, who differed from the general report, to the extent of even four millions a year?—Well, at the time I thought that two and three-quarter millions, without being extreme one way or the other, was the amount of the over-taxation.

39749. And you consider, I suppose, that it would be a good thing if the two and three-quarter millions came back for public purposes in Ireland?—I think it would be very nice, to do a lot of things with. It is often stated that the landlords have never done anything towards the solution of the question; but this is a scheme that I sent to certain members of the English Government when they came into office in 1895 for dealing with the land question.

39750. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you like to hand that in, as we have got many witnesses?—Perhaps you would permit me to read it.

39751. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would you really wish publicity for that—it may be a confidential thing?—Oh, no, it is really not confidential.

39752. Do you know the publicity it will get if it is read here?—Well, I have no objection to its being published. It was suggested in 1895. Perhaps you might like to have a look at it.

Submit it perhaps to the Chairman and he will advise you.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps you would hand it in to go on the record.

39753. Mr. O'KELLY.—What do you say you recommended?—This scheme applies not only to residential holdings, but to tenants in *bona fide* occupation of a grazing farm. This was in 1895, and under the scheme it was to be compulsory on a man to purchase his holding.

39754. Was there compulsion on the landlord as well as on the tenant?—Yes, on certain conditions, but this scheme is all changed now; the landlord under my scheme of 1895 being confirmed in his title to his estates when he could show title to the property for thirty-three years preceding the transfer to the tenant and having the right to all royalties of every description and kind whatsoever. So you see the landlord would get a *quid pro quo* for the low basis.

39755. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is the basis of the Act of 1903?—I am rather proud of it. And there was a suggestion in it of zones.

39756. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you see any possibility of relieving whatever congestion there is by getting the grass lands from the hands of the landlords voluntary?—Oh, I think that if the landlords were approached in a reasonable way, supposing the Government came to me and said, "There is Michael Murphy very badly off; we are prepared to guarantee that

Michael Murphy will pay his rent; will you give him a bit of land?" I think I would be quite prepared to meet them in that way if the rent was reasonable.

39757. Do you say that you would still continue the man as a tenant?—Yes.

39758. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is not that rather the system that we are trying to get rid of?—I think it would be a fatal mistake if you do.

39759. Mr. O'KELLY.—You have half of the country already gone?—You have only about a tenth paid for.

39760. But that is merely a question of time?—It is very unpleasant for the landlord.

39761. He will get interest for his money?—But he has five per cent. to pay on charges.

39762. But I suppose they will have to part with the land in the long run?—I do not see that.

39763. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—With respect to the fiscal system, which you think is a cure for the whole thing, am I right in supposing that you would have the protective system extended to England as well as to Ireland?—I think so. Up to the repeal of the Corn Laws the two countries were under that system.

39764. And was Ireland prosperous under the protective system?—I think if population is looked upon as a test the population increased enormously between 1800 and 1845.

39765. So that whatever evil consequences attached to the protection laws in England and Scotland did not attach to them in Ireland?—No.

39766. There were no such evil consequences in Ireland?—No; I do not think they affected it, because the two countries were different.

39767. But you are not prepared to deny that they were the source of great poverty and misery in England?—At the time?

39768. The protection laws, the Corn Laws, as they were called at that time?—I think the great mistake that was made, and that England has generally made, as regards her fiscal policy, was going to extremes. I think there should be more elasticity in these things.

39769. But the Corn Laws began at a very low rate and afterwards were increased? Why not have it on an elastic basis?—That is what always appears to me to be a difficulty about the fiscal question. They take it that it must be either one way or the other. I cannot see why they cannot go with the times to a certain extent and alter the present tariff. I think they do it in foreign countries, in America, and in the colonies.

39770. But in dealing with protection we are not in the position of dealing with a thing that is a matter of speculation. We are dealing with a subject that we know all about by bitter experience. Are you prepared to say, with the experience of Ireland in the past, that if the Corn Laws or protection, as it is called, were re-established, there is a probability that Ireland would be better than it is now?—I am perfectly satisfied in my own mind that if there was modified protection it would be for the benefit of England and of Ireland, most certainly of Ireland. That is my belief. I cannot say about Scotland.

39771. But it would just be the same thing?—I do not know. I was very much interested to learn that tillage was increasing in Scotland, and I was greatly surprised to hear it. But they work very hard and very scientifically.

39772. Mr. O'KELLY.—Do you think that agricultural industries would be the result of a modified form of protection, that they would spring up in the country?—I think they would.

39773. Capital would be attracted?—Capital would be attracted.

39774. England would be our biggest competitor then, and do you think it is likely Parliament would ever pass a measure for the protection of Irish industries against English competition?—I am talking of it from the Imperial point of view, and also with respect to England and Ireland.

39775. Do I understand from the answer you gave a while ago that you think the present system of landlord and tenant should continue?—I do. It would be a great pity—perhaps I am prejudiced in the matter—to get rid of resident landowners, because I know in my own case that I spend in the town of Ennistymon as much rent as I get from the town of Ennistymon and out of the fields around it.

39776. Then your view is opposed, I take it, to the view of the great majority of the class you come from?—It is. I have never been in favour of purchase and doing away with the existing landlords; because by your doing away with the existing landlords you do not get rid of landlordism. You do away with the existing class of landowners and you will work back to another set

39777. But you get rid of them in this sense that the tenant pays not rent but an annuity by means of which the holding becomes his own eventually?—Quite so.

39778. Would it be correct to say that in this Ennistymon Union in which we have congestion, be it small or large, you have 2,000 acres of land that are not in the possession of tenants but in your own hands?—I do not think that would be correct, but I think that perhaps that might be so if you take in snipe bog

39779. I am taking everything, Boherbwee and other places?—Boherbwee is all mountain.

39780. Supposing that the uneconomic character of a batch of those holdings could be removed by the acquisition of some of those 2,000 acres, and that that could be done, would you have any objection to parting with any of those 2,000 acres for that purpose?—I would have a great objection to parting with anything unless I was paid a fair and adequate price for it.

39781. Supposing you were paid a fair and adequate price for as much of those lands as was needed for the removal of congestion, would you be willing to part with them?—I would be willing to part with anything if I was paid what I considered the price.

39782. I take it that you would be willing to part with a portion of those 2,000 acres to such a body as the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners for the purpose of using the lands so taken for the relief of congestion?—You do not speak of buying the estate, but a portion of it, and that would cut up the estate very much. You do not speak of buying all, but a portion.

39783. Supposing that you were selling to-morrow, would you be unwilling to sell the unoccupied portion with the occupied portion?—Well, I really have not contemplated the question of selling.

39784. You would have no objection to selling for a fair price?—Yes, at a fair price.

39785. You have not any objection to selling at a fair price?—Not if I got a fair price.

39786. Suppose then that the Congested Districts Board came down and bought the occupied portion of your property and that there still remained unoccupied grass lands, and the Board said, "We wish to have those lands for the purpose of enlarging the holdings of the small occupiers," would you have any objection to have the occupied portion and the unoccupied portion regarded as a whole and sold as a whole?—I would not care what the Congested Districts Board did with it after they had bought it from me.

39787. Would you sell the grass lands with the occupied lands, all together, so that the only question would be the question of price?—I think if I sold at all I would sell the whole estate and clear out.

39788. We do not want you to clear out?—But Othello's occupation would be gone. I know in my case it would be very unfortunate, because I have a very small demesne.

39789. But you would take some of the grass lands to enlarge it?—But they are not adjoining, and that is the difficulty with me.

39790. It would be very useful to have landlords resident in Ireland?—I think that soon a great many of them will go out of the country, from what the landlords tell me

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Mr. CONSIDINE re-examined.

39791. CHAIRMAN.—You wish to add something about the quarries. Be as brief as possible, as we have a number of witnesses on our list?—What I wish to say is in reference to the statement about Irishmen employed by this company in the quarries. I may say that during the whole time since the quarries have commenced to work the majority were Englishmen, I mean the majority of those who had anything like

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positions. And with regard to pay, I have known a number of Irishmen to be working there on dressing curb, and they are working at 4*d.* to 6*d.* an hour, whereas Englishmen doing the very same work would get 10*d.* to 1*s.* The Irish workers were as expert workers, and they had to work at reduced wages beside the Englishmen who were doing the very same work.

39792. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you speaking of the Shamrock Stone Quarries?—The very thing, my lord. Another thing I wish to say is this. Very few Englishmen have come across that could work the stone with the Irish. You heard Mr. MacNamara say that the material was very hard. It really was so hard that no Englishman is able to work it. They get swelled wrists. I have seen them after working for a week going back and not able to hold their work, and they have had plenty of experience; and the only men that make any hand of it are Yorkshiremen.

39793. Have they been trained on similar stone?—Yes; the stone is so hard, my lord, that they cannot stand the dressing, and the wrist swells up.

39794. The Yorkshiremen, from your statement, may have had some special training that the other Englishmen did not get?—I think I may explain it in this way, that the majority of them are Irishmen who went over to Yorkshire. I am not in the least prejudiced. I know that is the fact.

39795. How many men are employed in the quarries?—At present there are only about forty, and there were originally about 120.

39796. Mr. Sutherland.—How many of those are Irishmen?—The majority of them are Irish at present. There was a slump in the work some time back, and all the Englishmen had to leave, which accounts for the majority of them being Irishmen at present. The Irishmen who were able to turn out equal work with the Englishmen were working for 4*d.* to 6*d.* an hour, whereas the others were getting 10*d.* to 1*s.*, and they challenged them to stay in at two piles of stone and see would they be able to turn out equal work, and yet they would not take up the challenge, and the Irishmen are working at reduced wages.

39797. Perhaps the explanation may be that the quarries were not contracted for by an Irish contractor and that an Englishman would have more sympathy with his countrymen?—Yes, but if a man was able to do his work would not you expect that he would get the same wages.

39798. But human nature is the same in Englishmen as in Irishmen?—Yes.

39799. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is the business of the quarries increasing or decreasing?—It is decreasing, I am sorry to say.

39800. Are any of them closed altogether?—Yes, there is one closed down for years, and there is another that is nearly closed down practically for two years, and working on a very limited scale at present.

39801. The demand for stone is not increasing?—The demand for stone is not increasing because the cost of conveying stone to England is considered too much. They cannot get a market.

39802. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is the depression only temporary?—I am afraid it is more than temporary.

39803. Have the company had difficulties of their own?—Well, they have had.

Mr. Daniel O'Loughlin examined.

Mr. Daniel O'Loughlin.

39804. Chairman.—Where do you reside?—Lisdoonvarna.

39805. You are representative of Ballyvaughan district?—Yes.

39806. And you also represent the County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction?—Yes, of Clare County Council.

39807. Have you handed in a statement?—Yes, a short one.

39808. Perhaps you had better read it?—I intended in giving evidence on this question to deal with the whole county, but I understand that you will have a sitting in Scariff and also in Kilrush, and that you will have evidence before you from parties that are more conversant with the needs of those districts than I am, and I think it better not to occupy your time here, so I will deal with the coast line from Moy to a point which separates Ballyvaughan from Galway, and I shall also dwell on the decrease of the population of the county for the last sixty years. In 1830 or 1831 the population was 282,000, but at the present time it is only 109,000. It is hardly half of the populaiton that was then, and from my point of view if that decrease should continue at the same rate high-class agriculture cannot be performed in the county for want of labour. The decrease is so great that agriculture in any form that would be remunerative could not be carried on.

39809. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have the people gone from the county to America?—Yes, my lord.

39810. America is the country to which they principally go?—Yes, nearly all. A few go to Australia and Canada, but principally the emigration is to America. I understand that one of my colleagues in the County Council, Mr. Considine, has placed before you evidence of the congestion in several parts of the Ennistymon Union. I find that in the Moy Electoral Division, to which I referred, there are 311 ratings, of which 123 are under £4 and 126 over £4 and under £10. In Liscannor 226 ratings, of which 67 are under £4 and 47 over £4 and under £10. In Killilagh 275 ratings, of which 125 are at and under £4 and 71 over £4 and under £10. Of these there are 118 holdings in Killilagh valued at or under £2 10*s.* each. In the Ballyvaughan Union there are over 200 holdings rated at and under £4, and 200 ratings over £4 and under £10. The largest number of these holdings are situated on the sea coast: Abbey, 51; Drumcreehy, 80; Gleninagh, 51; and Derreen, 11—all rated under £4—203 in all. In Abbey there are 4 valued over £5 and under £10; in Drumcreehy, 45; in Killilagh, 44; and in Derreen, 14. The most effective means for dealing with the congestion, which I look upon in these cases as real congestion, would be by the enlargement of small holdings by means of the division of untenanted grass lands. In the parish of Killilagh you have a large tract of untenanted land, some of it held on the eleven months' system, and some being non-residential; and these lands might be sub-divided into suitable holdings and distributed, first to those who have no land or a small portion of land appurtenant to their houses, and afterwards among the small holders; and I think that would partly relieve the congestion there.

39811. Mr. Kavanagh.—Would you give the preference to the man who is practically a labourer now, who has no land at all?—I think, sir, they should have the first claim. I think a man who has no land, and who has a little homestead and a little plot of ground attached to that homestead, should be entitled to the first share in the allotment of the land.

39812. Yes, and then you would take away the whole of the labour from the country, you would convert them into small farmers?—Certainly, the labourer has every claim, because we are deriving our greatest supply of labour from that class of farmer at present.

39813. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You regard them as more a class of labourers than small occupiers?—I do, because their sons are in a great many instances working for people about, and then they contract for roads, and they do the principal part of the work of the county—the farmers' sons.

39814. Would the small farmers in this district rank as labourers?—They do at present rank as labourers.

39815. In this particular district the labouring class is not a distinct class?—No, it is not, my lord.

39816. Not to the same extent as in a good district?—No, it is not.

39817. Mr. Kavanagh.—But will a man who has no land himself labour?—He must.

39818. And there is a great demand for labour in the country?—Well, there is, but not to the extent that it is needed. We have not the amount of labour in the country at all that is required.

39819 You have just stated that the land is out of cultivation for want of labour?—Labour is too expensive. The cropping and the working of the land would not pay them at the present price of labour.

39820. I suggest that if you gave land to those

small holders you would do away with all labour altogether in the country?—That would not follow, as a matter of course, because if you take the census of population the labourer is distinct in any other county, but where there is congestion you will find that the principal source of labour is the small farmer.

39821. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are those grass lands which you consider might be divided near the places in which the small farmers live?—They are principally adjoining them.

39822. So that without changing their residences the holdings could be enlarged?—Not exactly the whole of them, but the majority of them.

39823. Would you suggest that the land left should not be used for migration, but for the enlargement of the present holdings?—Yes.

39824. Do you suggest that the landlord affected by such a process should be fairly compensated?—Certainly. I would not inflict a hardship on anybody. No interest should suffer.

39825. Your object would be to enable the men to get out of the land itself the means of livelihood as small farmers?—You could not provide for all of them out of the land. The sub-division of the present amount of land would not be adequate.

39826. The untenanted land you would put forward as your first demand?—Yes.

39827. Do you think that would meet the case to a certain extent?—It would go a long way towards it.

39828. If the men had large farms would they till them?—There is a good deal of the land here available for distribution that would not be good for tillage. Some of it would and some would not.

39829. That would depend on the quality of the soil?—Yes, on the quality of the soil.

39830. Do you think the increasing of the holdings in the way that you propose would tend to keep the young men in the country who would otherwise emigrate to America?—I have no doubt of it. I am sure it would.

39831. If that is so it would tend, so far, to keep more labour in the country?—Certainly, my lord.

39832. And the amount of labour kept in that way in the country would be commensurate with the additional demand made on it through the enlargement of holdings?—In a certain sense these holdings would create a source of employment for people about there, and the surplus labour which would be created would afford facilities for the rest of the population needing it.

39833. Mr. Sutherland.—Tradesmen and shopkeepers would require labour?—We all feel a great difficulty in procuring hands at the present time. There is another matter, of course, that would greatly relieve congestion. That would be the development of our coast fisheries. We are at present in the unfortunate position that though we have an inclination to develop these fisheries we are not in a position to do so owing to legal difficulties.

39834. When you say you have an inclination, what proof do you give of that?—For instance, in the case of the fisheries, I was instrumental in moving for the erection of a pier at the fishing station of Ballaghline. The County Council voted £150 towards its erection, and the Ennistymon Council voted £150 also.

39835. That is the case Mr. Considine mentioned?—Yes. The Department of Agriculture sent down one of their inspectors, Mr. Green, and he conferred with me on the matter and went to see the proposed site, and he said it was one of the most ideal sites that he had seen and one of the most needed, and when we came to investigate the matter he suggested that instead of spending £400 or £500 upon that pier it should cost at least £1,500. The Department very cheerfully offered to contribute £1,200, the county at large and the district of Ennistymon contributing £300 jointly. But after a good deal of negotiation and correspondence on the matter it was found that the county was not at liberty to contribute anything towards a pier which cost more than £450. That is one of the old Grand Jury laws, passed in 1836, that the county had no power to raise money or levy money for the purpose of constructing or assisting in the construction of a pier the cost of which exceeded £450, nor had we power to take over the control of it in the present state of the law; so that the thing has remained in its present state for the last two or three years. At one time the Treasury said they would waive any objection they had to the giving of the grant, and when matters were approaching the giving of the loan they said they would not give it, and they withdrew the grant from this Ballaghline fishery pier. There is also the oyster fishery in Ballyvaughan. They would be a source of great employment and of considerable wealth if they were properly cultivated. There are only two at present at work—Burren bank and a private bank—the others are derelict, and no stock has remained on them. There is no attempt to cultivate them.

39836. Who work the Burren one?—A limited company.

39837. Where from?—Dublin, I think, principally.

39838. What do they do?—They raised last year £640 worth of oysters.

39839. And what is done with those oysters?—They are sold on the Dublin market.

39840. But what work do they do?—They purchase young oysters, seedlings, and put them down there to grow and fatten.

39841. Where do they get them from?—Connemara principally. They are experimenting with spat this year. I do not know with what success.

39842. Do they purchase them or go to dredge for them?—They purchase them in Connemara and put them down here to fatten.

39843. And do they do nothing with the spat themselves?—They have tried on several occasions, but unsuccessfully. They tried on the French principle and put some on these beds, and they should be able to produce them themselves from spat.

39844. And they are not private property of any kind?—They are not private property. No. They purchased the interest of the former owner.

39845. You say that there is a company?—It is worked by a public company.

39846. You say that the oyster beds in the vicinity of Ballyvaughan are not sufficiently worked?—The Burren bank is worked by a public company; but all the beds are classified under the name of Burren.

39847. But there is only one bank worked?—I believe Mr. MacNamara is owner of about 200 acres of oyster beds which are not worked at all.

39848. They are not worked at all?—No.

39849. Are there any oysters on them?—I believe not.

39850. And were they known to be there before?—Oh, yes, they were very largely stocked, and yielded a great deal of profit thirty years ago.

39851. What is the objection to stocking them now?—I do not know. It seems want of capital or want of enterprise on the part of the people concerned.

39852. And there was a good return?—There was a grand return for these oysters, because they commanded the highest price in the market.

39853. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What reason have you for saying that these fisheries if properly developed would yield an immense revenue?—It has been ascertained that there are fish in the waters off the Clare coast, and the fishermen of this county go to the Arran Island, off Galway, to fish. There is proof positive that there are fish in these waters, but here there are no facilities to fish.

39854. When you say that these fisheries are sadly neglected, do you mean that there is not sufficient accommodation on the coast for fishing boats?—Not sufficient accommodation here, in the first instance, for boats, nor sufficient attention paid to the needs of the men. They get no training in fishing, and they are pursuing their calling with the primitive methods adopted a hundred years ago.

39855. Mr. Sutherland.—Some of them have gone away to other places?—They have to go because there is no shelter.

39856. And then you cannot say they have no knowledge of fishing, because they will get that knowledge in other places?—Any knowledge they have is primitive, indeed.

39857. They would not fish off Donegal?—They do not go far. Very few go to Aran.

39858. They do not go outside Ireland itself?—They fish from the mainland here as far as the Aran Islands.

39859. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Where are these boats put up?—There is no place to put up. There is no fishing harbour. There is a small one at Miltown and a small one at Carrigaholt. These are not large, but small ones, and there is no fishing practically of any consequence on this coast, and

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during the summer season people have great difficulty in obtaining fish. Several of the hotels in Lisdoonvarna procure it from Grimsby.

39860. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There is a harbour on the Island of Arran?—Yes.

39861. And is there fish landed there?—Yes.

39862. Where?—The men are not there to fish. The fishing population have disappeared from there.

39863. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there a shelter harbour?—Apparently a shelter harbour at Ballyvaughan. In Ballaghline close on a hundred people mainly subsisted by the fishing industry, and all that will disappear in a few years if there are not better facilities got.

39864. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You say fishing now does not pay?—Not in the way it used to. It cannot be pursued. It would pay if they could get to sea and return in safety, but they cannot.

39865. You say there was a large fishing population at one time?—Yes.

39866. And they must have had boats then?—They must have had boats at that time.

39867. But the facilities are the same that they were in those days?—They are.

39868. In fact they are rather better if anything, better than they were forty or fifty years ago?—But they are not up-to-date in any way.

39869. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you any knowledge of the year in which the fishing population disappeared from that coast?—Gradually. Thirty years ago there were three times as many employed in the fishing industry as now; four times as many. Those people do not pursue it as a fixed calling. They have some little land, and they till this and go occasionally to fish.

39870. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you think that the fishing population would return?—I believe they would if there were more facilities.

39871. Do you think there is money in fishing, but that more facilities require to be given for it?—More facilities.

39872. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You suggested to the Chairman that fishing is one means of giving employment to the population. You also mentioned an addition to the holdings of the smaller occupiers by the breaking up of the grass lands. Before you took the witness chair, another witness alluded to a quarry that has been developed. The quarries could be made the means of employment?—Were it not for the employment in the quarries for the past fifteen years, the population in Cough and Liscannor would have disappeared nearly altogether.

39873. How many people are employed in these quarries?—Between 130 and 150 in one quarry, and 50 in another. They were practically employing 200 men all the year round, summer and winter, and that source of income would give £350 a week in that district alone.

39874. Do you think it would be possible to have that repeated at several points of the Clare coast?—I do not think that would be possible, because you have not the material to work upon. The quarries are confined to one particular district.

39815. And if that be so, it may be the means of relieving congestion, but to a limited extent?—So it is in that particular area. For some time past they have given employment.

39876. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But even the existing quarries are not working altogether?—I believe there were some troubles, financial difficulties principally, I believe, and if those were overcome they would be a great source of income in the district.

39877. Now, about cottage industries, you have some points to bring before us?—That would refer principally to the Ballyvaughan district and the electoral divisions of Drumcreehy, and also Killilagh, there are large farms of land practically untenanted available in those districts, but from the very nature of the land, I believe the sub-division of them would not be of much benefit, because the soil is not arable and the holdings are at present so large and so sparsely watered that you could not divide them into suitable holdings for small occupiers; and then in order to relieve the congestion in those places, a local or home industry should be started. The people are very apt to take them up.

39878. What would you suggest?—If there was hand-loom weaving introduced in the homes or embroidery or any small home industry it would be a benefit to the family, and in the end it would bring them a great amount in each year.

39879. Was there ever any industry of that kind in this county?—No, sir; there was none in that part at all events, or in any part of Clare as far as I understand. The principal source of income is at present from the land all over the county.

39880. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are there sheep in the mountains?—There are.

39881. You would need sheep in the locality to produce the wool which the weaver would consume?—Oh, my lord, we have plenty of sheep.

39882. And then you consider that weaving might in some districts be a useful occupation for men?—I am sure that it would be of great advantage.

39883. And for the girls, what do you suggest?—Embroidery or some other home work that they would follow.

39884. Or Irish crochet. Has anything been done in the country districts in that way?—They had one industry in Ennis; the knitting industry. That is the principal one, and it has been a great success so far.

39885. But in this district has any industry been promoted to employ females?—No, none at all; but in fact as far as the Department of Agriculture has gone, it has mainly attempted to improve the breed of cattle, and I do not approve of the methods which they have employed even to do that.

39886. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there stocking-weaving in Ennis?—There is, sir.

39887. And has it been a success?—Yes, a financial success, but it is owned by private capitalists. We contributed towards the training of the girls in the first instance, but our contribution will be withdrawn.

39888. Has the public contribution been withdrawn?—I think it will be withdrawn this year. It is established now on a profitable basis.

39889. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is a satisfactory result of your contribution?—Yes, it has given employment to forty hands.

39890. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is paying?—It is paying.

39891. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You are a member of the County Committee of Agriculture. You stated that the Department has not done much work down here?—I said that I did not approve of the methods they have adopted to improve the breed of cattle. One drawback is that they give premiums to bulls before they are bought. The Department consider that they are conferring a great benefit on a tenant who gets a bull by giving the premium, but that increases the price of the bull. I stated this to the Department some time ago, and what I suggested was that the number of bulls in each district should be purchased in the open market before the selection for any premium, and it would be every man's interest in buying a bull to see that he bought the best, and that they should be put into local competition then. At present a man has to buy a bull for, say, £45, which would not realise more than £22 or £25 in the open market if the bull were sold without the premium. And the farmer is supposed to benefit by the premium, but he has to pay it out of his own pocket ultimately, because it inflates the price of the bull. If there are a certain number of bulls allowed to each district, my opinion is that they should be first bought in the open market.

39892. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And is not that done?—It is not done. The bulls awarded premiums are placed at centres fixed by the Department, and the farmer must go to those centres and take those bulls; otherwise if they buy a bull in the open market he may not be awarded a premium at all, though he may be superior to the one that gets a premium.

39893. In other words, it is not the farmer who has to select the bull?—He may select the bull where he likes, but he may not get a premium after selecting him. The farmers have to purchase the bulls at certain centres where the premiums are awarded. To give you an idea of the way it works, I am aware of a case where one man had applied for a premium bull. He went to Athenry, where there is a model agricultural farm kept by the Department. There were six or seven bulls there, but although they were premium bulls he would not take any of them, and he was prepared to give £45 in cash down for one of them, and that bull was allotted to some other farmer before him.

39894. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is your main point this, that the selecting of bulls for premium before the purchase inflates the price of the bull?—It inflates the price of the bull by the amount of the premium. He gets the premium, but he pays for the premium with his own money. The real price of the bull is inflated by the amount of it.

39895. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But he gets the money back?—He does certainly because he is paying for it in the first instance. He derives no benefit from the premium, because it inflates the price of the bull by the amount of the premium.

39896. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Your complaint is that the effect of the action of the Agricultural Department in selecting the bull for premium before it is purchased is to send the bull up in price?—Yes.

39897. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—By the amount of the premium?—By the amount of the premium.

39898. But he gets that back?—But there is no benefit conferred on the farmer who gets the bull.

39899. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But he might get two premiums?—Yes, and three; but all the same I think the premiums ought not to be awarded till the bulls are bought and put in open competition with each other. And then the indiscriminate service of cows does not lead at all to the improvement of the breed of cattle.

39900. And then you say that the coast-line ought to be scheduled as congested?—Yes, sir; all the coast-line of Clare ought to be scheduled as congested. If you do not, under the present state of the law, the condition of the small farmers cannot be improved.

39901. Would they be inclined to migrate if you could not enlarge their holdings where they are?—In a great many cases.

39902. Where you could not do that would they be inclined to move from the coast line into the land?—I am sure they would. In the Ballyvaughan Union we have a good deal of untenanted land not entirely let on the eleven months' system. We have in all ninety-six large farms there, some of which are let on the eleven months' system, and I was speaking to a grazier to-day who has some of this land and he said he would be only too happy at any time to be put in a way of selling this land to the Congested Districts Board, and I am sure the same remark applies to a great many others that would be only too happy.

39903. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is if they get the price they want?—Oh, of course, the question of price will have to be considered—a reasonable price.

39904. The price is the most essential thing?—You could hardly expect any man to part with the land unless he got reasonable compensation.

39905. It is let on the eleven months' system?—Yes. But the eleven months' system is uncertain.

39906. Then why is it done?—Because in some years that would not give 20 per cent. of what it would in other years. It is a precarious sort of thing. Sometimes they pay for it in advance. At other times they get the crop for eleven months.

39907. Do the owners actually exact the rent in advance?—In some cases they do. I know that in some cases the rent is paid in advance.

39908. And then you would give compensation for that privilege?—No, not for the privilege of paying in advance; for if you purchase you have to pay in advance. If you purchase the landlord's interest you have to pay him in advance also.

39909. With regard to the eleven months' system, why was that system introduced?—It was introduced by the landlords, because under the Land Acts they would otherwise have to serve twelve months' notice if they wanted to take up the lands, and it relieves them of compensation for disturbance.

Mr. PATRICK CASEY examined.

39910. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What part of the county do you come from?—Ruan, in Corofin Union.

39911. What have you to lay before us?—There are 270 families in the two parishes of Ruan and Kilkeedy at a total valuation of £836 2*s*., which would make an average of about £3 2*s*. per family. In that area there are only 159 rated occupiers over £10 valuation, and there are nineteen grass farms held by outsiders from Limerick and some other districts, and ten on the eleven months' system; and three farms partly derelict.

39912. How did that come about?—Well, the parties in the district are making them so. They do not want to have outsiders come there while they themselves are starving.

39913. Is this on the sea coast?—No, sir, it is not.

39914. Between here and Ennis?—Within eight miles of Ennis.

39915. Between us and Ennis?—Yes, sir. In the other portion of the union outside that district altogether the total valuation of all the farms held on the eleven months' system and otherwise would be £2,174 10*s*., nearly all held by outsiders. I expected Father Garry would be here to give evidence on the Corofin Union, but I think he was detained in some way.

39916. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And would there be much difficulty in acquiring this land?—No; it is the best land in this county, except a little about Lisdoonvarna, and there is no other land in the county better.

39917. Is it left severely alone at present, or what do you mean by saying it is derelict?—Oh, no; that much is not derelict. It is held by outsiders on the eleven months' system.

39918. And is it near the holdings of the small occupiers?—Yes.

39919. Would it be sufficient in quantity to enlarge all the farms that need enlargement?—Oh, indeed it would, and leave a good deal of the land besides.

39920. You say there are eleven such large farms?—There are eleven in the two parishes of Kilkeedy and Ruan.

39921. There is no one residing on those farms?—No one except herds and a couple of dogs.

39922. And the tenants of them live at a distance?—Yes.

39923. Are they used for grazing cattle or sheep?—For grazing cattle and sheep.

39924. Would the land be suitable for agriculture?—Yes, except a couple of the farms.

39925. What interest have the present tenants in their occupancy of that land?—Well, only this eleven months' interest.

39926. The interest is, therefore, really in the owners' hands?—Yes.

39927. Do you think the owners would be willing to part with the lands for a fair price?—In some cases I think they would.

39928. Would your proposition be to acquire this land for the enlargement of small holdings?—It would.

39929. Do the small holdings surround this grazing tract?—They do in some cases.

39930. Is any of this land evicted land?—No.

39931. If the men who had small holdings got an enlargement would they till the enlarged holdings?—They could till them in any way, and I am sure they would, too, a good deal of it.

39932. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who are the eleven months takers of this land, are they graziers at a distance who took it for eleven months?—I could give you the names.

39933. Their names would convey nothing to me?—They are all at a distance; they are from Limerick and Ballinasloe, and Ennis; and some from Ennistymon, here.

39934. Graziers?—Yes

39935. Is the land near enough to enlarge the uneconomic holdings, and to parcel out the land in particular places of it?—Oh, yes; because the farms are not altogether. They are very much scattered. There is another thing I would wish to bring under your notice, and that is the necessity of having a drain. There were some steps taken about thirty years ago by Colonel Synge to have it drained, and there is about 400 acres of the land drowned there, and it is considered that it would not cost a great deal to have it drained. Here is a map which explains it (*produced*). All this line (*indicating*) is liable to flood.

39936. All the blue mark?—The blue mark—between four and five hundred acres.

39937. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that along the course of the river?—It is flowing into the Fergus River here.

39938. And how does the water flow in the two places—is it a lower level?—Where the water flows

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into the Fergus River is 48 feet lower than where it rises in Ballycullinan Lake, according to level taken by engineer. There is a portion of the drain made before on Colonel Synge's property. He cut a passage and made a kind of drain into it, but it was stopped by the next owner.

39939. How long does the water lie?—At nearly every flood it gets the water.

39940. And between the floods it is dry?—Well, for about two months in the summer only.

39941. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It was stopped by the next owner?—By the next owner.

39942. Why would not he let it go on—would not he do anything himself?—It was considered that most of the work of the cutting that was to be done was in his portion of the property, but I believe they were in poor circumstances at the time, and they did not want to invest any money.

39943. And the other source of the drain would be out in the river?—Yes.

39944. How many acres do you suppose are under water now?—About 500 acres.

39945. They would not be flooded now?—Well, some of it is presently a marsh.

39946. Did you bring any evidence of it before the Commission on Arterial Drainage?—No, but it was brought before the County Council, because it was thought the County Council might take steps.

39947. Mr. O'KELLY.—Did they take steps?—I believe they did.

39948. To bring it before the Commission on Arterial Drainage?—Mr. O'Loughlin, here, might say.

Mr. O'Loughlin.—The matter was brought before the County Council, but it was stated that there was a rule in existence that the County Council had no right to interfere with it, and some of the members brought it before members of the Drainage Board, and they did not think that that lake was included at all in the sphere of operations.

Mr. O'KELLY.—My question was as to whether the Clare County Council was asked to give evidence before the Arterial Drainage Commission.

Mr. O'Loughlin.—There were two men appointed to give evidence, and they appeared before the Arterial Drainage Commission.

Mr. O'KELLY.—Did they give evidence on this?

Mr. O'Loughlin.—I do not think they touched that district at all.

Mr. O'KELLY.—What did they represent?

Mr. O'Loughlin.—I think they gave evidence about Scariff.

39949. Mr. O'KELLY.—As I understand, the Commissioners were asked for evidence in connection with the floods, and they did not get it?—No, sir; I think not.

39950. Mr. KAVANAGH.—At what date was this resolution sent up to the County Council?—About two years ago.

39951. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the area of the lake?—Well, I did not ask that of the engineer.

39952. How many miles is it, about?—About two miles.

39953. Ballycullinan Lake is in the watershed of the Fergus. Does the river flow from it or into it?—From the lake.

39954. What is the name of it?—There is no name presently.

39955. Is it Ballycullinan—is it the river that flows down here (*indicating*)?—No, sir, it is not. This is flooded by the mountainy river.

39956. What is the river that it flows into?—It flows into the Fergus River.

39957. Mr. KAVANAGH.—When the land is not flooded is it in the occupation of anybody—can anybody use it, and is it in use?—Oh, it is. It is cut for meadow. Sometimes the flood takes the meadowing away, and the greater portion of it cut for meadow; there is another portion that is held as commonage.

39958. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have stated that this particular question of drainage was not placed before the Drainage Commission?—I am afraid not.

39959. But at the same time you know, I suppose, that the findings of the Drainage Commissioners in their report would apply to a case of this kind?—Yes, I think so.

39960. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any other point, Mr. Casey?—No.

Mr. ERNEST BROWNE examined.

Mr. Ernest Browne.

39961. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What district do you wish to give your evidence about?—Well, not any particular district. I think I wrote to the Secretary sending my precis of what I should like to give evidence about. I am connected with one or two estates that I think are congested more or less, but I do not want to go into particular estates. It was more the division of land into small economic holdings so as to keep labour in the country and the want of land for that purpose and how to get it.

39962. Are you the agent of an estate?—I have got an estate myself in Clare, and I am agent for Colonel O'Callaghan, of Bodyke, and I am agent for the Westropp estate, and I am agent for the O'Shea estate, and I suppose about five estates in Clare.

39963. Then you speak as a landlord and an agent, too?—And a farmer. I am farming about 2,000 acres for the last twenty-three years in five counties.

39964. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In the 2,000 acres that you farm, is a considerable portion of the land under tillage?—Where it is necessary. In one farm I have of about 210 acres, I have twenty-eight Irish acres under tillage. I am speaking in Irish acres. I understand Irish acres better than English acres. Of course the proportion is five to three. Three Irish acres are five English acres.

39965. How many acres in all of the 2,000 would be under tillage?—It varies; not so much now as it used to, but in all, I suppose, fifty Irish acres.

39966. I just wanted to get that fact before you proceeded with your evidence?—Yes. What I intended to say was more from my own experience, what I wished to suggest to the Commission as to acquiring the necessary sort of land, how to divide it, and what my ideas are about dividing. I am quite in favour of making economic holdings, especially in cases where large holdings are surrounded by very small and uneconomic holdings, and where those large holdings are of the type that can be used for mixed farming, just what we want to introduce into this country. We want more tillage on tillage land. I do not hold at all to go into the heavy fattening lands of Limerick, Meath, Kildare, and Westmeath, that you could divide them into small economic holdings, because they are not good for tillage. They are too heavy. It is no use trying to till them. They turn into a very heavy state, and you cannot break them and till them, and the crop is not satisfactory.

39967. Mr. KAVANAGH.—And also they are necessary for the cattle trade of this country?—Quite necessary, sir, that we should have such lands for finishing the cattle by grazing; and it is also absolutely necessary that we should have small holdings for tillage purposes, and I think Providence has made such holdings, plenty of them; suitable for all we can supply the cattle with if we fed them better in the winter. But we do not, because we do not till, and if we tilled we would employ more labour.

39968. Mr. O'KELLY.—Have you seen the work carried out by Mr. M'Cann in the County Meath?—No, I don't know Meath. I would not like to speak from any experience of Meath. My experience is all of Munster.

39969. You have remarked upon the heavy quality of the land in Meath. Was that by experience?—No; but I know from the knowledge I have gained upon about 4,000 farms of land valuing that there is in Limerick heavy land and in Meath heavy land. Of course there is more limestone in Limerick, and there is a heavier soil. I should think not so deep even in the County Meath.

39970. You think it impossible to till these lands?—Not impossible on the fringes, but impossible on the fattening portions of land. Dairying land is a rich land which requires more subsoil, but not as much heavy clay as purely fattening land.

39971. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is there geologically fattening land?—Of course. It is a heavy, deep

soil with limestone. There are many types of fattening land.

39972. How do you know it is fattening land?—Because I have fattened on it.

39973. Is there a special category of land which is by nature fattening land?—Certainly.

39974. In my country cattle have been fattened on some of the poorest land?—Then it has some quality in it.

39975. No, but small holders fatten cattle for the market?—Do they give them any help in the way of feeding?

39976. They till their land and could not that be done in Ireland?—Of course.

39977. If the feeding can be done in another way, why are you keeping this land in Ireland waste?—It is not waste.

39978. But it is not cultivated?—But you need not put a 10-stone horse to carry 15-stone. The 10-stone horse is very useful for its own purpose, for the light weight for which it is suited. It is exactly the same thing with land. You want certain portions of tillage land and you want certain portions of fattening land.

39979. You must have this land, which is the very best land made by nature for work, let lie waste if this system of non-tillage is to be kept up?—No, sir; I think that there is plenty of tillage land—leave aside your fattening land—to support the carrying power of Ireland if it is tilled. There is plenty of fattening land to finish the beasts up to the carrying power of Ireland also. And this I can assert from my personal experience that if you turn down the surface of essentially fattening land with the spade it will not recover itself for twelve years or fifteen years or twenty years. Now, that is my experience as a practical farmer of a type of fattening land.

39980. You say "essentially fattening land." You assume a certain thing?—I do not assume it. I know it.

39981. It is an assumption to me. It is contrary to my experience. Our difference lies in that. You assume that it is calculated to fatten cattle and to do nothing but to fatten cattle?—I do not say that it is calculated to do nothing but fatten cattle, but that it is best fitted. I have land in this county that is essentially tillage land and it is only worth 25*s.* the Irish acre—that is about its value. Well, I have other land worth 50*s.* the Irish acre, and I can grow better crops on my 25*s.* an acre land than I can on my 50*s.* an acre land.

39982. If the 25*s.* an acre land is better land than the 50*s.* an acre land the whole question is solved?—For tillage, mind you. I know Scotch farming, and I studied Scotch farming for two years in Forfarshire. I was with a farmer called Lindsay who had in Forfarshire 1,600 statute acres for which he paid 16*s.* an acre. I would not give him 10*s.* a statute acre for it. That man fattened his cattle with the help of cotton cake, and he also put his cattle indoors in the winter and fed them well.

39983. He was turning the land to the best advantage?—But it is tillage land, the same as there is dairying land, and the same as there is fattening land, and everyone here that hears me knows that it is the case in Ireland that there are essentially tillage land, dairying land, and fattening land.

39984. It is a justification of the present system, and I think it is rather a justification of more than the present system?—I do not justify the present system at all, but I do not think we have half enough tillage farming, but they do not treat their land as simply and merely tillage land, and they do not go through the rotation of tillage to enable it to recover itself. My opinion is that the size of an essentially economic holding would be 25 Irish acres, that is about 42 statute acres.

39985. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you say that of the whole of Ireland, or only of the County Clare generally?—Well, of Munster I am really talking, of course. Twenty-five acres of suitable land.

39986. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Which of the six or seven categories?—I cut out fattening land altogether, because fattening farms should not be less than 50 or 100 Irish acres. If possible I should like it to be 500 acres, but it should not be less than 50 or 100. I wish I had some fattening land. I would give £3 an acre. It would suit me down to the ground; because I have no fattening land, and I have plenty of tillage and dairying and storing land.

39987. Anything to keep you going?—No. Anything that I can fatten my cattle on.

39988. Then you want to be saved labour and expense?—I do not want to be saved labour at all. One of my recommendations is that if you want to keep labour in the country you must have 100 acres at least to keep four men. There is the Golden Vein in the County Limerick, of which I wish I owned some. There is the Meath fattening land and the Kildare fattening land, and there is some here in Clare, but not much.

39989. Where?—I think there is some out here belonging to Mr. MacNamara. I think that is here, but I have not seen it. I think it is out towards Lisdoonvarna way.

39990. Mr. KAVANAGH.—He gave evidence about it this morning. He mentioned it?—And is that essentially fattening land in the Golden Vein suitable to be turned down with the spade?

39991. The Golden Vein?—The Golden Vein—thousands of acres. I don't believe there is an acre of it suitable for tilling.

39992. Twenty-five years ago there was not a single acre of it tilled?—No.

39993. We had evidence to that effect?—Here and there there are fringes.

39994. But Mr. Finucane stated that before he left Ireland for India so many years ago he saw 100,000 acres of the present Golden Vale in tillage*?—I remember the Golden Vale myself twenty-five years, and I saw it during twenty-five years, and the average is one to one hundred tilled. Before that time when the people of this country lived on potatoes and milk—and I should be sorry that they should ever live again in the way they did in those days—they might have tilled it with spade work.

39995. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you not think that there was a great deal of the land here under tillage, when wheat was sown?—Yes, and it ran out the land. There is wheat land and there is barley land. Wheat land is stiff clay. Barley land is more friable. Wheat land will grow wheat, but not grass so well, and wheat land was in those days always burned, because they had not stock in those days and manure to nourish their wheat, and they burned their land, and burnings of eighty years ago are still telling on the land at the present day.

39996. Of course, such a system is most injurious?—Most injurious. They do it in the east of France, where they grow thousands of acres of wheat and have no live stock. They rake up the surface every year and burn it.

39997. How much do you think of the land called grass land in Clare would be of the class that you call tillage land?—I think that would be easily found out.

39998. But I think you are coming to tell us that there is a large proportion of the Clare lands which under the best economic system should be under cultivation?—I should say one kind. Say a man had twenty-five acres, I think that to support him and his family decently and fairly, with ten cows winter and summer, and with that 25 acres properly treated on medium lines, not going to extremes one way or another, certainly 2½ Irish acres ought to keep the right sort of cow if he fed in the winter, and he should keep six acres out of the twenty-five in tillage.

39999. And what would you call tillage—would you include artificial grasses?—No, I am talking of roots and oat crops.

40000. You would not agree that a man could make a decent livelihood with one acre for tillage and the land for three cows?—It is a small holding.

40001. What would you say to twenty-five acres?—I should think about six acres in tillage.

40002. Under cereals?—And oats.

40003. And root crops?—And a root crop, say, 2½ acres, and turnips and mangels; 2½ acres of potatoes, and the balance in oats, which would be, of course, in usual course, a meadow the following year.

40004. And would all the twenty-five acres come under such rotation?—Whatever was necessary of it, and, of course, if it is tillage land the land would be all the better for being gone over every ten or twelve years.

40005. Would you put the whole twenty-five acres through the rotation of crops?—Certainly, if it is all tillage land. If it is all suitable for tillage and can be improved by tillage.

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], page 113, Question 15508.

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40006. But with a rotation of crops it would not follow that a good deal of it would not in the usual course be under grass?—Yes, it would also be under grass, and if a certain margin of the rest was not tillage land there is sufficient manure from ten cows if they are properly fed in the winter on the tillage, you know, to topdress what land you would have for meadow.

40007. And would your farmer of twenty-five acres stall-feed his cattle?—I am talking of dairy cows.

40008. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But then what would he do in the winter—would he stall-feed them in the winter?—I would put them in at night in the winter. I had my own out on the 1st of May this year. I put them out, say, on the 10th of May, and they never come in again till about the 20th of November.

40009. But between November and May?—Always in the house at night, and out in the day.

40010. And would not you have to stall-feed them then?—Well, they give them hay. If you till I say you feed your cattle a great deal better in the winter, but I know lots of men of forty or fifty cows and they have not half an acre of tillage.

40011. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The advantages seem almost obvious of a system of tillage such as you mention, but how would you get the land into the hands of the occupiers?—That is what I should like to come to.

40012. Mr. KAVANAGH.—First of all, you are in favour of enlarging small holdings?—I am, sir.

40013. And of giving a man twenty-five acres as a fair economic holding?—I would not like to have less than twenty-five Irish acres.

40014. Then is there land available as far as we know in the County Clare for that purpose?—I think there is a great deal of land available if you take it in this way—how to get the land and how to divide it. Where a landlord or a large farmer, for example, has got land in the County of Limerick or Clare, and where either of the owners neglect their land and do not give sufficient employment to properly treat their land and to use it up to its carrying power, I would take away, with compensation, such land as was not being properly worked with the labour employed. That is my theory. There is a lot of land, and it is a shocking pity, I think, in this county and neighbouring counties not properly worked. They are not carrying up to their full carrying power. They are robbing the country of its taxable capacity.

40015. Do you consider that if the owner or occupier is manifestly not making proper use of the land the public authority ought to step in and compensate him and take the land?—Yes. I think it is a great hardship that a small tenant or labourer or farmer should have to go to America when he sees alongside of him, over the fence, a farmer or landlord who has 100 or 200 acres of land, say 100 Irish acres of land, which ought to carry thirty-five or forty cows, not doing so owing to the way the land is treated. It is carrying twenty-five cows, and it is robbing the country of the balance—of the support of ten cows, what it is worth to the country; and the man says: "If I had thirty acres I could live on it and keep ten cows on it." And I think that would make those farmers employ more labour. They will employ as little as ever they can. They are just the same in their treatment of the poor labourer in Germany. They will employ him only as little as they can, to work on off days and turn him out in the winter.

40016. Then you think it should be turned to better account than it now is?—Yes.

40017. Then you are coming to your main point, which I understand to be that, from the nature of the soil, certain large tracts should be under cultivation?—Should be under cultivation, for they are not giving what they should be able to give, and that should be done in rotation, and that can only be efficiently done by small men. Take the case of a man with 100 acres who keeps four men. That man can till twelve to fifteen acres of land with three horses and treat it well. Take the case of a 400-acre man who keeps three men or a herdsman and two dogs, as I heard a witness say; if most of his land is like tillage land it will return to moss. It must be tilled and must be sub-soiled. There is no man who can do that but the small man and his own family. You will keep that man and his eldest son in the country here.

40018. And you would give him a fair inducement to stay?—Yes, I think he could get a respectable living on it.

40019. Mr. KAVANAGH.—From your own knowledge of the holders of that sort—take the twenty-five-acre man—how much does he till?—I cannot say about Clare, but in parts of the County Limerick, Pallaskenry and up to New Tipperary, which is land meant for tillage, or King's County, which is barley land, or Kilkenny or Queen's County, the small farmers till a suitable quantity; they go through the land just as I say. They are fond of their land, and they do it from time to time, and they go through that thirty acres in eight years.

40020. Would you say that they do so in the country here?—No; although it is better here than in some parts of the County Limerick.

40021. Suppose you enlarged the holdings to twenty-five acres would they continue to do so?—I think the twenty-five-acre man always treats his land better than any other man.

40022. What is the average holding about here?—It is very hard to say what the average is, because there are lots of holdings here that are very small and there are holdings that run to the mountain and they may be valueless.

40023. Not the mountainous country but here?—Well, the cultivation of this country might be better. I am speaking more of East Clare.

40024. But it seems to me that the whole county is under grass?—So it is, and so it is in the County Limerick.

40025. And yet the farms, I should say, were very big, I should say fifty would be the average?—It is more than the average, but this county is a very up-and-down county. There is a lot of rocky land that cannot be tilled, and there is a great lot of bogland, and you must discriminate in land.

40026. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You cannot go by acreage?—You cannot go by acreage.

40027. One obvious advantage from the introduction of tillage on the scale you contemplate would be this, that those who have now small uneconomic holdings would have their holdings enlarged to such an extent as to give in Ireland a very convenient outlet for the labour of the family?—Of course. Yes.

40028. Suppose we have acquired land which should be split up for the enlargement of holdings, and suppose the holdings were enlarged, now would you not consider that there should be a system of general instruction of a practical kind to teach the occupiers of the enlarged holdings the best class of agriculture on those holdings?—Of course the knowledge would come much faster, and I think the rising generation will see that for themselves.

40029. Would you contemplate some sort of public premiums or prize system for well-kept farms?—Anything of that kind that would arouse an interest in the work. But I would rather have a system of Government bonuses.

40030. Would you be in favour of having the boys in the district from their tender years taught the lighter operations of farming?—A technical knowledge of farming, certainly.

40031. So as to give them a taste for tillage employment?—Yes; I think it is absolutely necessary that the son of a farmer who means to be a farmer should learn his profession the same as a doctor learns his.

40032. If instruction of that sort were introduced the tendency to till might be increased?—Undoubtedly it would and to till in a good way, and not only to manure the land but they would go in for other things still that are certain to pay; not merely such instruction as you get on a dairy farm. Take these large dairy farms in the County Limerick. You simply go out there with your hands in your pockets and look at the girls milking the cows.

40033. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is not that characteristic of all grazing farms?—Yes. I say it is because they won't feed in the winter. How can a man with 100 acres of land feed his cows?

40034. I asked the same question, and my answer to it is because he does not till the land?—Because he does not till the land, and he should till it. Because the large farmer will not employ labour. And I would make him employ it, and if he did not employ it and keep his farm right I would make him do it. That is the only way, to make him do it.

40035. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—On this farm of twenty-five acres there would be employment for the boys and girls?—Yes.

40036. And there would not be any tendency to

encourage notions of idleness?—They would have plenty of work if they tilled. A tillage farmer must work all the year round, and there is no more interesting life in the world than a farmer's life if he takes an interest in it.

40037. I think you were about to explain how the land was to be got for the purpose?—Yes. I think that wherever you see these large farms not properly treated you would have to get power to do it. I would inquire why that man does not properly use his farm, and if he does not give any excuse or does not use it properly I would offer him a fair price for it. I tried that in thirteen or fourteen cases myself, and evicted the tenants that I had. And before this eviction thing came there was a great complaint I had to make. I went to some of these people. I knew some of them had been industrious fellows, and now I am glad to say they are all back again. Some of them had gone back before the Estates Commissioners took it into their heads to go in for evicted farms, and some of them had not, and in the case of any of them that had not I proposed that the tenant and I should write to the Estates Commissioners; and we wrote to the Estates Commissioners, and it was very unsatisfactory both to the tenant and myself, and of course any landlord or any gentleman looking, from their point of view, to a deal in business would expect that a body of men like the Estates Commissioners would be people that you could deal satisfactorily with. But first of all they take ages and ages in correspondence, and many a time they don't answer your letters, and you never come to any finality about anything. That is my experience. I have had to reinstate tenants off my own bat on that account, and they cannot get their grant. I would like to see the tenants get a free grant to stock the lands.

40038. Are all your evicted tenants back?—All of mine are back except on Colonel O'Callaghan's estate, and their rents were scaled down to the same level as the rents of the men around.

40039. Before the 1903 Act?—Oh, yes, long before.

40040. What is their status now—future tenants?—No; eleven months' tenants, living on their holdings.

40041. How were the rents fixed?—We fixed them by comparison with the second-term rents of the neighbouring tenants.

40042. They are on the same scale?—They are on the same scale, and they have agreed to it. Of course it would be much better to have them properly in their holdings.

40043. And how long would it be till that?—From the sale of the estate, when it takes place.

40044. If the estate were sold to the tenants would they be put, so far as you are concerned, in exactly the same position as the others?—Exactly the same as far as I am concerned, and buy at the same price. They are all second term tenants on the estate.

40045. You convey to the Commission that since the Act of 1903, when evicted tenants were being restored there was some delay in the offices of the Estates Commissioners?—Yes. I have one or two cases. I give you one case that occurred with me. I take a case in this county of a tenant whose father died very much in arrears. The son was evicted by my father, who was the agent for the estate. I knew the son to be a decent fellow, and he wanted to live in the country and do work, and I went to him and said, "We will try to make a settlement if we can." The old rent was £36 a year, and I said to him, "I think £24 a year is a fair rent," and he agreed with me, and he said "that is about the value," and I said, "I will reinstate you at £24 a year and you buy at 24½ years' purchase as a second term tenant." That was giving him 4*s.* off that £24 a year, bringing him down to £19 10*s.* as the future rents that he would pay, and he was quite satisfied, and very thankful as well. And, of course, he served notice on the Estates Commissioners, so that when he went in he should have a grant to stock the land with, and they sent an Inspector, and the Inspector used to be a tenants' valuer, and I think he is a very good judge of land, and he came down and he said, "I think we will get this man the grant," and he walked the land and he said "I think this is worth only £22 5*s.* a year; that is my valuation of it." I said, "We have both agreed on the other, and I think it is a fair price," and he said he could not recommend it, and I said "I will consent and take off the £1 15*s.*, making it £22 5*s.*," and that was fixed, and then I got a letter from the Commissioners, "You must reinstate this tenant" (this was last October), and I said, "I have reinstated him from the 1st of November." I thought it was unfair that the tenant should be reinstated when he could not make anything till the 1st of May, and I said "Don't go in till the 25th of March," and I told the Commissioners I would make him a second term tenant from the 25th of March following, and I would leave him as caretaker in the meantime, and sign his judicial agreement on the 25th of March. And we conformed to the rules, and then I was informed that they would only give 23 years' purchase for the holding, and that I would have to throw in bog as well, and I said, "You are not treating me fairly at all, and the tenant will have to go out, and the onus will be on you." I said, "This is a warning to me how to deal with you, gentlemen, again." But I was not going to destroy the tenant, and I gave way and knocked £60 off the purchase price which the tenant agreed was a fair purchase price, and it reduced his rent from £36 to £16 5*s.* And then they said, "We will now give him a grant of £120—£90 for young stock, and the balance for implements"; and he came in on the 25th of March and signed his agreement, and everything was conformed to. And I said, "When do you think you will be able to stock your land," and on the 8th of May there was a fair at O'Brien's Bridge, and I wrote to the Commissioners to send down a man to purchase him the cattle, as that was the best opportunity he could have for getting seven or eight cows and a horse. I went out the night before, but the Inspector did not come, and there was not a sign of a man down to get the cattle on the 8th of May, and I and the tenant wrote collectively to the Estates Commissioners, and the last thing was a letter saying that they had been unable to do so. I think it is harassing in the extreme.

40046. Apparently up to the 8th of May the Commissioners looked after the interest of the tenant, but since that they have not done anything?—They have not done anything. That is so. I cannot deal with them again. I will never touch them again. I will not deal with them again if I can help it. I will give you another case, a case of a rent of £200 a year in which they have left me stuck. I went security to the landlord, and the tenant went in, and the rent and the purchase price were all agreed to, and they wrote me a letter which I think I will read out:—

Estates Commissioners' Office,
25 April, 1907.

Estate of Rev. J. T. N. Lee.

Sir.—I am directed by the Estates Commissioners to inform you that they estimate the price of the land in the townlands of Killonahan and Killanahan, containing 390 acres at £5,629. If the owner is prepared to sell at this price, and if the Commissioners can arrange to re-sell the land to suitable persons, they will, in the event of proceedings being instituted under the Irish Land Act of 1903, be prepared to advance that price (which is exclusive of such bonus as may be payable according to law), and they will be prepared to declare the lands to be a separate estate. I am to add that this estimate is furnished solely for the information of the vendor, and is not to be taken as a formal offer to purchase."

40047. Was that tenant reinstated?—I put him in according to their instructions on the 1st of May, and I told the landlord "everything is right, and the rent is £200 odd a year, and will be payable on the 1st of November next"; but the Commissioners say, "We have not bought this estate." Where am I going to get my half-year's rent from? That is now looking at it from the landlord's point of view. There is a case where the landlord through taking the meaning of the Land Act of 1903, re-instated his evicted tenant. We fixed that rent. The Estates Commissioners' inspector was there, and I was, and there was only £15 between us on that whole valuation of that farm, and we got to a settlement on the spot, and he came and went over it acre by acre, and brought it out the same way, and it was agreed on. And there is the position I am in at present. And how can I deal with these people again? I am a member of the Reform Association and in favour of their policy all through, and I am only too anxious to obtain land for anyone that I can; but I cannot do it under the machinery that we have got.

June 3, 1907.

Mr. Ernest Browne

40048. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is just a little congestion in the office work in Dublin?—I don't know, sir.

40049. I think so?—When you write about the evicted farms, the Secretary answers you. You go to Dublin for an interview, and you meet Mr. Finucane to-day, and if you go up on the same case in a fortnight's time you meet Mr. Wrench, and he refers you to someone else, and then they won't answer your letters for you when you go back. I suppose it is not your duty to deal with the zones?

40050. Mr. O'KELLY.—Say what you have to say about the zones?—In the Land Conference Report it was agreed by the members—Messrs. Redmond, O'Brien, Colonel Everard, and Lord Dunraven—that it be first at twenty-one and a half and twenty-four and a half years, if you do away with the zones

40051. Have you read Mr. O'Brien's speeches?—A good many of them.

40052. Have you read his speech following the Land Conference Report?—I am sure I have.

40053. Have you ever read where he suggested that the number of years was eighteen?—No; I think not. The Land Conference Report was signed by all of them.

40054. Did you agree with Mr. O'Brien's interpretation that the Land Conference Report was eighteen years' purchase?—I agree with the Report of the Land Conference signed by all the parties, and I think it is eminently fair. I have often heard it suggested, reading the evidence of the Commission, that lands were sold at eighteen and nineteen years' purchase under the Ashbourne Act. That is so easily answered—they were all first term rents then. They paid four and a half per cent. interest. Now it is three and a quarter. Now the tenants are all second term. Besides, before that, in most of the estates which were encumbered, the real owner had no interest. They were sold for the mortgagees, who wanted the money.

40055. Do you mean to say that in the past the estates sold were embarrassed properties?—A lot of them.

40056. How many of them?—I could not possibly give the number.

40057. Do you suggest twenty-one and a half years' purchase on first term rents is fair?—Yes.

40058. And you suggest that is the Land Conference term?—It is their price, neither less nor more.

40059. Supposing I suggested to you that eighteen years' purchase represented the Land Conference settlement, would you agree with that settlement?—I would not. In the recommendations of the Land Conference it means 6*s.* in the pound reduction on first term rents.

40060. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I do not fully follow your point about the interest being different under the two Acts?—It means that the tenant had a greater advantage under the last Act. You could not ask the tenant to pay twenty-seven or twenty-eight years' purchase; neither could the landlord accept much less, because his second term income would be reduced.

40061. The bonus was brought in to make up the difference?—Yes.

40062. There were also certain advantages to the landlord in legal expenses?—Yes.

40063. And the re-purchasing of land?—Yes, but it seldom arises.

40064. Come to a place like Clare; you are aware that in the case of purchases by the Congested Districts Board the zones do not apply?—I suppose not.

Mr. O'KELLY.—They don't shut out inspection.

40065. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Well, Mr. Browne, I think you have found that the owners' have experienced no great difficulty in selling to the Congested Districts Board?—I have never dealt with the Congested Districts Board directly, but I have always heard praise of the Board. I have never dealt with them myself. I am personally selling twenty-seven estates. I sold thirteen of these, twenty-one and twenty-four years' purchase is the average price, and I have made out schedules to show how the landlord will stand and also the tenants. Under the twenty-one and twenty-four years the landlord loses from twelve to fifteen per cent. of his present second term gross income, and the tenant gets 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound reduction on his second term rental.

40066. In this case you have put before us would you consider that the owner is losing anything?—I think it is fair. I would not be losing more than I would, say, lose in a year on law costs or——

40067. Then your income will be secure?—At 3½ per cent. the twenty-one and twenty-four years' purchase will bring me in very near what it is.

40068. Could you not invest at more than 3½ per cent. quite safely?—My trustee would not invest at more than 3½ per cent.

40069. Would you not think it would be possible to get an investment at four per cent. which would be a better security than Irish Land?—I would prefer Irish Land. I think the prospects will greatly improve. I don't see why they should not.

40070. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is not the landlord getting his salary paid down?—He will not get it into his pocket. It will be invested by his trustees.

40071. Is it not paid to his trustees?—Yes.

40072. What do you mean by his trustees?—They are nearly all life estates—the estates in Ireland. You have marriage settlements.

40073. All entailed?—Yes. It is all settled property and in the hands of trustees.

40074. Have you any lands in England?—No.

40075. Is it not extraordinary that the lands in England appears to be down in rent compared with Ireland?—Only in two or three counties.

40076. The returns one sees in England seem surprising?—It is about thirty-eight per cent. in the last twenty-five years. In Ireland it is about forty-six, and now they are getting another twenty on the purchase.

40077. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—When one compares about the same class of soil?—Because they are English acres.

40078. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are the official returns Irish acres?—They are not. I studied dairy farming in Surrey and tillage in Forfarshire. They pay a higher acreable rent than we do.

40079. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—One would expect they should, because in Ireland the tenant has a joint interest in the soil?—If they build their houses and drain their lands they have the value of their improvements in their holdings, but the other is a sentimental value.

40080. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the landlord's interest? Is it not sentimental?—If you paid £20,000 in the Incumbered Estates Court for a property, would that be sentimental interest?

40081. You are sufficiently acquainted with the history of Ireland. Have you heard of the Plantations?—That is past history. You have to discriminate.

40082. Where do you draw the line?—I take any country, say England, where the Danes had conquered England and there were the Normans and Saxons. Are you going to bring them in and reinstate them?

40083. That does not come down so far as the 17th century?—None are alive now.

40084. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there any other point?—No.

40085. Mr. O'KELLY.—I can quite see that you are desirous of having the evils of congestion removed?—Certainly, and I think it can be done.

40086. It is a source of a great deal of discontent in this country?—Undoubtedly.

40087. Suppose you found it impossible to achieve that result by voluntary sale, would you apply compulsion?—I have thought that compulsion is a terrible thing. There is sentiment in ownership too.

40088. Land is taken compulsorily for other purposes?—You have taken a lot of the rights of landlords, a great lot of the things have gone, including control over their own property. If you take it by compulsion you will have to take it fairly. You must give the average price.

40089. Conditionally that all things are equal and the price equitable and fair?—I don't see why a man should object to selling his property at a fair price.

40090. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I think you said that a man who did not make use of his land that it should be taken from him?—Yes, for his own good and the good of his country he should treat it properly.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTIETH PUBLIC SITTING.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5TH, 1907

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.

In the Market House, Kilrush, County Clare.

Present:—WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

Rev. P. GLYNN examined.

June 5, 1907.

Rev. P. Glynn.

40091. Mr. KAVANAGH (*in the chair*).—You are nominated by the Kilrush Rural District Council and Poor Law Board to give evidence?—Yes.

40092. Will you kindly bring before the Commission the statement you wish to make?—Yes, sir. By the Act of 1891, under which the Congested Districts Board was established, it was declared to be necessary, in order that a district or an electoral division be declared congested, not only that the valuation per head of the population of an electoral division be below £1 10*s.*, but that the valuation per head of one-fifth of the total population of the county should be less than £1 10*s.* The result of this was that the County Clare, whose small occupiers and fishermen stood in such need of the fostering care of the Congested Districts Board, have never got any assistance from the Board, for, unfortunately for Clare, although there were in 1891 several electoral divisions in which the valuation per head was under 30*s.*, the population of these electoral divisions did not reach twenty per cent. of the population of the county. I know an electoral division where the decrease in population has been twenty per cent., another where the decrease has been fifteen per cent. in ten years.

40093. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that an electoral district?—Yes, they are both in my own parish. There are still in West Clare many electoral divisions where the valuation per head of the population is below 30*s.* per head. I am glad that at long last the Government has come to recognise that there are "areas outside the districts now scheduled as congested that require to be dealt with as congested." I hope to be able to satisfy the members of this Commission that West Clare is one of the "areas" that should be scheduled as congested, and that some of its population, now crowded in uneconomic holdings, should be transferred to the ranches, from which the people have been driven to make room for cattle.

40094. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any suggestions to make?—I will make suggestions further on.

40095. An alteration of the definition of congested districts, do you mean?—As to that I have heard several definitions. For instance, take Kilkee Electoral Division. There are 209 people whose valuation is £4 and under, there are 116 from £4 to £10, and 165 whose valuation is over £10. Well, if you take the whole of these the valuation would be more than 30*s.* per head of the electoral division. I should say, at all events, wherever you have fifty per cent. of the holdings of the people at a valuation of less than 30*s.* per head that that ought to be declared congested. I put that rather high. I should not be surprised if 20*s.* per head would not be sufficient.

40096. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In 1901 there were four electoral divisions in Kilrush district with the valuation under 30*s.*?—And they are there still. There was more people there then. The population has fallen 11·2 per cent. since.

40097. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Then it is not the valuation you find fault with: it is the amount of population?—It is the fact that in order to have the district scheduled as congested it is necessary that one-fifth of the entire county should be congested. If you take Clare, we have some of the biggest ranches outside perhaps Roscommon, and wherever you have numbers of these ranches, no matter how dense the population may be in certain parts, and where it is easy to get one-fifth of the population under 30*s.*, it is almost impossible, where there are large ranches, to have the whole of the county at 30*s.* per head.

40098. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Twenty per cent. of the population reside in districts of this class?—Yes.

40099. Mr. KAVANAGH.—County Clare, originally, was not scheduled at all?—No, portion of it got scheduled by accident.

40100. It was due to the alterations in the boundary of the county?—Yes, it was.

40100A. When the Local Government Act was passed portion of the County Galway which had been scheduled as congested, and which adjoined the boundary of Clare, was transferred to the County Clare, and that is the only portion scheduled?—Yes.

40101. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This anomaly that you point out arises from the definition in the Act of Parliament?—Yes.

40102. Have you considered what would be a desirable amendment of that?—I have considered that if you are to relieve congestion. Congestion is quite as bad in a county where there are not ten per cent. of the people who would not be under 30*s.*, quite as bad as in Donegal and Mayo, where there may be fifty per cent. of them, because a man is poor, wherever he is, if he is in a £4 holding.

40103. Then, as to the practical question whether a definition could be framed that would meet all cases?—As far as I am concerned, what I should say is this, that in any county where you have an electoral division in which fifty per cent. of the population have a valuation of not more than 30*s.* per head I would declare that congested. I pass the county altogether as the area, and I take the electoral division. If I get an electoral division—I do not care where—where fifty per cent. of that division does not exceed 30*s.* per head of the population I would declare that congested.

40104. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In two ways you would broaden the definition. You would get rid of the county restriction, and you would be content to look to fifty per cent. of the population?—Yes.

40105. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you know a disadvantage that would accrue to anybody by such an arrangement?—No.

40106. It would be an advantage?—To the small holders.

40107. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What would you think of leaving to the body for relieving congestion the duty of varying the areas wherever the necessity arises?—If it is a body that I have confidence in, such as the Congested Districts Board, I would leave it to them.

40108. And what is your conclusion? That the body, on the whole, should have some general powers?—Yes, my lord. Now, the great object I think that this Commission ought to have, and that every right-thinking man should strive for, is to try and save the Irish people from extinction, and unless something is done in places like Clare there is no question we are in the high way to be as scarce as the red Indian

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Rev. P. Glynn.

on the shores of Manhattan. In proof of that I may state that in 1841 Clare had a population of 286,523, in 1901 its population was only 112,159; and, seeing that its young men and young women are emigrating at the rate of 1,500 each year, Clare has to-day not many more than 100,000 of a population, having lost since 1851 by emigration 143,649 persons. These statistics alone should be sufficient to convince the members of the Commission and all who take an interest in the Irish people that if Clare is to be saved from becoming a desert a radical remedy must be applied, and applied quickly.

40109. Your point applies, if we go back, not to the famine years, but to 1851?—Yes, from that date to this we are decreasing steadily, and even to-day, when we are told we are so prosperous and that our banks and post offices have more money than ever before, we are losing the population and the flower of the land at the rate of 1,500 each year.

40110. Without going back to the famine years at all, you have it in the census of 1851 that there were then more than twice as many people in Clare than it has at present?—Yes, nearly one-half as many as Clare has at present.

40111. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How do you think scheduling districts as congested would stop that?—I will come to that in a minute. I am aware that some of our doctrinaire economists attribute Irish emigration to Celtic restlessness, to temperament, to want of amusement, to everything except to the true cause. These gentlemen have never had the experience of living in a one-room or in a two-room cabin, as a member of a family of ten, and on a family budget of some £20 a year. If they had they would be, I venture to say, in as much a hurry to seek a means of livelihood in America as the 1,500 Clare boys and girls that yearly rush to the emigrant ship. What prospect of anything but misery have these emigrants if they stay in Ireland? Give them farms on which they can maintain a family, or give them employment, and you will soon put a stop to emigration. I have been intimately acquainted with hundreds of emigrants, and I do not recollect that it was possible for three per cent. of them to have remained at home with a reasonable prospect of a livelihood.

40112. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How is this emigration going on at present—is it by families or by individuals?—That is the saddest part of it. If it were by families there would be some hope for the country. Take a family of six, seven, or eight on a holding under £4 valuation, and here is what happens. There is some one of them that is not much good, either a boy or a girl, and he or she is sure to be kept at home. The others, those boys and girls, the flower of the land, get a ticket from somebody in America, or buy one, in ones or twos. The eldest goes to America, and after a time he or she buys a passage for the second eldest. Then they both combine and bring out the third eldest, and the old people and the infirm are left at home—the cripples and the paralytics—and the result is, they are good for nothing. Another result was that in the next parish to my own lunacy is increasing to an alarming extent. People say it is ardent spirits and things of that kind. It is nothing of the sort. It is the least fitted of the population remaining at home.

40113. Is it more prevalent—this individual emigration—now than it was before the famine?—At the famine they had free passages and they had to emigrate *en masse*, but since 1851 it is individual emigration.

40114. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say 1,500 Clare boys and girls leave annually. That would be one-eighth of the total number of emigrants from Ireland?—Oh, no, it would not. The total number of emigrants from Ireland is about 35,000.

40115. A year?—Yes, my lord. It is one-fifth of our population.

I ought to have said Munster.

40115A. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You would always look for emigration to a small extent?—Oh, yes.

40116. It is emigration that is lowering the population of the country?—This is not emigration; it is blood-letting.

40117. And the whole population is decreasing steadily?—Yes, seeing we have lost 143,649 persons in fifty-seven years out of a population of 200,000, whilst here in Clare, with healthy air and big families, the population would have been trebled in the same time but for emigration.

40118. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would not have the least objection to emigration from Clare if the Clare population were kept up to the numbers which the county could reasonably support?—Oh, no.

40119. But you do object to emigration which takes away in fifty years more than half the population?—I not only object to it, but I very strongly object to namby-pamby remedies that might keep a dozen of people in employment. I want something that would stay emigration. With all due respect, I think that is what you ought to address yourselves to, that if we have land or means to keep people at home, you ought to put your finger on that remedy and say: "This country is going to ruin, and the only thing to stop that ruin is so and so." An inspired Apostle has warned us of the hollowness of the charity which tells a "naked destitute brother to be warmed and filled, yet gives not the things which are needful to the body." Equally hollow is the appeal of those who beg of our naked and destitute emigrants to "remain at home," yet "give them not those things which are needful to the body." This dreadful hemorrhage is draining the lifeblood of Ireland away, and is leaving her weakened and debilitated—bankrupt and pauperised—with the inmates of workhouses increasing while the population is decreasing. I will illustrate my contention by the case of the Kilrush Union. I could do so equally well by the case of the Ennistymon Union. The valuation of the Kilrush Union is £53,807, the population of the Union in 1901 was 28,734; the valuation per head of the population is little more than £1 17*s.*, while in the following six electoral divisions the valuation per head is at or under £1 10*s.*, viz., Doonbeg, Dromellihy, Knocknaboley, Einagh, Cahermurphy, Glenmore, and these divisions are by no means the poorest electoral divisions of the Kilrush Union. In some of the electoral divisions the valuation is inordinately high, because of the high state of cultivation that existed in them at the time the valuation was made, when "every rood of ground maintained its man," and also because while the price of the corn crops, which these lands then yielded in great abundance, was relatively high, the cost of producing them was nothing—because labour of the very best kind had then very little value. To illustrate that, I take my own parish. We suffer from that high valuation in two ways. When the Commissioners came along—they know very little about land, I am sorry to say—they go to the valuation. If they find the rent is under the valuation they at once rush to the conclusion that the fellow has his land for nothing, and accordingly they give no reduction. On the other hand they come to a district where there has been improvement of the land and the valuation is very low—no matter how low the rent is they pull it down to the valuation. In 1847 and 1848 the land in my parish was very good for corn growing—I do not know whether it is true of other parts of Ireland, but it is true of West Clare that the lands grew twice as much then as they will grow now. Suppose the land would grow a certain number of barrels of oats or wheat to-day, it would grow twice as much then. Why? Because they then tilled with the spade. There was no ploughing. Ploughing nowadays is just scratching. The people burned the land and thereby ruined it, while the valuation remained the same the whole time. When you consider a district of that kind, where the poor-rate is about 4*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, what between poor rate, and railway rate, and the road rate, some of these people are paying 12*s.* and 14*s.* and 15*s.* per acre for land that positively in other parts of Ireland would be let for 7*s.* or 6*s.* Then when it comes to purchase, you point out to the landlord that the land is worth nothing. He says, "Were not the Commissioners on it?" as if the Commission man was infallible. The result is very disastrous to the poor people.

40120. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Your position is that the valuation that was fixed at that time is the basis in the mind of the Commissioner from which he is to work?—Yes.

40121. And that that may have been fixed arbitrarily for purposes that are not now so apparent?—Yes. There was a little estate sold in my parish some years ago. During the negotiations the agent

used this argument to me: "Why, their rents are more than thirty per cent. under the valuation, and they dare not come into court, because if they did the rents would be raised." Even there the rents were too high, seeing that in a small estate of £200 a year there were £800 of arrears. If I got one of those farms to-morrow at half the purchase money, I would rather a good deal pay 30*s.* an acre for land than get it for nothing.

40122. That sounds rather paradoxical?—Because I say that the land got burned in the famine years, and any land that got burned and taken away has to be replaced in some way before it is workable.

40123. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Spade labour has disappeared?—Yes.

40124. And consequently the land is not as well tilled as before?—Yes, they exhausted the farms.

40125. And as the result of the famine, to try and manure the land they burned it?—Yes.

40126. You call attention to this fact, that in times before the famine, at all events, there was an abundance of cheap labour?—Yes.

40127. It is difficult to get labour of any kind now?—It is nearly impossible, my lord. And the third cause of the deterioration is this. I was talking to a man who has really bad land, and I said, "That is miserable land you have." "Well," he said, "my father took eleven crops of oats out of that field and he never manured it."

40128. Mr. Kavanagh.—One crop after another?—Yes.

40129. It left that land very bad?—Bad from that day to this, and bad for ever, until you turn round and put in some other soil. If the Commissioners came on that land to-morrow, I have not the slightest doubt they would tell anyone that it is very good land. I wish to submit to the Commission some further facts in connection with the Kilrush Union. In Kilkee Electoral Division the number of rated occupiers of £4 and under is 209; over £4 and under £10, 116, while these over £10 are only 165. Killard Division occupiers under £4, 31; under £10, 32; over £10, 57. Clonadrum Electoral Division, under £4, 34; between £4 and £10, 61. Kilmurry Electoral Division, under £4, 80; between £4 and £10, 65. Kilballyowen Electoral Division, under £4, 45; between £4 and £10, 61; over £10, 65. Moyarta Electoral Division, under £4, 76; between £4 and £10, 30; over £10, 41; Rahona Electoral Division, under £4, 76; between £4 and £10, 58.

40130. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think we have all these statistics here in the return before us?—That would show that there are few electoral divisions in the Kilrush Union that might not reasonably and fairly be declared congested, and would be so if what I suggest were brought about, that where 50 per cent. of the population lived in holdings the rateable value of which was not more than 30*s.* per head, the district should be declared congested. From this it can be seen that there are in the Kilrush Union a vast number of uneconomic holdings, there are few employers of labour, and there are practically no industries, there must necessarily be considerable emigration—and so, I am sorry to say, there is. Of course, where you have a man living in a £4 holding, for that matter in a £10 holding, all these holdings are uneconomic, because they will not pay for the labour spent on them, you cannot rear a family on them. What will, however, give the best indication of the poverty of the Kilrush Union is the proportion the number of persons relieved bears to the entire population. Looking at the pages of Thom's Almanac, I find that in 1902—the last year for which the figures are available to me (I am sure the figures for that year differ very little, if at all, from the figures for the year 1906)—the number of persons relieved, indoor and outdoor, in the Kilrush Union was 3,042—indoor, 1,338; outdoor, 1,704—so that one person out of every nine in the Kilrush Union received relief of some kind. The Kilrush Poor Law Board expends yearly on outdoor relief £2,250, a sum equal to 1*s.* 2*d.* in the pound on the valuation; while the total expenditure on poor relief in the Kilrush Union amounts to 3*s.* 0½*d.* in the valuation.

40131. Mr. Sutherland.—Is the number receiving poor relief increasing?—Well, considering that the population is decreasing, the number relatively is increasing, but it is in about the same state as far as actual numbers for the past ten years. What I have said of Kilrush may be said with little variation of the Ennistymon Union, in which the valuation per head is about £2, where the poor rate is equally high as in Kilrush, and where there are two electoral divisions, Clonanaha and Formoyle, where the valuation is under £1 10*s.* per head of the population. In Moy electoral division of the Ennistymon Union there are 123 ratings under £4, and 126 between £4 and £10. In Miltown Malbay, excluding houses in the town, there are 128 under £4, and 119 between £4 and £10. In Ballysteen, 173 under £4, and 108 between £4 and £10. The electoral division of Killiagh is rather remarkable. There are 125 ratings under £4, and 71 under £10; while Mr. M'Namara has some 900 acres of land in the neighbourhood. I am very glad to see Mr. M'Namara is ready to sell all that land to anybody who will buy it for the purpose of having congestion relieved.

40132. It is all a question of price with him?—Well, I think when people want a thing they ought to give a reasonable price. Of the 149 ratings in Killaspuglenane, 59 ratings are under £4, and 53 ratings between £4 and £10. In Ballyea, out of 200 ratings, 51 of them are under £4, and 80 of them under £10. In Ballagh there are only 138 ratings—47 of them are under £4, and 71 of them between £4 and £10. The valuation of the entire electoral division is only £957 13*s.* The valuation of Clooney is £1,168 16*s.* There are 125 ratings—31 under £4, and 50 between £4 and £10. With these facts concerning the unions of Kilrush and Ennistymon before us, does it not seem unintelligible that West Clare was not scheduled as congested under the Act of 1891, even although 20 per cent. of the population of the County Clare were not rated at less than 30*s.* per head? It would be indeed unintelligible if we had not been aware that in 1891 County Clare was misrepresented by a gentleman whose principal anxiety was about Mashonaland, and who was far more concerned about King Lobengula and his subjects than he was about the people of West Clare. The present Commission will, it is to be hoped, do what is in its power to repair the past. There are two classes of persons whose condition is in urgent need of improvement—fishermen and farmers under £10 valuation. I will refer to the fishermen first, they are the less important and the less numerous. The number of fishermen on the coast of Clare is roughly about 300, many of them have other means of livelihood—they are small farmers or labourers, and they also collect seaweed, which they dry and sell or convert into kelp, while their womenfolk save and sell Carrigeen moss. In this connection I would mention what is a great hardship, viz., most of those who collect seaweed have to give a "royalty" of from one-third to one-half to the owners of the strand where the weed is collected. They go out endangering their lives, either on foot or on cars—sometimes the horses are swimming, and I have even seen them up to their armpits dragging it in, and because they are supposed to trespass on somebody's land they have to pay the royalty. When that weed is dried—it used to be that two cocks were made of the dried weed—the owner of the land takes one cock and the man who had all the labour takes the other. Things have improved slightly in regard to that.

40133. Has the legality of that ever been tested?—It is like this. You need not let anybody go into the strand through your land.

40134. If it is enclosed?—It is not enclosed. The owner claims the foreshore up to high-water mark.

40135. If he has a charter for it?—I need not tell you these poor people could not afford to contest the claim. It would cost a good bit of money to find out that charter.

40136. Mr. Kavanagh.—What you describe is the existing custom?—It is, on most of the strand. There are some of them, called "free" strands, where a man is at liberty to go out and take what he can get.

40137. Mr. Sutherland.—What makes them free?—Just what you have said, I think. They were not able to show their charter.

40138. As a general principle the foreshore belongs to the Crown, except where there is a charter saying that the Crown gave it away?—That is the law, but against that there is this, that the landlord has custom for perhaps 200 years. He establishes a right and puts the onus upon you to disprove it.

40139. There is no prescription against the Crown?—I know that.

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40140. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is not a question of foreshore, but bringing the kelp across a person's land?—No, it is a question of the foreshore rather than that. I know the case of a gentleman, in this town, a Mr. Brew. We had a big fight over that business. I was in this parish, and we knocked him down to one-third instead of one-half. We did not trespass in the smallest degree on his land. There was a road going into the foreshore.

40141. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There is drift weed and weed which is cut out at sea. If they could cut it at sea and escape to any other port in their boats they would be all right?—Oh, yes.

40142. They go for the drift weed, and that they cannot take without paying a royalty?—Not without paying a royalty. The primitive curragh, or canoe, is the only fishing boat on the coast of Clare, with the exception of one nobby at Carrigaholt. It is difficult to say how the condition of the Clare fishermen can be improved. A few landing places are required. A small pier at Ballaghaline, for which the Agricultural Department has consented to give a grant and the County Council a grant of a like amount. At the Goleen-Moveen, between Kilkee and Carrigaholt, there is a narrow and dangerous creek, a very treacherous landing place. The Agricultural Department promised a free grant to improve this creek about six years ago, but since then nothing has been done. In connection with that I would wish to say that after I saw a communication that was sent to the County Council, where the Department promised to give a free grant for this particular place, because it was very dangerous, I wrote to the Department thanking them and trying to keep them to their word about it, and I got a reply saying they would carry out that improvement in connection with the other landing places in Clare. Since then they have done absolutely nothing, and they have denied that they ever made any free grant at all, though I have it down in black and white that they did. Besides providing the fishermen with less dangerous landing places, I do not know that much can be done to improve the fishing. I do not believe they would attempt deep sea fishing, even if provided with large boats. Of course, I do not know that of my own knowledge. I was told in Liscannor last year—because I made it my business to inquire—that Sir Francis Brady offered them a deep-sea fishing boat, and they would not go out, but I think if the young fellows were trained they would go out.

40142A. Mr. KAVANAGH.—They are not trained at present?—No. It seems extraordinary that our fishermen never got even a net since the Congested Districts Board was established, while the fishermen of Aran and Galway and all round the coast have been nursed and cuddled.

40143. And your Claremen have not?—No.

40144. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did they apply for boats?—I applied for a boat for Carrigaholt last year, and did not get it; but four fellows borrowed money themselves and bought one, and I am sorry they have not been very successful. They paid £140 for a nobby and nets.

40145. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do they fish from Carrigaholt?—Yes.

40146. Do they go out far?—Yes; these men went down to Fenit, and fished fifty or sixty miles beyond the coast.

40147. What were they fishing for?—Mackerel. One night they had 3,000 mackerel, but they were obliged to sell them at 4*s.* a hundred.

40148. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How long is it since they got their boat?—About fifteen months.

40149. It would be a great thing, I would suggest, to get them to persevere?—I think they will.

40149A. One does not know in the fishing business when a prosperous season sets in?—There is one way they lose in fishing—I am talking of fishing round the Clare coast—and it is the middleman who gains. When they come in they sell the fish for 4*s.* or 8*s.* a hundred. The middleman holds them on and sends them to America, and often sells that very fish at 12*s.* and 13*s.* and 14*s.* a hundred.

40150. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The middleman is the local buyer?—Yes. I think if there were some small curing station established where these people could cure their fish, or if they were helped by some means that would enable them to hold the fish for a rise in the market.

40151. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would it also occur to you if there was a considerable development in the fishery that you might expect where the take was large that a number of buyers would come and compete for the fish?—Naturally. They used to come to the Clare coast some years ago when there were large takes.

40152. Along the coast of the scheduled area it is not unusual to have keen competition at an auction for the fish?—Sometimes you will have only one man to buy from you, and you must take the money he offers or nothing.

40153. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have a railway behind you?—You have, but I think if you put fish into that railway it would be pretty old before it got to the end of it. There would also be delay in transferring the fish from the narrow to the broad gauge. To improve their condition I would suggest that each fisherman be provided with a few acres of land, say four or five, near his dwelling, on which he could keep a cow and sow potatoes and vegetables. Most of them can get suitable houses built under the provisions of the Labourers Act. There is great need of inculcating habits of thrift and economy and sobriety amongst them. Of course if a man has a bad cabin and lives in miserable surroundings it is really very hard to expect thrift from him. If you improve their condition thrift would follow, I think. I take Ballaghaline. There are a lot of wretched cabins there, and they pay £4 an acre to Mr. M'Namara for a little plot of land on which to sow potatoes. Mr. M'Namara has on that very spot adjacent one place of 104 acres, another of 173 acres, and others of 143 acres, 233 acres, 175 acres, and 199 acres. Those poor people have to pay him at the rate of £4 an acre to sow plots of cabbages and potatoes.

40154. It is conacre?—Yes. You take it for a season. You have no claim to it after a season.

40155. They have no plots of land attached to their houses?—No.

40156. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I think Mr. M'Namara expressed his willingness to sell?—Yes.

Mr. O'KELLY.—Mr. M'Namara said if the landlords were properly approached they would be prepared to enlarge their holdings. I do not think he expressed their willingness to sell——

Mr. KAVANAGH.—I gathered he would be inclined to sell part.

Mr. O'KELLY.—Yes, according to the procedure I have indicated.

40158. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say, Father Glynn, it would be desirable these men should have four or five acres?—I think every poor man of that kind ought to have enough land for a cow to give milk for his children.

40159. You would like to provide for a class that would scarcely be fishermen all the year round?—Yes.

40160. You would like to provide a second class of occupation for them?—Yes.

40161. If they were fishermen all the year round a smaller grant of land would be required?—Yes.

40162. Under the Labourers Acts it would be possible to get an acre for them?—Yes.

40163. And a good house?—Yes.

40164. That could be taken compulsorily?—Yes.

40165. Don't you think that would be a good thing to do, unless the owner was willing?—Certainly. I think every fisherman who works ought to get an acre.

40166. Your idea would be that wherever land is assigned to a family it should be sufficient for milk and vegetables?—Yes.

40167. But short of that it would be a great improvement for these people if they had a nice little dwelling and plot?—Yes.

40168. Does the West Clare Railway really touch at any point a safe harbour of refuge for fishing boats?—There is Lahinch, only two miles from Liscannor.

40169. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would not call that a safe harbour?—Liscannor is a safe harbour.

40170. I thought you said Lahinch?—Liscannor. It is only two miles distant from Lahinch.

40171. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Going further south, is there any other?—The only other would be Kilrush—in this way that at Kilrush there is traffic with Limerick by boat. You could transfer your fish to the boat and get it sent to Limerick.

40172. Would you think that some harbour of refuge would be required between Kilrush and Liscannor?—There is a harbour, but I do not know

whether it is a safe place for fishing boats. There is a place at Seafield near the railway station at Quilty. There is a pier there, but I do not know that it is safe. It might be made safe at very little expenditure.

40173. Quilty gives evidence of the existence of a sturdy fishing population. Do you not think it would be possible to encourage the people to follow the fish wherever they are?—I do not know that you could do that with the old fellows. These people have spent their lives in canoes, and it would be difficult to get them to go far out to sea. You might do something with the young people. As to the second class, the small farmer class is the class whose condition most loudly calls for amelioration—it is the class which supplies the great majority of emigrants. In Clare fifty-three per cent. of the holdings are under £10 valuation, and in West Clare the percentage of the holdings under £10 valuation cannot be, in my opinion, much less than seventy per cent. of the entire number of agricultural holdings. The occupiers of these small holdings rear their children for the American market, and the earnings of those children supplement the profits of the little holdings and enable the parents to maintain themselves and pay rent, etc. As I have said already, it is quite impossible for people living in many of these miserable holdings to maintain themselves without some means of support. Their really standing means is the American money. If that were stopped I fancy rent would almost automatically cease to be paid. The cruel thing is that, side by side with these miserable uneconomic holdings, or at a distance of twenty or thirty miles of them, there are ranches of hundreds of acres with no human habitation except that of a herd. If the owners of these ranches added to the wealth of the community, or even prospered themselves on the profits of ranching, there may be some semblance of grounds for not at once taking measures to relieve congestion and for not taking steps to stop the hemorrhage that is draining away the life blood of the country. But it is notorious that the grazier gives no employment, that ranches in the neighbourhood of a town or village means ruin and decay for that town or village. Bullocks and sheep don't wear boots and clothes, neither do they eat bread, and it is pretty well known also—the graziers themselves are continually saying so—that grazing does not pay. Yet no sooner does a grazier break down—and the event is of rather common occurrence—than a shopkeeper, a professional man, or a returned American or Australian tries his luck at grazing, and spend upon bullocks and sheep the money they have made in their shops or professions. The obvious duty of the State then is to take up (1) all grazing lands now in the occupation of the owners; (2) the surplus lands—after the occupier himself is left a holding of the estimated value of £200.

40173A. Mr. Sutherland.—You put it rather high?—I put it very high—too high, because I think £100 would be quite sufficient, but I want to be specially generous, so that there could be no objection to what I have said. In Clare this would more than suffice to give sufficient land to raise the holdings of all persons under £10 valuation to £10. The valuation of land in owners' occupation in Clare is £22,000. The valuation above £200 and not exceeding £300 is £15,757. The valuation of holdings above £300 is £30,386. That works out in this way. If you leave each of these holdings of the valuation of £200 there would be land of a valuation of £17,786 available for distribution. So that there would be thus land valued at £40,000 for distribution in Clare which would be sufficient to bring all holdings under £10 up to that standard. That works out at £43,000 worth of land in County Clare, and you would require only lands of the valuation of £40,000 to bring the uneconomic holdings up to the £10 valuation.

40174. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is all the land you have referred to suitable for enlargement—is there no mountain or bog?—I have no doubt that a great deal of it is available. There are a good many crags, but not so much mountain. But, working at the thing as I have done, you would have a margin of £13,000 for waste lands of the kind that may not be suitable, and I certainly believe that there is somewhere in the neighbourhood of £40,000 valuation of land available for migration purposes if the suggestions that I take the liberty of making were carried out.

40175. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Even the crags would be useful?—They would.

40176. But not for tillage?—No, but the crags would be more useful for men living in the neighbourhood on uneconomic holdings. You have a man, say, with a valuation of £5 who has a little bit of a farm in the neighbourhood of a crag, and if he got a good slice of crag that he could graze sheep and young cattle on it would make a very comfortable man of him. Another thing I wish to say is this. We start with the fact that there is land to the valuation of £43,000 available for migration purposes in Clare. You would not require anything like the £40,000 worth to raise the holdings to an economic standard. I will show you how. There are numbers of persons who have holdings under £10 valuation who are unsuitable for migration purposes. I would not migrate those who I did not think would be likely to prosper, and in every department you have ne'er-do-wells and people who would not prosper anywhere.

40177. And there are some who would not remove?—Certainly, but even among those who would go there are some whom it would be undesirable to remove. Then, as regards fishermen, they are put down as the holders of uneconomic holdings, and so they are; but I would not migrate them. Of course I would give them a little bit of land with their houses, as I have said, three or four acres. Then there are small shopkeepers, carpenters, and people of that kind, who have small holdings, and I would not migrate those.

40178. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They have already a means of living?—They have.

40179. Mr. Sutherland.—Then there would be the addition of the holdings that would be vacated?—Just so. Some people say, "Why make them all one standard"? I would not do that at all. First of all there is quite a large number of people to start with, with holdings of £200 valuation. That is an enormous tract of land to leave to any individual, especially to a Clare farmer, who does not till and gives no employment. I certainly think that no farmer who does not give employment and till a considerable portion of his land, say one-fifth or one-sixth or one-seventh, according to some standard that is laid down, should be allowed to have land valued for more than £100. Of course if a man is a large farmer and gives large employment of labour, he is as useful to the community as any man could be, and he helps the people to live.

40180. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think that the body having charge of the relief of congestion should have large powers and a free hand?—I think it should have absolute powers. If it has not, the process of relieving congestion in bits and scraps will only ruin everything, because the result will be that graziers, when they see what is coming, will stripe the land among their own friends and defeat the object of the law. As regards the difficulty of inducing persons who live on uneconomic holdings to migrate, in my opinion no difficulty exists, except in the cases of old and unenterprising farmers, or in the cases of some few persons who for one reason or another are tolerably comfortable on a farm of less than £10 valuation. Many small occupiers would be, I think, reluctant to migrate to another county, but where, as in the case of Clare, there is plenty of good land for the landless in the county itself, very few of the small occupiers, whom it would be desirable to migrate, would refuse.

40181. Mr. Kavanagh.—Would there be any disinclination to remove from one end to the other?—I don't think there would be.

40182. Would there be any disinclination on the part of those among whom they go to welcome them?—I certainly would improve the conditions of the local people before any outsider, but if that was done I don't believe they would object, or at all events they would not object in a way that could not be got over. I would supply land for the landless in the immediate neighbourhood first. After doing that I would bring in outsiders from the same county, and if I had sufficient land after that, I would bring them in from another county.

40183. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—At what stage would the sons of tenants in the county have a claim?—After providing for men of £10 and under.

40184. But you would put congests at a distance before the sons of tenants in the vicinity?—I would, certainly, because our first object is to try to relieve congestion. A tenant on a £30 holding who has three sons is not a congest, though he has a son who

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would be very glad to get a farm. I would not give them farms until I had provided for the congests first.

40185. Then this is the order in which you would take them: congests in the vicinity first, congests from a distance next, to a reasonable extent, and then, if there is any surplus land left, you would give it to the sons of farmers?—Yes.

40186. Mr. O'Kelly.—In last analysis, would that mean that sons of farmers would be shut out altogether?—Are not they shut out at present by the grazier; and again, the daughters are shut out, whereas the daughters could marry congests who would get the land, and in this way be saved from emigration.

40187. Suppose that we say that the congests would have the first claim on the land so acquired, and that after these then that the sons of tenants should have the second claim, don't you think you would have exhausted all that land before you would have exhausted the congests?—No, I don't think so at all; as I have shown, so far as the County Clare is concerned.

40188. But I presume that after satisfying the claims of local congests, you would give the first claim on the lands left to congests from another county?—No. I did not deal with the other county. I think that the question his lordship asked, would I deal with local congests first; that is, those in the vicinity: I said, yes. Then he asked me would I bring in congests from a distance, and I said, yes. By congests from a distance, I meant those within the county. I certainly do think that if there are desirable sons of farmers in the neighbourhood, I would give them the preference before bringing in congests from another county.

40189. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your view is, that considering the number of congests in Clare, it would be very good of Clare to provide for its own congests?—Yes.

40190. That would be a considerable demand on the available grass land?—Yes.

40190A. After that the sons of Clare tenants would have a look in?—Yes.

40191. Mr. Kavanagh.—Have you ever thought out a scheme of common grazing for these uneconomic holders: suppose there is a large ranch in the middle of a district of uneconomic holdings, what would you say to giving common grazing? You would do away with the expense of moving these people and building new houses and fencing and striping and all that?—I am afraid that it would not be practicable—that it would lead to a great deal of litigation and trouble.

40191A. It is very general in Scotland, I understand, in the Crofter district?—Possibly it would be a good thing. There is a farm which we contemplated buying. We were dealing with the landlord recently, and the sale fell through. It would be forty acres of good land that would be a great accommodation to small people around the place. I was considering, if we bought it, what would be the best thing to do with it; should we have common grazing, as you suggest, or stripe it into small holdings; if you stripe it into small holdings a great deal of it would be eaten up by the fences. I would approve of what you suggest if I had sufficient confidence that the people would keep from litigation and quarrelling. But those small people are very tenacious of their imaginary or real rights, and if law got up once, I am afraid that the improvement of their holdings would not pay the expenses of law.

40192. In sheep-grazing rights, do you find that there is litigation?—I do not. There is in one part of my parish a place that we bought some time ago, and there is never any trouble there. There is a very large commonage of 1,500 acres. Those people who have rights not only graze there, but allow their neighbours to graze it and don't make any noise over it.

40193. I have experience, too, of grazing rights, and I find no litigation resulting, and I cannot see why there should be litigation over common grazing rights on those ranches?—Once you settle what the rights are, I fancy there would not be.

Mr. Kavanagh.—The rights would be so much a head for the cattle.

40194. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I take it you speak of people whose past history on confined areas has involved them in that litigious disposition to some extent?—Yes.

40195. Living in a close neighbourhood, on small holdings?—Yes. A trespass means a good deal to some of them.

40196. Mr. Sutherland.—But the ancient custom in Ireland was common management of the land?—I am aware of that, but it is so long ago that I am afraid they have forgotten the traditions.

40197. They have been fed upon political economy and individualism?—Yes. Another means by which the condition of the occupiers of small holdings—and for that matter of the occupiers of large holdings as well—could be greatly improved is, agricultural education. Clare is, I regret to say, very backward in agricultural education—West Clare especially. The few resident landlords farm such lands as are in their own possession just as badly as their tenants. The Agricultural Department has done practically nothing for agriculture in West Clare. Whether that is the fault of the County Committee or the fault of the Department, I am not prepared to say. I believe both are to blame. For the past six years some £2,000 a year has been expended on what the Department and the local Committee are pleased to call Agricultural and Technical Education, while the value received by Clare bears a very small proportion to the expenditure. A good portion of this money has been spent on bulls and stallions, good enough purposes in themselves, although West Clare has benefited very little by them; but what Clare East and West sorely requires is education in modern methods of agriculture, and little or nothing has been done in that direction. With improved agricultural methods, I venture to say the land could be got to produce twice as much as it produces at present. The land is saturated with moisture, and there is very little done in the way of drainage. Drainage, arterial and field, is greatly needed. The tillage in the county is small and badly done. After six years under the Department of Agriculture, not one-fifth of the potatoes were sprayed last year. There is just one way by which Clare farmers can be taught, and that is by object lessons. If a few well-managed and well-tilled small farms and the profitable results of them, were in each parish, I believe the results would be beneficial. Demonstration plots scattered through the county and in the neighbourhood of every church in the county where the people could see them, would be a great advantage. Above all, the children at school should be taught practical agriculture, and with a view to that object, there should be attached to every rural school one acre of land at least, for the purpose of a school garden, and which should be cultivated according to the best and most up-to-date methods. In every rural school there should be at least one teacher, a skilled agriculturist, holding a diploma for the teaching of agriculture. This he could get by attending an agricultural college for six months, either at the period of training or afterwards. The great and, indeed, the only industry of the people of Ireland is agriculture, and it seems ridiculous to be teaching children in rural schools during their entire course, everything except agriculture.

40197A. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You begin with the beginning?—Yes.

40198. You consider that if the sons of farmers got a little practical training in agriculture they would be more inclined to till the land afterwards?—Of course. They would know how to till it, and know the advantages of tilling it.

40199. You think that if in the peninsula stretching out to Loop Head, demonstration plots or farms were established on a practical basis so as to show the people what could be done in the proper rotation of crops, the results would be good?—I think that the results would be very beneficial.

40200. Mr. Sutherland.—You want these attached to the school?—Yes.

40201. You want to bring the education to the people who would benefit by it?—Yes. In our National schools they are taught everything, clerking and all sorts of things, everything to wean them from the land, though the land is what they are to live by afterwards. There was nominally agriculture in the schools, but the schoolmaster himself could not tell you a thistle from a dock-leaf. He read the thing out of books, and his own garden was the worst in the parish.

0202. It seems rather anomalous that there is so h effort put forth to teach what is called agricul-, and that agriculture is exactly the thing we t see in Ireland?—No. We have read a lot of eches about agriculture in Ireland, but as far as ctical work is concerned, there has been nothing. was all round West Clare last summer. I went d with the view of getting evidence and seeing w things were. I did not see from Lisdoonvarna d by Ballaghaline, Moher, Lahinch, Miltown-ay, and on until I came home, a garden of atoes sprayed; and you are told that really this partment of Agriculture has changed the face of land in Ireland.

40203. I dare say you would not in any country in ope travel so much good land and see so little riculture?—Unless to have a cow in a field.

40204. I don't call that agriculture?—Nobody does, course.

40205. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—From that sug-tion of yours to which you have given much con-eration, it would appear a necessary conclusion to ve an agricultural side to the training college for chers?—Certainly, because if you send in a teacher l tell him to teach agriculture, he will get it out books, and when an inspector comes who knows little about agriculture as he does himself he will swer what is down, and tell him about the rotation crops and that turnips ought to follow oats, and so ; but if you bring him out and ask him how is the rnip to be tilled, and how are the oats to be tilled, has no more idea of it than he has of the transit Venus.

40206. Mr. Sutherland.—The thing is to have an perimental garden attached to the school?—Yes.

40207. You want to see more reality imparted into e teaching of agriculture?—Certainly.

40208. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is there any spraying going this year?—Last year taught them a lesson. I ink that there will be a good deal of spraying this ar. The price of the stuff has gone up a great deal. me years ago it was 22 shillings. This year it will 33 shillings.

40209. They have no horse machines for spraying? No. I wish they had hand ones, and used them.

40210. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did any scheme cur to you by which a county could encourage and rtly compel the people to spray?—Personally, I ve been preaching spraying for thirteen or fourteen ars and have succeeded wherever I have been sta-oned. That is one way of working. If the priests ork it up I think that they could get their arishioners to spray I certainly think that our Agri-ltural Committee—and I recommended it to some f them, and don't know why they did not take it up—ould give a bonus for spraying, say, in the shape of pplying the stuff for spraying at half-price to small oldings under £10 They did not do this. They refer to have shorthorns, or something of that kind.

40210a. Don't you think that your suggestion would e a very practicable expenditure?—Of course it ould, but I don't think that the Department would llow that. As Sir Horace Plunkett once said to me, hat would be encouraging a man to do what he ought o do himself.

40211. Would not you consider it educational to ive the spraying mixture at a reduced price until ll the people got into the habit of spraying regu-arly?—Yes.

40212. Mr. O'Kelly.—I thought that the Depart-ment came into existence for the purpose of en-uraging and stimulating agriculture?—So it was. It has had a rather good trial, and except where griculture was at a pretty good stage of progress be-ore it was established I don't think it has improved much since.

40213. It has gone on now for from six to seven years?—Yes.

40214. I venture to say that the views you have formed are shared by nine-tenths of those who have inquired into its working?—I think that anybody who inquires with an open mind, at all events, must come to that conclusion. People who have jobs on the De-partment staff naturally don't come with an open mind.

40215. Mr. Kavanagh.—At the same time I don't see how you can encourage agriculture where there is no tillage?—In one way you can. You can show a man what may be done. If you say to him, "You are exhausting that land by your present system of grazing cattle; you have old grass there for forty years, and it has got full of weeds; turn it up; to be sure a crop of oats won't pay you, but when you sow a crop of turnips and manure it well, and then let it out with grass seeding, you will make fine land of that," he won't agree; but if they had small farms in his neighbourhood where he could see this system carried out and see its advantages, I have no doubt that before two years they would adopt the system.

40216. If they had labour; but suppose they had not the labour?—He has his own sons very often out working at something else, when it would be more profitable to have them attending to the farm. Suppose he has no labour there is a great difficulty. You can have labour if you can pay for it, but the labour is going away steadily. That is another strong reason for doing what I want to do, that in a short time—already we have nearly come to that—if emigration goes on as it is going there will be no labour left in the country.

40217. You are strongly in favour of experimental plots?—Certainly, and I think that if we could get experimental small farms it would be even better than that

40218. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Farms of the ordinary size that the people hold?—Yes.

40219. Then you would have it tilled in the best way for that locality?—Yes.

40220. You think that the successful tilling of such a farm would induce neighbouring holders to follow suit?—I have no doubt about it.

40221. If they did that young men would have a great deal of occupation for their own lands?—I have had experience of that. I was down in King's County and part of Tipperary as a curate. Wherever you had in that neighbourhood a landlord who tilled his land, as most of them did till them—having stewards and giving employment—all the small farmers around there were quite as good farmers as the landlord's steward. What taught these farmers was the object lesson before their doors. We have never had anything of the kind here. Want of capital is in a great many instances the cause why many farms in Clare are not worked to great advantage. To provide capital I think the State could with advantage lend to occupiers who have purchased their holdings sums of money up to one-third of the amount of the advance made to purchase the holding—the loan to be at 3¼ per cent. for 68½ years. A man purchases his holding at say, £300. He borrows for drainage purposes £75. The interest upon £75 will add little to his instalments of interest, while £75 judiciously expended on many a small holding would make it twice as valuable as it was before such expenditure. This would make the payment of his instalments of purchase more easy and the danger of failure less. I think certainly that in West Clare it would work very well. The farmer himself would earn all that money in improving his own holding.

40222. Mr. Sutherland.—I could understand a scheme of advancing money for drainage?—This is for improvement in general.

40223. Including drainage. If the farmer had no other burden that would be all right; but do you mean to impose this further burden of a loan upon him after he has purchased?—Yes, because I don't consider it a burden. I consider it a means of relieving the burden already upon him.

40224. After a time?—The first day—you take a farm, as I have said, bought at £300, that requires improvement, and is notoriously in a rather derelict condition.

40225. What annuity would he be paying?—On £300 his annuity would be £9 15s. You add fifty shillings to that.

40226. Would that be sufficient?—That would give him the £75.

40227. How would he expend it?—He has been for a great number of years paying at least £12 or £13 rent. He buys, say, at 21½ years' purchase, and gets a reduction of six shillings in the pound on his rent or about seventy-eight shillings a year. Deduct that from £13, and the rent he would have to pay is only £9 2s., as compared with £13, in fact £14, which the man's rent used to be.

40227a. He is actually paying now in rent more than he would pay after getting all these improvements in future?—Yes.

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40228. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The £2 10*s.* a year would be added to repay the £75 borrowed for and spent on the improvement of the land.

40229. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would have this advantage; as the drainage told on the land you would relieve the pressure at a time when future contingencies might make it very difficult for him to repay his instalments?—Certainly. You improve him in every way. You give him money to earn—the very thing we want in Ireland. You give him £75 that himself and his family can earn and apply to the improvement of his holding. In addition he improves his holding, and makes it certainly once and a half as valuable as it was before that, and he still pays less rent than he paid before purchase.

40230. Do you suggest any plan to secure the expenditure of the £75?—Yes. I would be very careful about the expenditure. There should be an Inspector belonging, I suppose, to the Estates Commissioners or the Board of Works, a man who would take care not to give out a penny until it was earned.

40231. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What could he borrow at now?—I suppose that the State would lend at the same rate as it does to the borrowing purchaser. At present he could borrow at £6 10*s.* per cent. for twenty-two years. Borrowing at that rate is rather prohibitive, because you increase the rent too much right off.

40232. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You consider that it would be good State policy to advance money at a cheap rate of interest to enable a man to purchase his holding, and that it is better policy still to advance money that you may hand over that holding to him in good workable condition?—Yes.

40233. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What strikes one is the difference in the two transactions. You purchase a holding and improve it and your annuity is less than the rent that you pay at present?—Yes.

40234. How do you reconcile that?—I don't reconcile it. It is a fact.

40235. Is not it a remarkable thing that a farm without any improvements except what are made by the tenant pays £13 at present, and that after it is purchased and improved he can get it for £12?—Yes.

40236. What is the inevitable deduction from that?—I don't know.

40237. The enormous rent that he is paying?—Yes.

40238. That a tenancy unimproved is of more value than a tenancy improved?—Yes; but the old system of paying these high rents is one of the factors, I need not tell you, in producing the existing condition of the country.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I think it is; but there could not be a more striking illustration than you have given.

40239. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I don't think that it is evidence of very high rents at all, but rather that the State is lending money at a cheap rate of interest?—Owing to the system of purchase within zones, I regret to say that in the poorer districts the prices paid are excessive. Fairly good land favourably situated in proximity to markets may be worth twenty-five and twenty-seven and a-half years' purchase when inferior land in backward districts is not worth ten years' purchase. Bad land is dear at any price, and the security to the State is precarious. Tenants on bad and inferior land, nevertheless, are anxious to buy at almost any price: first, to get rid of the millstone of arrears, and thus, as they say themselves, "cut the gad next the throat," and, secondly, because of the few shillings in the £ reduction. In nineteen-twentieths of the cases of purchase of inferior land no competent inspector would say the holdings were security for the instalments. I also consider it a great misfortune that by the purchase of small holdings congestion is being stereotyped. One of the strongest reasons put forward by Mr. Wyndham for the necessity of the Land Act of 1903, and it was the reason that appealed most strongly to Parliament, was—in order to bring relief to "the rotten and rigid communities" in the West of Ireland. Surely reducing the rent of a tenant who has been paying £5 a year to £3 10*s.* will not bring him much relief, neither will it enable him to keep one less of his seven or eight children from the emigrant ship. As far as Clare is concerned, the Land Act has not given even the small relief above referred to, for it has been practically a dead letter in the county owing to the high prices demanded by landlords for their estates. During the period from the 1st November, 1903, up to the 31st March, 1906, the amount of money applied for in Clare was only £410,554, and the average purchase price exclusive of bonus was 20·9 years, while under the Ashbourne and Balfour Acts the average purchase price was 15·9. And this high purchase price is very often given for miserable uneconomic holdings; indeed average holdings purchased in Clare under the Act of 1903 can scarcely be said to be economic. From the Report of the Estates Commissioners I learn that the second-term tenants in Clare purchased their holdings at 22·9 years' purchase, exclusive of the bonus, and the average rent of these tenants was only £10 8*s.*, while the average rent of the non-judicial Clare tenant purchasers was only £10 18*s.*, and the purchase price 21·8 years without the bonus. The conclusion to be deduced from these figures is obvious. I think it is a block in the way of emigration as stereotyping congestion.

40240. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You consider that no good purpose is served by selling to a number of small occupiers without some attempt being made to enlarge the holdings?—Yes.

40240A. You think where the land is occupied to this great extent by small occupiers public policy demands that before the holdings are sold to the occupiers on an estate an effort should be made to provide an enlargement?—They should be made economic where you see a man who cannot rear his family on what he has got.

40241. That is one of your points, and the other is this: that the sale of bad land is a very different thing from the sale of good land?—Yes.

40242. And a large number of years' purchase on the sale of bad land is a dangerous thing?—In two ways the thing is quite ridiculous. You have a number of tenants who have bad land, and if the authority sent round to investigate the circumstances of their holdings declares that their holdings are not security to the State for an annuity, then, surely, they are not security to the landlord for rent. Beside these men is a body of men on good land whose rents are paid as regularly as the interest on Consols. The landlord makes no distinction in the purchase price between the man for whom he has good security and the man for whom he has no security. I think that is ridiculous.

40243. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What is the position of the large grazier? Can he purchase also?—No. If he has only an eleven months' letting he is not a tenant and cannot purchase, but a grazier who is a twelve months' tenant or a judicial tenant can purchase. The policy of the State was that money to a greater extent than £3,000 could not be advanced to these people. That was increased to £5,000, and unfortunately, under the Wyndham Act, it got further increased to £7,000, so if he can show reasons to the Estates Commissioners for having an advance made up to £7,000 he can perpetuate grazing.

40244. Mr. O'KELLY.—The increase to £7,000 was to cover the case of tenants who had been evicted under the plan of campaign and others?—I think it is a pity that that was not put down in black and white.

40245. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—So they are stereotyping it in both ways?—Yes, stereotyping poverty, congestion, and grazing.

40246. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't you think that it is very much against good policy that public money should be advanced to enable a man who merely grazes his land to receive advances up to £7,000?—I think that it is outrageous.

40247. Mr. O'KELLY.—Suppose that the Congested Districts Board bought a property on which such a tenancy exicted, would not it be within the power of the Congested Districts Board to determine such tenancy?—That is the suggestion I make. I would allow no man, whether a tenant or a landlord, to have more than a certain quantity of land—say £200 valuation.

40248. They can determine the tenancy?—I did not know that.

40249. £200 is rather high?—Too high, except in the case of a farmer who gave a great deal of employment for labour. If a man has a very large holding and gives constant employment to six or seven labourers he is quite as useful a member of the community as anybody. In illustration of what I have been saying about congestion I submit a case, however, which has come under my own notice, and which will give the Commission some idea of the miserable character of many of the holdings that are being purchased. A Clare landlord who held an estate in the neighbourhood of Kilkee offered to sell it to the tenants in the

1896 or 1897 for sixteen years' purchase. No sooner was the Act of 1903 passed than the tenants agreed to buy from him at twenty-three years' purchase. They afterwards backed out of their offer, and he sold the estate to the Estate Commissioners, and he got a price which worked out at, I believe, twenty-two or more years' purchase. On that estate the valuation per head of the population of four of the townlands sold is only £1 4*s.* 4*d.*, and in these four townlands there are about sixty families. Surely, this is stereotyping congestion. In one of these townlands the population has fallen thirty-five per cent. in the ten years from 1891 to 1901, and the Census Blue Book informs us that the decrease is due to emigration.

40249A. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are there grass lands near that might be used?—No; unfortunately in West Clare there is very little grass land. Near Quilty there are 300 or 400 acres, and there is quite a large number of poor people on small holdings in the neighbourhood. There are some rather inconsiderable grass lands in the peninsula, but there are very few grazing tracts in West Clare. In North Clare it is all grazing. What we complain of most is that the Estates Commissioners in this case were the medium of the bargains. It was sold to them, and they re-sold to the tenants.

40250. Did they re-sell to the tenants without making any attempt to enlarge the holdings?—I don't know that it was possible to enlarge them because there were no lands in the neighbourhood.

40251. Would it have been possible to buy lands at a distance and migrate some of the tenants?—Certainly, I don't think they should agree to a sale of that kind.

40252. Mr. Kavanagh.—The Inspector saw it?—Yes.

40252A. And declared it value for the money?—I presume so. Seeing that the valuation per head worked out at £1 4*s.* 4*d.*, and seeing that in one of the townlands 35 per cent. of the people emigrated in ten years, I don't think it was value for very much.

40253. Mr. Sutherland.—You think this was a case in which a public body like the Congested Districts Board might deal with the estate before it was sold?—I think so.

40254. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would this be your idea? The public body in charge of relieving congestion should buy that land from the owner. That same body at the same time should, if necessary, purchase grass land at a distance, and work the two things together?—Yes; transfer some of the uneconomic people to these grass lands, and then divide the holdings among these others.

40255. But you consider that the vesting order should not be made out until an attempt was made at all events to secure holdings at a distance?—Yes; and in addition I think that it was the duty of the Congested Districts Board, the Estates Commissioners, or some body to improve the land that they were giving to these people, which is in a most derelict condition.

40256. Mr. Sutherland.—Have you nothing to say about the land that was offered in 1897 for 16 years' purchase, and was afterwards sold for 23 years'?—Simply that the very statement of the fact shows how land is going in Ireland.

40257. That is to say that the motion of the price of land is upwards?—Automatically this happened on the passing of the Act of 1903. You cannot buy under that Act except you buy within the zones. Automatically the price of land went up.

40258. Why?—Because you cannot buy it under a certain price. The landlord says, "I cannot sell, because the remainder man will have a case against me. Here is the State saying: Instead of 18½ years' purchase of first and 23 of second term rents you must give from 21½ to 27½. I won't go as high as 27½, I will sell for 22."

40259. We have heard continually that the value of the land has gone down since 1881?—Yes; it has. Are not they getting deductions every day?

40260. Rent moves down and the price of land moves up?—A rather funny argument is that a man ought to give more for a second term than for a first term tenancy. The landlord would argue in this way, that the second term tenant has been into court and got a reduction of 5 shillings in the pound, but the reply to that is that the reduction was given because the land was not worth any more, and times have gone down.

40261. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You consider that the number of years' purchase should follow the current rent?—Certainly; but I have shown it has gone up in the County Clare 5 years' purchase, or if you add the bonus, by 8 years' purchase, and if you add the advantage in the payment of legal expenses equal to a years' purchase, the addition to the price would be 9 years' purchase. No wonder the people should emigrate, seeing that they had nothing to live upon at home. Whether the petty reduction of 5*s.* in the pound which they have received on purchase is likely to enable the remnant that remains to prosper is, I think, disputable. The same landlord has an estate in the parish of Carrigaholt, for the purchase of which there were negotiations in 1904. The landlord had at the time a considerable acreage of "cut-away bog" upon his hands, and he agreed at the time to give this bog for the purpose of having it divided with a view to make some of the holdings on the estate less uneconomic. The sale fell through, and the "cut-away bog" has been since then disposed of to tenants upon other estates—in punishment as the tenants allege, for the tenants not having agreed to the landlord's terms of purchase. On this estate there are about twenty or more tenants whose holdings are entirely valueless, consisting of a cabin and a few acres of "cut-away bog," for which they pay about £2 a year. The occupiers live by the sale of turf, and on money sent by relatives from America. The turbary bog which supplies them with turf is the only bog within a radius of six or seven miles and supplies turf to the people within this radius. It is almost exhausted and can last only a couple of years at the furthest. When the turbary has been cut away, the security for the instalments of those poor people shall have gone, and, yet, if these men had agreed to the landlord's terms and had purchased at 23 years' purchase in 1904, the sale would have automatically gone through. If emigration is to be put an end to, the sales of uneconomic holdings should at once cease, these holdings should be added to other holdings in the neighbourhood, and the occupiers of these uneconomic holdings should be transferred to holdings provided for them in other parts of the country, and to lands now in the occupation of graziers.

40261A. Are you aware that one of the objects, perhaps the leading object of investing the Estates Commissioners with the powers of the Congested Districts Board in regard to congested estates, was to enable them to do this class of work which you describe outside of the scheduled areas in such counties as Clare?—I am aware of that, but I was aware that they did not do it.

40262. Mr. Kavanagh.—You wish to have the whole of Clare scheduled as congested?—I did not say the whole of Clare. I said any electoral division in which the per head valuation of 50 per cent. of the population is under thirty shillings.

40263. That applies to nearly all the Union of Kilrush?—Yes, practically, and Ennistymon.

40264. You think that the fact of these districts being scheduled would tend to stop emigration?—Not the fact of scheduling them. I do not look on that as any advantage except this, that whenever a district is scheduled in any county where there are scheduled districts, it should be in the power of some authority to take up compulsorily all land that is needed for the relief of congestion, and then by transferring those people in the congested electoral divisions to these lands now in the hands of graziers it would tend to stay emigration, because it would give them the means of living at home.

40265. Do you find that emigration takes place less from the large holdings than from the small holdings?—Certainly, because some of the people can provide for their children at home, give them a fortune sometimes, or start them on other farms.

40266. That is your experience?—Certainly.

40267. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—About that definition of yours a question has arisen. You consider that no area ought to be scheduled where half the population are under thirty shillings valuation?—Per head of the population.

40268. Would you limit that in this way; would you consider that they should be not only under thirty shillings valuation, but that they should be under thirty shillings valuation as considered

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attached to the holdings on which they live? The point is this: if you don't put in a limitation of this kind, you might pick out the people from different families, and say, "Such a one has no valuation at all"?—No, because I take an electoral division, and I find that in that electoral division fifty per cent. of the population are under a valuation of 30*s.* per head.

40269. You take them as they are found on definite holdings?—Yes, of course.

40270. That is the sense in which you understand it?—Yes.

Mr. JOHN MURRAY examined.

Mr. John Murray.

40271. You reside at Kilkee and represent the County Council of Clare?—Yes.

40272. Kindly refer to any points that you wish to bring before the Commission?—The first matter that I had intended to deal with was the high prices demanded by landlords. Father Glynn has dealt fully with that.

40273. The next point, I understand, is the high rates charged for fish by the railway companies and the want of accommodation for landing fish on the coast of Clare?—I know that from Kilkee the rates for cured fish to Liverpool are 17*s.* 6*d.* a ton, while from Clifden or Dingle the rates are only 14*s.*

40274. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would be the value of that ton of fish when sold?—It varies. It goes up as high as £12 or £14.

40275. That does not appear a very high proportion for the carriage?—It very seldom touches £14. It is generally about £12.

40276. But you may have cases like this of fish being consigned to market to sell, and then a demand from the railway company for carriage that cost more than the price realised by the fish?—Certainly; it occurred to myself.

40277. It is quite common in Scotland?—It is quite common with us. I have sent fish to England or Dublin, and instead of getting something for the fish I was billed for the freight.

40278. That is of course when the quantity sent is small?—It generally occurs when the quantity of fish is large and the market is glutted, so that prices go down.

40279. Mr. KAVANAGH.—What would be your remedy for that?—If the rates were reduced for fish coming to the market it would help. The rates are very high, about three shillings a hundred for fresh fish, from Kilkee to Dublin. If that were reduced to 1*s.* 6*d.* it would help very much.

40280. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are there special cheap rates for fish in Ireland?—I don't think there are, as far as I am aware.

40281. How are they regulated—are they divided into zones, and if you have five or six towns inside a certain circle, do they all pay the same inside that circle?—Yes; that is how it is.

40282. You would like to see that rate reduced?—Yes.

40283. It would help the fishermen?—Yes, very much. When I buy the fish from the fishermen I have to try to meet all these expenses, to buy the fish cheap, so that it recoils on the fishermen.

40284. You heard what Father Glynn said about the profit going ultimately to the man who buys?—I was not in at the time.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—He said that most of the profit went to the middleman.

40285. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do you agree with that?—Sometimes; not always. The middleman sometimes loses heavily, but taking it generally, as a rule, he has his profit.

40286. May I ask if you do anything in the fishing?—Yes.

40287. As a fisherman or a middleman?—As a middleman. For the last three months we could not buy any fish at all. We could not touch it, to send to market or otherwise.

40288. Where do you get the mackerel principally along the coast of Clare?—From Miltown-Malbay to Clare Head.

40289. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there a baronial guarantee on that railway?—Yes.

40290. How much in the pound on the valuation does it amount to?—It varies. It goes up and down. It is 8*d.* this half year—it will be 4*d.* the next.

40291. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It depends on the loss on the working?—Yes.

40292. It would be the interest of the railway company itself to give facilities for carrying fish?—Yes.

40293. They would get more fish to carry?—Twice as much.

40294. The amount earned would be more, and consequently the guarantee would be less?—That is a fact.

40295. Have you ever made representations to the railway company to that effect?—Yes; I have often spoken to the manager about it, and he says that they cannot reduce it.

40296. Is not it a fact that it is a favoured railway—that there was a grant of public money to make it, and a guarantee of public money to pay it dividends: In virtue of getting that should they not carry the fish more favourably?—I think so.

40297. What have you got to say about the piers that are required?—We have no piers at all in the County Clare to land fish in with sailing boats. There is a place caled Farragh within two miles of Kilkee, and if there was £40 expended on that place they could fish twice as often as they do.

40298. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would it be for?—If there was a shelter for closing up a gap between two rocks it would keep the sea away.

40299. It is not the difficulty of living outside when the boats go out, but the difficulty of getting in and out?—That is the whole difficulty. Further back towards Loop Head the same difficulty exists. In Kilkee if there were a pier that a sailing boat might come into and deliver fish it would be a great facility.

40300. Where would it require to be—it is very shallow there?—No; it is very deep around Kilkee in the bay of Kilkee. There could be a pier built there. There is a breakwater already there.

40301. Where is the landing place already?—It is at the place I refer to.

40302. I saw fresh mackerel being carried around Kilkee this morning—when would that have been caught?—Last night.

40303. How much would they have as a rule?—Some mornings they might have about 1,000 or so.

40304. Is it in the currachs they go out?—Yes. There is not a sailing boat. The sailing boat could not be there without a pier. If there was a pier there it would be all right. I had a fishing boat there, and I had to sell her, because there was no place to put her or land the fish.. There is a pier at Carrigaholt.

40305. How many nets do they carry in these currachs?—Three or four nets—each net about sixty yards.

40306. What at the very best times of the year would they get for a night's catch?—I would put it down at £1 on an average.

40307. Which is the better fishery—spring or autumn?—Autumn is the better.

40308. How long does the autumn mackerel fishing last?—It lasts from September to Christmas, but from last September up to Christmas, I suppose, they did not get six nights' fishing. They might go out and get no fish, or else the weather was very bad and they could not go out at all.

40309. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It was a stormy season?—Yes. They could not get the fish. The fish were not there at all. It was after Christmas that they got the principal fishing.

40310. Did you say to Mr. Sutherland how many piers there are on the coast of Clare at which an open boat or a decked boat would be safe?—I don't think there is one.

40311. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Liscannor?—A boat may come in in the day time, but it could not come in at night. The pier at Carrigaholt is inland up the river, and when a boat comes up to discharge her fish she cannot go out to fish until the following night.

40312. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You know the coast of Clare yourself?—Thoroughly well.

40313. You know the classes of boats called the nobby and the zulu boat?—Yes.

40314. Where on the coast of Clare would a nobby or a zulu boat be safe during the winter?—Nowhere, except in Kilrush here, and at the pier at Carrigaholt and at Ballyvaughan.

40315. On a stormy day during summer where might you land on the coast of Clare?—Carrigaholt would be the safest. Liscannor is not so safe, but Carrigaholt is so far up the river and so far from the railway that you cannot fish from it regularly every night. Kilkee is just beside the railway, and if you had a pier there at which a boat could be sheltered safely while the fish could be landed it would be very useful, and, in addition, you are immediately on the fishing ground the moment you go outside the pier, whereas from Fenit and Carrigaholt you cannot fish more than three nights a week. From Kilkee you could fish every night regularly if there was a pier built, which would help the fishermen very much.

40316. It is the currach or canoe they use there now?—Yes. These are the only boats that are safe there or could live there.

40317. It would take a very considerable expenditure to make a safe fishing harbour there?—A harbour could hardly be built there, but a pier could be built where the people could run in and deliver their fish.

40318. Mr. KAVANAGH.—If we could have anybody to show us this evening, Mr. Sutherland, and I will go down and inspect the site at Kilkee?—I will be there any time after six o'clock.

40319. Have you anything to say as regards drainage and the reclamation of waste bog lands?—There are some bog districts where poor people are living on very small poor holdings, and if these places were drained, and roads were made into the bogs, and the holdings were enlarged, it would be an enormous advantage.

40320. Would drainage be a difficult matter in the County Clare?—Quite easy.

40321. Is there a good fall?—Splendid fall; either to the Atlantic or to the Shannon side. It would be very easy to drain West Clare everywhere.

Mr. MICHAEL MESCAL examined.

40322. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You represent the Kilrush Rural District?—Yes.

40323. Kindly bring before us any statement that you wish to make?—I have been appointed by the Kilrush Rural District Council, at their meeting, held on 11th May, 1907, to give evidence before the Royal Commission on Congestion at their Sitting to be held at Kilrush on Wednesday, the 5th June. I have been a member of the Kilrush Board of Guardians since 1886, Chairman of the Board from 1890 to 1900, and Chairman of the Rural District Council for a period of six years. I am Chairman at present. The rural portion of the union comprises twenty-seven electoral divisions, divided into four dispensary districts. The area of the union is 136,170 acres; the population is 24,555, and the valuation is £48,589. The indebtedness of the union is as follows:—Balances due to the 31st March, 1907. Kilkee, £819 3*s.* 4*d.*, at 3½ per cent. for thirty years; Cross, £37 19*s.*, at 1 per cent., for thirty years; Mullogh, £34 2*s.* 8*d.*, at 3½ per cent., for thirty years; Carrigaholt, £58 2*s.* 4*d.*, at 3½ per cent., for thirty years; Coovaclare, £30, at 3¾ per cent., for thirty years—Total, £979 7*s.* 4*d.* Shanakyle Burial Ground, £168 10*s.*, at 4 per cent., for fifty years; Farrihy Burial Ground, £23 15*s.*, at 4 per cent., for thirty years; Labourers' Act, 1903, £2,844 15*s.*, at 3¾ per cent., for fifty years.—Gross total, £4,016, 7*s.* 4*d.* Proposed Kilkee Waterworks loan, £4,000, at 3½ per cent. Probable cost of New Labourers' Scheme, £29,000, at 3½ per cent. Total amount for outdoor relief, ending 31st March, 1907—£1,020. In addition there is a guarantee of 2 per cent., on £55,000 on the barony of Moyarta, on a valuation of £27,158, together with a county-at-large charge of twopence on the £1 for West and South Clare Railways, involving a tax from seven pence to fourteen pence per annum. There is a further charge on two parishes, and portion of the third, namely Killimer, Kilmihill, and part of Kilmurry M'Mahon, within this union, on a guarantee of £5,000, together with a county-at-large charge, thereby involving a tax of from four pence to seven pence in the £ on a valuation of £11,607. The portion of the barony of Ibrickane, within the union, is liable for a county-at-large contribution of two pence on the £ for West and South Clare Railways, and for deficiency in guarantee and working expenses in West Clare Railway. The barony of Moyarta, and other contributory areas liable for all deficiency in working expenses, on the South Clare Railway. The area of chargeability for the Kilkee Waterworks loan is the dispensary district on a valuation of £11,670 15*s* There are 223 holdings in the union under 1 statute acre; 475 above, and not exceeding 5 acres; 865 above 5, and not exceeding 15 acres; 5,671 acres of barren mountain land; 1,104 acres of marsh land; 7,437 acres of turf; 505 acres of woods; 12 acres of fallow land; 81,855 acres of grass; 32,138 acres of tillage; 8,775 acres under water, roads, and fences. From the number of small uneconomic holdings in the Kilrush Union, and comparing same with similar holdings in any of the unions in the counties already scheduled under the Congested Districts Board, I am of opinion the Kilrush Union has a strong claim to be scheduled under the Board, with a view of these poor people deriving the benefits conferred on people similarly in the counties already scheduled. The area of the union extends along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean for a distance of about thirty miles. The poor people on the coast live principally by fishing, and burning kelp, and drawing sea-weed, and selling it in winter and spring time to the farmers. They have no land attached to their houses, but have to go sometimes miles into the country districts to till what is commonly known as con-acre lettings from year to year. I refer to the electoral divisions of Kilmurry and Clounadrum, abutting on the sea. There is a grass farm in the latter division, owned by the representatives of H. M'Mahon Creagh, in the townland of Kilclahanne, containing 383 acres 2roods 32 perches; valuation, £205 10*s.* This holding has been let under the eleven months' system for grazing purposes. Had the union been scheduled under the Congested Districts Board, the Board could acquire possession by compulsory purchase, of this large holding, and migrate the poor people from the sea coast into this holding, when parcelled out in lots, to suit the requirements of the individuals and thereby relieve congestion to a great extent. Otherwise I would recommend to the Commission that compulsory powers be given to the Estates Commissioners to acquire possession of this holding and have it parcelled out amongst the poor people in the immediate locality, who have no land. I would recommend to the Commission the advisability of assisting the poor fishermen along the coast of the Kilrush Union. Their fishing gear is of the worst description. They never received any aid from Government whatsoever, but always depend on their own poor resources. Whereas the fishermen along the coast of the counties scheduled derive every benefit at the disposal of the Board. There are several electoral divisions whose congested conditions deserve the consideration of the Commission because of their congestion, and the very miserable hovels in which several families at present reside, with as many as ten in family, in houses built of bog sods, and thatched with rushes. The Dromelihy electoral division, area of which is 6,472 acres; valuation, £1,848; population, 1,335, and number of holdings, 913. I beg to refer the Commission to the townland of Sragh, in the above electoral division: area, 1,483 acres 0 roods 6 perches; valuation, £236 10*s.*, with sixty-four ratings on same. About forty of these householders reside in miserable cabins built of bog sods, and, in fact, not fit for human habitation; their holdings are very small, and not large enough for to maintain the poor people in any way approaching decency. The poor people in this townland mainly subsist on the earnings that accrue from the cutting and saving of turf, and loading it on the siding on South Clare Railway. The holdings occupied by these poor people were once wild, barren bog; they carted sea-weed from the shore, and after years of hard work and labour succeeded in reclaiming their respective little holdings, the area of

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which an average does not exceed four statute acres. So congested is this townland that scarcely a year but there is an outbreak of fever of the worst type, which cost the ratepayers of the union a considerable amount of money each time there is fever in the townland. The union sunk a pump in the locality—£40. There is a holding in the centre of this townland on the landlord's hands at present—Mr. Marcus Walsh—area of which is 393 acres 16 perches; should this be purchased at a fair value and parcelled out to these poor people, it would go a good way to relieve the congestion in the miserable novels in which they reside at present, together with the other facilities at the disposal of the Congested Districts Board by way of small loans for building purposes. Portions of the electoral divisions of Einagh and Knocknagone are in a congested condition, some of the houses built on the verge of the bog—rather on very unsanitary sites. There is a good deal of barren mountain as well as of marshy land in the union which requires cultivation as well as drainage, should a properly constituted Board be formed, with borrowing powers. The Land Purchase Act of 1903 is no improvement on the previous Land Acts. Prices obtained for land from 1885 to 1896, and up to 1903, in this union ranged from thirteen to eighteen and a half years' purchase, with a decadal reduction of 10 per cent. every ten years; whereas the price paid for land since the passing of the Land Act of 1903 varies from eighteen and a half to twenty-four and a half, with a bonus of about three years' purchase added. Very few sales have taken place in this union since the passing of the Act of 1903, owing to the high prices demanded by the landlords, and their unwillingness to sell. Consequently there are very few sales in the union. I am conversant with an estate in this union; the tenants held under lease for a term of thirty years, from 1857; the gross rental was about £220; valuation, including buildings, £119; number of tenants on arable holdings, fourteen. At the expiration of the lease, and at the passing of the Leaseholders' Act, the tenants applied to the Land Court to have fair rents fixed. The rents were reduced to £140, or a reduction of £80 per annum; these tenants were paying this £80 over and above the value of their holdings, as decided by the Land Commissioners of the day. The tenants had paid £2,400 during that period—in very depressed times—over the value of their holdings, owing to the bad laws relating to land tenure. I need not point out to the Commission how serviceable this amount of money would be to the tenants; what amount of improvement they could effect during the period of thirty years. I mention this case, it being only one of the many cases of rack-rented estates in the Kilrush Union. Therefore, I have no hesitation in stating that the exorbitant rents demanded in the past is the principal cause of the great poverty in this union. Tenants on some estates have agreed to purchase at rather high rate of purchase owing to certain amount of arrears being wiped out, and proceedings being stayed to recover the current years' rent. It would be advisable the Estates Commissioners would have, in future, recourse to inspection on all estates sold under the Land Purchase Act, 1903. I maintain that direct sales by landlords to tenants, even at a low price on uneconomic holdings, does not better the condition of the tenant, because such tenant is devoid of capital to work his holding, even at a reduced rent; land without capital is almost valueless to the occupier. I am of opinion land purchase at a fair value is the first step leading to the future prosperity of any country. The farmers and small householders of the union depend, to a certain extent on money, the earnings of their families and friends who emigrated to America, and Australia, and other countries, to enable them to tide over the depression in this union. Emigration still continues in this union. The farmers are devoid of capital, but living from hand to mouth. The Manchester Co-operative Association has built four principal creameries, with many auxiliaries in connection with each creamery. The company advance money to the farmers at the rate of £5 per cent. to enable them to buy cows to stock their lands. The principal and interest is to be paid to the company by giving the milk to the creamery company, the latter keeping half the price of the milk per month, or, as per agreement, until such time as the money advanced is repaid. Were it not for the money advanced by this company I am certain many farmers, with a radius of five miles, would be without a beast on their land.

40324. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You consider that the grass farm to which you have referred in Clonadrum should be acquired and used for the enlargement of small holdings on the margin of it?—Yes.

40325. You also seem to hint that such an institution as the Parish Committee would be very much in place to encourage the people to improve their homesteads?—Yes.

40326. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is the Manchester Co-operative Company a company that has come into the district to start a co-operative creamery?—Yes. It is a foreign co-operative creamery, and the farmers have no voice in the matter. You may really call it a private company.

40327. Is it doing good in the district?—It is enabling the people to live, that is all. Were it not for their intervention at the time, to my mind the farmers would be without stock or cattle enabling them to tide over a very miserable existence.

40328. What price do they get for their milk?—A very poor price, from 3½*d.* to 4*d.* a gallon. which, I think, is about the highest. I have nothing to do with this co-operative association, but I have learned of it from the people who are supplying the milk.

40329. You have no other creameries in the district?—No; we had not capital enough to start co-operative creameries. Efforts were made to start them and the people had not sufficient funds, and the attempt fell through.

40330. How long has this creamery been in existence?—About seven years, I should think, at least.

40331. Have you noticed that the country goes out of tillage when the creamery comes into it—we have had evidence in other districts, especially in Leitrim and Sligo, that the presence of a creamery diminishes the tillage—is that your experience?—I don't think that the erection of this creamery had anything to do with diminishing the tillage.

40332. It has diminished, of course?—Of course the tillage has diminished. The cost of producing it is rather expensive, and the capital was not in the country except what labour farmers could have in their own resources.

40333. Tillage would pay with a man who had his own labour?—Yes.

40334. What would you say was the size of an economic holding in this union of Kilrush—what would a man require to have to enable himself and family to live comfortably?—That depends on the quality of the land on which the holding is situated.

40335. You know Kilrush Union pretty well—suppose you were to enlarge these holdings of £10 and under, and you had sufficient land in the district to do so, to what extent would you enlarge them?—I would enlarge them at least to about £20 valuation.

40336. How many acres would that represent about?—It would represent, as land is situated at present about forty Irish acres.

40337. That would consume an enormous amount of land if you were going to make the holdings under £10 valuation economic?—I would not suggest all the holdings. I refer to the uneconomic, that is, these people between one and five acres, and the people living in the most miserable hovels. It is to these that I refer.

40338. People under £5?—Yes.

40339. Mr. O'Kelly.—Do you say it would require forty acres in the County Clare to make these holdings economic?—No. The Chairman referred to £2 valuation holdings, and I was referring to £55 valuation holdings.

40340. What is the general quality of the land in Kilrush Union?—It is very poor productive land.

40341. Mr. Kavanagh.—I asked you what would you consider an economic holding, and you said one of £20 valuation. I then asked you how many acres that would represent, and you said forty. Therefore practically you say that forty acres is the size of an economic holding in the Kilrush Union?—Even with forty acres it might not be considered an economic holding, because there are many circumstances in connection with the term economic holding.

40342. Mr. O'Kelly.—What is the circumstance in your view?—The circumstance that if a man has forty acres of barren bad land without sufficient capital that could not be considered an uneconomic holding.

40343. Mr. Sutherland.—But of the average land about here, would it be necessary to have forty acres

to maintain them properly—could a man and his own family till a farm of forty acres?—That depends on the family. If he had twenty-five acres he might be just as comfortable as the man with forty acres.

40344. The measure would be the amount that he would be able to labour without paying for?—Yes.

40345. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any experience of the working of the Agricultural Committee in this district?—Yes. I am a member of the committee. They put certain schemes into operation. They have poultry keeping, live stock and prizes for agricultural holdings and farms, and an itinerant instructor going all over the county giving lectures, teaching the people how to till according to the best methods of agriculture.

40346. Do you think that these schemes benefit small holders as much as large holders?—The schemes are new, and only in operation for the last six years in this county. Very likely some benefits will accrue, but there is no substantial benefit at present

40347. You think not?—I am certain of it; but the schemes will develop after a while.

40348. Have you any experimental plots in this district?—Yes, outside the town. We had no plots in the urban area, but you have them all over the entire county.

40349. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where is the nearest one? Up at Moyasta, about five miles away.

40350. Mr. O'KELLY.—What are your reasons for stating that after a while good results would accrue from the working of the Agricultural Committee?—Every beginning is weak, but I believe that when the whole scheme is developed later on some good will accrue.

40351. What is your experience of this committee during the last six years—has it reached the more needy class of the population?—It has, because there was no exclusion.

40352. There was no statutory exclusion of anybody, but have you given assistance during the last six years to small farmers?—Yes.

40353. What schemes have you in your opinion for their advantage?—A live stock scheme, and butter-making instruction, poultry and domestic economy instruction, and an itinerant instructor going all over the county.

40354. Take the last first—what is the itinerant instructor doing?—He is giving lectures in the different centres on up-to-date methods of agricultural cultivation.

40355. These are all lectures given in the local schoolhouse?—Yes.

40356. Are these lectures accompanied by any practical demonstration on agricultural plots?—Sometimes they are.

40357. How many of them?—I could not say.

40358. What is your opinion of the value of itinerant instruction minus practical demonstration?—To my mind itinerant instruction is perfectly valueless without giving practical proof of such instruction.

40359. Therefore, that being your view, in the majority of cases at present the itinerant instruction is valueless?—I would not say so, because there are several plots in the county here, and they are becoming more numerous.

40360. Is it your opinion that the schemes promoted by the Agricultural Department and the local committee are of use, and that the money is well expended?—Let us take what good is in them out of them.

40361. Is it your opinion that the schemes promoted by the Department and the local committee are suitable to the County Clare, and have been productive of good results?—I think that the results are not very great up to the present.

40362. Mr. KAVANAGH.—There are some results?—The results are very little.

40363. Mr. O'KELLY.—We have now six years' experience of these schemes which are endowed by the Department of Agriculture and by the County Committee. I want to know have any practical results accrued from this expenditure, and if so in what direction we must look for them?—We had not in the County Clare an ordinary agricultural instructor until two years ago.

40364. You had other schemes?—Yes.

40365. Kindly lay a finger on the particular scheme which has justified the County Committee in incurring the expenditure that it has incurred?—Really I could not, because there is not much benefit accrued as yet, but at all events we are hoping for the best.

40366. But in so far as the past six years are concerned there are no tangible results to its credit?—No, not very much.

40367. Are there any?—I would not say but there are. First of all domestic economy and manual instruction; they are under the heading of technical instruction.

40368. What is spent on manual instruction?—I could not tell you.

40369. A considerable sum is spent on it?—Yes.

40370. How many centres of manual instruction are there in the county?—A great many centres.

40371. What is the period intervening between the coming of a manual instructor to a district to teach a class and his advent to that district again?—It might be two years, or twelve months at the least.

40372. So really it is sporadic and not continuous instruction that you have under that heading?—Yes.

40373. It is often possible that when an instructor comes back after such a long absence his former pupils in that district have disappeared altogether?—Some of them.

40374. Do you regard that as a scheme on which you are justified in spending considerable sums out of the local rates?—To my mind the schemes should be improved so as to give a longer course of instruction, because the manual instructor only devotes six weeks of his time at each centre, except in the urban areas.

40375. Devoting six weeks to manual instruction merely results in turning out what you call handy men?—Exactly.

40376. But it would be idle to say that they have any really practical knowledge of the subject that is supposed to be taught?—Six weeks will only enable the pupils to handle tools, &c., for the first time.

40377. The teaching they get leads to nothing?—If they drift into farming they will be able to make small gates and finish up other articles in connection with the household.

40378. How many pupils are usually in one of these classes?—From twenty-four to thirty-six.

40379. How much money have they spent on domestic economy?—I could not exactly say.

40380. Could you tell me the proportion between what is spent on domestic economy and manual instruction, and upon live stock schemes, subventions of shows, from which schemes the richer portion of the community derives the greatest benefit?—I did not go to the trouble of making up these returns, but I know that every opportunity is given to the small farmers to avail of the horse-breeding scheme, because two-thirds of the nominations are devoted to farmers in the lower grade. Therefore, the farmers in the higher grade are excluded to a certain extent; but then, of course, they contribute to the raising of the rate to carry these schemes through, and they are included then, of course, in the scheme. In the County Clare we levied a rate of a halfpenny in the £ last year for agricultural and technical instruction, and I believe this year it is three-farthings in the £.

40381. The results so far justify an increase of the rate?—The County Council were of opinion that no matter how small the results, they were justified in levying a rate of three-farthings.

40382. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I am interested in what you said about those creameries. From your statement it would appear that the word co-operative scarcely applies to them so far as these localities are concerned?—Yes.

40383. They are a mere private enterprise?—A private enterprise, coming over to this country speculating to advance their own interests.

40384. What attracted my attention in your statement with reference to them is this. You are confident that it is due to their agency, at all events, that farmers were able to acquire stock who otherwise could not stock their land?—Yes; and the reason I mention the intervention of these creameries was to show the poverty of the union and their inability to procure the money otherwise to stock their lands.

40385. How is the loan repaid?—It is repaid in milk at the rate of 5 per cent.

40386. That goes to show that however much we may deplore borrowing for the population, yet in its present poor circumstances some system of industrial borrowing had become necessary?—Yes.

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40387. If they had not been allowed to borrow in that way apparently they would not have got on at all?—No.

40388. Whatever the details of the scheme may be that is one merit that attaches to the introduction of those creameries?—Yes.

40389. Is it the case that where the creamery system prevails there is a tendency to starve the family and not supply them with a sufficient quantity of milk?—I did not hear that stated, but of course I heard it stated that the quality of the separated milk was of the very worst.

40390. In answer to Mr. Kavanagh, you said that an economic holding about here would be about forty acres; but take one of those small men whose holdings are from five to ten acres; would not the circumstances of such a man be enormously improved if you gave him an addition of five acres of good land?—It would be a great acquisition. With that quantity of land added to his present holding you might term it an economic holding.

40391. I don't wish to suggest that the addition of five or seven acres would be a satisfactory arrangement, but would not it be a great improvement on his present condition if, leaving him what he already has, you gave him five, six, or seven acres of good land?—Yes.

40392. Getting rid then of the question of economic holdings and economic theories, and coming down to practical life, one of the small occupiers in Clare would be greatly benefited by the addition of a few acres of good land to his present holding?—I would think so.

40393. Is the general trend of your evidence this, that while Clare is not scheduled, there are to your knowledge in Kilrush Union districts as much needing the differential treatment of the Congested Districts Board as the districts already scheduled?—Yes. I may mention that I was appointed to give evidence on behalf of the Clare County Council, but when I learned that the Commission had arranged to sit in different parts of the county I thought it sufficient to confine my evidence to the rural district of Kilrush.

Mr. George Casey examined.

Mr. George Casey.

40394. Sir Francis Mowatt (*in the Chair*).—You are a farmer, Mr. Casey?—Yes.

40395. Where is your farm situated?—At Quilty West.

40396. Mr. Sutherland.—What union is that in?—Kilrush union.

40397. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Just give us the particulars of your holding. What is the acreage?—Eighteen acres—a freehold property.

40398. You don't pay rent for it?—No.

40399. Did you buy it?—It is an old estate.

40400. You have got a document, and perhaps you had better read it, and we will ask you anything that occurs?—I am a farmer and publican holding fifteen acres freehold property, and reside at Quilty West, in County Clare. I am familiar with the condition of the fishermen and labourers of my district for the last fifty years. I believe that the fishermen of my district are badly in want of proper accommodation, such as sheds for the shelter of their canoes. Every year there are a few of the canoes broken when the storm comes, as the harbour is very open and affords no shelter.

40401. When you say "canoes," are they small deck boats?—Very small, frail boats.

40402. Are they deck boats?—No; very small boats, with small oars. They are covered with canvas. My view is that the Congested Districts Board should encourage the fishermen in my district by giving them proper boats and gear to go to sea, as their canoes are too small to venture far to sea in.

40403. Just tell me what sort of fishing these small boats do—is it line fishing or nets?—Yes, and nets.

40404. They fish for mackerel?—Yes.

40405. In what month?—During the months of autumn, and from that to December.

40406. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there a harbour at all at Quilty?—Yes, at Seafield pier.

40407. Is there a harbour there now?—It is very shallow. It would require something to be done with it.

40408. Sir Francis Mowatt.—It is silting up?—Yes. It is a very good pier, and all the money spent on it will be lost unless there is something done in the cutting of the channel to it.

40409. Mr. Sutherland.—Are there many fishermen at Quilty?—There are about 150.

40410. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are the rocks outside the pier?—Just close by it. There was a man drowned when he was coming in there last year. It is very dangerous to the fishermen when they are entering.

40411. Perhaps if the rocks were removed the sea would break with greater fury?—It would be a very good thing if they were cut away, and most profitable.

40412. You think the shelter would not be reduced if the rocks were taken away?—There is shelter required for the poor fishermen's canoes besides the cutting of this channel at all. Every year a few of the canoes are torn away by the storm.

40413. Mr. O'Kelly.—You spoke of 150 fishermen. Do you include the families?—No; the men themselves, young and old.

40414. Would not some of those men belong to the one family?—They may.

40415. How many boats would the 150 men represent?—About 35.

40416. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That is five men in a boat?—Three in each canoe, and there are about 35, as far as I can learn, in their coming and going in and out there.

40417. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there a built harbour?—There is a built harbour.

40418. Is there shelter for a sail boat?—Oh, well, it could be made feasible for a sail boat.

40419. And why have not they sail boats, then?—They require them now. They are trying to get them as best they can, and they would work them now if they could only get them. The mouth of the channel is very dangerous in bad weather. The rocks should be cut away, and the channel deepened a few feet. As it is it is very discouraging to the poor fishermen. There was a fisherman drowned coming in there last October, and another a year before. Seafield pier can be encouraged in many ways. If the channel was cut deeper schooners could come in there. There used to be schooners coming in there a few years ago, and through the cutting not being done properly they cannot now.

40420. How far is Seafield from Quilty?—About three-quarters of a mile. There were about eight hundred barrels of mackerel cured there this last autumn season.

Sir Francis Mowatt.—That is at Seafield.

40421. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have the fishermen ever brought before the Fishery Inspectors the need to have the approach to the pier at Quilty improved?—They have, my lord.

40422. Was there a correspondence?—There was, my lord, and there was an inspector sent to the pier a few years ago, and even last year, to see could they get something to be done.

40423. What did the inspector say?—That they required more money to have something done with it.

40424. Did they consider that what the fishermen wanted was a good project?—Yes, they did.

40425. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you know was the inspector from the Board of Works?—The Board of Works.

40426. Mr. Sutherland.—Of course, you have the advantage there of having a railway?—Yes; it is very close—it is a mile to the pier.

40427. And you think there should be an effort made to develop the fishery there?—Yes; and there is another disadvantage that the fishermen have—that they have to moor their nets and leave them

out overnight and go out to them in the morning, and two or three times in the year it happens that the storm comes while they are out at the mooring, and they are drifted away in the morning.

40428. Are they not able to ride by their nets all night?—They cannot fish that way at all.

40429. Could the canoes not be left out?—No; they have to come in and leave the nets there, and then they go out in the morning early to meet their nets, and then the storm comes and the sea gets up, and between that and the morning they are drifted away and thrown on to some other shore, and that happens two or three times in the year.

40430. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—To sum up your evidence, you advocate the cutting away of the rocks to enable the boats to have free passage into the harbour, that some shelter should be built in which the canoes could be protected, and that if possible a few steam trawlers should be bought and let out to fishermen?—Yes, sir. The men are fully inclined to get some new system of fishing besides what we have. The young men are thoroughly inclined, if they could get some small boats, for a new system, and they would have a great advantage if they had a change of system.

40431. At present do they fish for mackerel only?—Yes, for they are fishing in very small boats, and the bank for ling fishing is very far from them.

40432. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How far?—About fifteen miles away from where they are; but if they had boats they would surely go to the bank.

40433. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Could a trawler rest safely at the pier at Quilty?—Yes, and all the money that has been spent will be lost unless something is done to it.

40434. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You have that pier?—Yes.

40435. And you have the railway?—Yes.

40436. How do you account for it that the fishery is not developed more under these favourable circumstances?—The entrance to it is very bad. It is too shallow.

40437. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are the men in the village that one sees at Quilty all fishermen?—About two miles from that all along round there there are more. There is Seafield and there is Clonahinchy.

40438. But taking Quilty village itself, are those men that live in the cottages fishermen?—Yes; most of them.

40439. They are a large body?—They are a nice little population, and most of them try to be industrious, and there is an industry there, that is to say, the kelp industry, that I want to draw your attention to.

40440. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Briefly speaking, besides the items of improvement that I have recited to you you are in favour of getting this district scheduled if you can under the Congested Districts Board?—Yes, indeed.

40441. And you are probably aware that the Kilrush District Council has passed a resolution to that effect?—Yes. There is the kelp industry there, too, that is wonderfully put back, from the way it is now.

40442. They have some in this year?—Every year. This year the kelp industry in my district is very bad, owing to the want of opposition. There is only one buyer there.

40443. Owing to the want of competition?—Yes, owing to the want of opposition. It is confined to the one company.

40444. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is that Sandford and Company?—It is Fairleigh and Company, of Glasgow, that are buying, and they give whatever price they like, and the price they are paying this year is £2 10*s.* to £3 15*s.* per ton, and that is not able at all to pay the poor man for his labour. In my view there should be a factory established in the locality for this kelp industry, as it would give employment to a lot of poor people along the seashore, and prevent them from emigrating to America, and the population along the seahore is about 500, young and old. I remember the kelp to be paying from £6 to £7 per ton some few years ago. It is not very long at all. There was opposition then, but now the companies have settled with each other. The company that is buying kelp in this country is very large. They buy all the kelp in the different counties besides this county. They buy it in other counties along the seacoast, and won't let any other company buy but themselves. They supply and give to the other companies a certain amount of kelp to keep down prices, and the poor people have no profit for their labour. There are about seven or eight hundred tons of kelp made in my district every year.

40445. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I am sorry to say that the kelp has lost its value. I am afraid another competing company would not help you at all. It is not worth more than that now?—These companies were coming in every season some years ago.

Yes, but they found out another way of getting what they wanted.

40447. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You will understand that it is not because there are not more companies competing that the price has gone down. It is because other sources of iodine have been discovered?—Surely, the poor people won't be able to take this kelp at all, for it does not pay them, and they have no other industry except fishing, and they are wonderfully put back in price. The price is very poor.

40448. The price used to be £20 a ton?—I have not seen that.

40449. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Any other point?—No.

Rev. JAMES CLANCY examined.

40450. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What do you wish to bring before us, Father Clancy?—Some time ago I saw that my name was placed amongst those of witnesses that were to give evidence on behalf of the County Council, and I endeavoured to prepare statistics and heads of evidence, but I afterwards found that a different system was adopted, and there was another representative sent on behalf of the County Council, so I dropped the preparation of my evidence then. However, there were a few points that I heard to-day in consequence of which I would like to give a little evidence on some of the points that were made. In the first place I do not regard the advantages accruing from the Agricultural Department as commensurate with the outlay, and unless there is a very radical change in their methods I do not think that it will be a benefit to the country to have the outlay continued much longer. The system that is adopted generally is to send round a lecturer. The lecturer comes and gives lectures from time to time, and he explains things on a black-board, and if you were a shorthand writer, and took notes, you would have some advantages from it, but otherwise I do not see how an ordinary farmer, that goes to listen to the lecture, can benefit much by it. I have again and again endeavoured to impress upon the Committee the necessity of having agricultural plots to show, what I have called agriculture by demonstration, by method. My idea of the way that agriculture ought to be taught is that there would be a plot in some central place, and that notice would be given to all the people in the neigbourhood of the plot that the instructor would come, and that the owner of the plot, under his supervision, would carry out all the steps necessary for the production of crops, and that the people would have an opportunity of seeing each step taken in the agricultural process. Because my idea is that the people of a district in which agriculture is the principal industry require technical education for agriculture just as much as people would require technical education for anything else, and unless each step of the process is shown to them they have no more chance of getting any advantage from seeing merely the results than if a carpenter were to hand a finished chair to an apprentice and say, "That has been made by one of my men."

40451. Your object would be then, I presume, to have a resident instructor there?—I would have a man resident in the county, and I would have him going around in a certain district, and I would have notice given in each district when he would go round, so that the farmers could assemble and see the manner in which tillage should be carried out, and not that he should merely come at the end of the season and show the potatoes growing, and say, "That is what

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can be done by improvement." And even the plots the Department has are not shown, because Mr. Mescall gave evidence, and spoke of a number of plots going on, and now, to give you an idea of what that means, a short time ago a statement was made by an instructor that he had two plots in Moyasta, and I made inquiries among the people of that place, and the people did not know that these plots existed at all. So they got no instruction, and they saw no result, so that up to the present day, after several years, the only result that I can see, the only really tangible results of the agricultural scheme are the payment of salaries, and unless some change is made, and some radical change, in the method by which they work the itinerant instruction the County Council would be justified in declining to go on with the scheme much longer, for, as I have said, the results are not commensurate with the outlay.

40452. Is it the County Committee that works with the Department?—Yes.

40453. And they take, I presume, an interest in the people of their own neighbourhood?—Yes, they do.

40454. And has this plan of yours been brought under their notice?—I have brought the matter of the agricultural plot under their notice.

40455. What reply have you had to that?—They accepted their instructor's idea that all that he had to do was to have the plots tilled and to let the people see the results, and that it would not be possible to have notice given to the people in the neighbourhood that he would be there on a certain day to have the thing carried out, so that all that the people can see will be this, that after Mass on a Sunday, say perhaps in the month of July, they will see that there is a good crop of potatoes; but how it has been produced, and by what seeds and methods, they know nothing, and Mr. Godfrey won't tell them.

40456. He won't tell them?—Well, he does not hold it to be part of his duty, and the Committee do not insist upon it to be part of his duty.

40457. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do they not publish a report at the end of the year?—Yes.

40458 Would not that rather meet your view by showing that by adopting certain methods you arrive at certain conclusion, and there is a certain result, and from listening to one of the lectures would not a farmer understand what to do with regard to certain things, such as the depth of drill, and the width of drill, and a variety of things of that kind that should be adopted under a system of proper tillage?—I hold that the thing should be actually going on under the eyes of the people, and that they should have an opportunity of seeing these things done by the farmer under the direction of the agricultural instructor.

40459. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—It should be done on the class of land that they themselves hold?—Certainly. There should be an ordinary plot taken, with ordinary land, such as ordinary field and bog, and the instructor should show what can be made of the land such as the people hold.

40460. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Like a demonstration in anatomy?—Precisely.

40461. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Perhaps you were not here when Father Glynn suggested that it might be better even to take a small farm and to work the farm properly in a model way in a particular district?—That is a very good idea, but the objection to that would be, I think, that there should be a great number, and that consequently in the result they would be more expensive. If you take a public farm in Carrigaholt, that will be very good for the people of Carrigaholt, but you cannot have one near that again. If you take a plot at Carrigaholt you would want to do so at other places also.

40462. So far as it would go, the farm would be better?—It would.

40463. It would give more instruction?—Yes.

40464. And in a wide area surrounding, farmers could be better shown how their own farms might be treated?—Certainly.

40465. The objection you mention is a very serious one, of course, but supposing the instruction by means of that farm has gone on at Carrigaholt or other such places for four or five years might not that farm then be sold at the market price and the instructor then sent on to another locality?—Oh, decidedly.

40466. It would be good as far as it went?—I believe that would be very good. There could be no question at all of the immense advantage of the suggestion of Father Glynn.

40467. Do you think also that agricultural instruction should be given in the National schools, especially the bigger schools?—Oh, certainly, and it is extraordinary that it has not been adopted long ago.

40468. Do you think it is desirable, in an agricultural country, that boys should close their school career without having been brought into contact with practical agriculture at the school?—I think it is intolerable.

40469. Do you not think it would be a good thing to have a practical teaching of agriculture?—Yes; in an agricultural country like Ireland, in which almost the sole industry is agriculture, everything possible should be done to give the people instruction in every way that it could be given to those who are to make their livelihood by it. Now, with regard to the fishermen, there are about ten boats in Kilkee, and eight boats in Coosheen and Corbally, that is, in the parish I come from, and they are the ordinary canoes, currachs, and there is a crew of three for each boat, and one of the ameliorations that I would suggest would be technical instruction to the fishermen in the most improved and up-to-date methods of curing their fish.

40470. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Of curing their fish?—Yes, so as to place them properly on the market; and I have been informed that the methods in other fishing countries, like Norway and others, are more up-to-date than ours for curing, and consequently, when the fish are sent to America, which is the great market for mackerel, which is the principal fish taken here, the price given for the Irish article is much lower than that given for mackerel cured by approved methods.

40471. I thought Irish-cured mackerel fetched the highest price in America?—Well, I have been informed not.

40472. Perhaps you are not quite so up-to-date in your curing as other parts of the country are, but can you give me an idea at all as to the amount of mackerel exported from here. Is it a regular export trade—what happens the mackerel—is it half-salted?—When the mackerel is caught here it is generally sold on the spot to dealers.

40473. And cured as the catch comes in?—Yes and I think these dealers cure the mackerel and export it to America.

40474. They cure it here on the spot?—Yes. You have got evidence of one mackerel buyer to-day, Mr Murray, who buys fish in Kilkee neighbourhood, and think he buys it as it comes from the net, and exports it to America.

40475. It is his business, not the fisherman's business?—I have seen the fishermen themselves curing it, but I cannot say exactly whether it is cured by the fishermen or whether he does it afterwards.

40476. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The probability is that he buys the fish fresh and cures it himself?—Yes. Now, with regard to another point, it is difficult to cope with congestion when we have no untenanted land for the purpose of enlargement of holdings.

40477. Out towards Loop Head?—No; nor in Kilkee, nor in Kilrush.

40478. But in the county there is?—There is about Burren, and there is in North Clare; but in our immediate neighbourhood there is practically no untenanted land for any practical purpose, at least for the purpose of grappling with the problem of congestion in their immediate neighbourhood; and therefore I lay more stress on improved methods of agriculture. If there is to be improvement in the condition of this place it must be by the people making the most of the land they actually have, because I am afraid it is out of the question that they can have more land; and therefore, I advocate that more care should be bestowed on teaching the people to make the most of the land they actually have. Now, in Kilkee there is a great market for certain kinds of agricultural produce, potatoes, eggs, butter, and all kinds of table vegetables; but unfortunately for one reason or another the people around Kilkee do not attend to the supplying of the wants of the six or seven thousand visitors who are in Kilkee in the months of July, August, and September; and I think that a very good outlet for whatever body will be the result of this Commission will be to teach the people in the neighbourhood of a place like Kilkee how to produce those vegetables, and how to pla

other things of the kind on the market. and, generally throughout West Clare, to teach the people to make the most of the land they have by up-to-date methods.

40479. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are the lands round Kilkee held in very small holdings?—Well, not very small, but generally small.

40480. About what sort of valuation is there of the holdings there, would you say?—Well, the land round Kilkee is of a rather poor quality, of a very poor quality. As I have said, I was not expecting to give evidence to-day, and I did not make myself up on the statistics that I might.

40481. I do not want statistics, but I mean are the holdings large enough to be able to be converted into market gardens, and that sort of thing?—Yes.

40482. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At Kilkee there is a special demand?—Yes.

40483. Even if no special demand existed, do you not think that if improved cultivation and tillage prevailed throughout the County Clare, tillage would be the best economic use of that peninsula going out towards Loop Head?—Oh, certainly.

40484. There is very little tillage in it now?—Very little. And along with that the means of transit, and if possible help from some outside source like the Department to enable the people to put their produce on the market; I think it would be well if there could be co-operation in that direction by means of which under an official of the Department a number of farmers would bulk their produce and put it on the market to the best advantage. As each one is at present trying to do, it is an uneconomic business, and they are tired of asking for greater facilities in the way of railway transit.

40485. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—If you had to frame an agricultural scheme for the county, what changes would you make in the present system?—Well, principally in the introduction to a greater extent of practical demonstration.

40486. Would you carry on this agricultural scheme of bulls, and stallions, and poultry, and such like?—Yes, I see no objection to that, but with regard to the poultry, I think the finding of a market for the poultry is a very important thing. That has not been so well carried out in Clare as in other places.

40487. You are dependent on local buyers?—Yes.

40488. But the agricultural instruction you take exception to?—Yes, particularly.

40489. Mr. Mescall said it had been only in operation for two years?—Yes.

40490. Could you see much improvement in two years?—Not the slightest.

40491. Could you expect to see much improvement in two years?—No, I could not, and I could not expect to see improvement in forty years if things are allowed to go on in the way they are.

40492. But you have an agricultural instructor?—Yes.

40493. And do you think that he knows the climate and soil?—I have no doubt that he does, and he ought to know Clare very well. I do not question his ability to do it at all, but I do not think that either he or the committee look upon the question in the same light that I do, namely, that you should put it on a different footing altogether, but at any rate my idea is that lecturing at the present stage is practically useless, that it is a waste of money.

40494. Lecturing by itself?—Yes, lecturing by itself; and that if you want to have the people properly instructed you must come down and show them how to handle a plot the same as you would teach a man to make a boat or make a chair, and that what the people require to get is an opportunity of seeing the work actually going on. That would be demonstration by method and not mere lecturing.

40495. That is the only change you would make in the instruction?—The main change, because the thing that has struck me most, and that I have given most attention to is the absolute futility of all the schemes so far to improve agriculture by means of lectures.

40496. We have already had a great many witnesses who have given evidence about the schemes of the Department and the local committees, but no evidence from anybody that has propounded an ideal scheme of business. You have apparently gone into the matter, and you object to the agricultural instruction without demonstration plots?—Yes, and demonstration plots in which the work will be done under the eyes of the people, where they can see it actually in progress.

40497. Take the other side of the question, then, the girls. Have you any suggestion to make?—Well, I have not thought out that part of it, but I may say that in the part of the country that I am particularly acquainted with, about Kilkee, I am sorry to say that the girls do not take advantage of the classes in laundry and in cooking. I know that for the last two years or so we have had no class of cooking and laundry at Kilkee, for the simple reason that when the classes were introduced they were held there twice, and it was practically the same girls that attended and in rather smaller numbers.

40498. Was there any reason for that, or could that be remedied?—I do not think so. I did everything in my power by going about amongst them and trying to urge them to come, but they did not come.

40499. Is there any lace industry at Kilkee?—Except that they work locally. They learn it at the convent, and they try to dispose of their work by their friends without anything like co-operation. And Kilkee is specially favoured in that way because so many visitors come, and there is a good market there for Irish crochet. But there is nothing like such a school of lace as exists in other places.

40500. Has it never been tried?—Never.

40501. Have you noticed any particular effects from creameries on the domestic life of the people?—Well, we have no creameries in the immediate neighbourhood here, but I have heard people say that they rather tend to make the people loiter about the creameries when they go with the milk. And then people also allege that it is attended by deterioration of the calves; but I think that is the fault of the farmers themselves and not the fault of the creamery, because the farmers know perfectly well that separated milk is not a proper food.

40502. And you have no village dairies?—No.

40503. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And you think that the introduction of creameries has had a tendency to put the land out of cultivation in order to increase grazing facilities?—I have no experience of that in my own neighbourhood, and so I will not commit myself to make the statement.

40504. In what way is it that you have had no experience?—No creamery.

40505. But you have had experience of the land going out of cultivation, I presume?—Oh, yes.

40506. And what is the reason of that?—I think a large number of families in the west of Clare have friends in America, and the young fellows look to a life in America rather than to a life at home, and won't settle down doggedly to make the most of the land.

40507. And which is the reason—is it because the young fellows have gone away, or because those remaining behind take no interest in the land?—Both. I may just mention one instance of a deplorable fact, which might easily be remedied if there were a proper spirit amongst the people. I know a man in this neighbourhood—he happens to be a brother of my own—who up to a month ago had sold a large quantity of potatoes to the neighbouring farmers; and I think it an appalling thing that farmers who have more land than he has should pay 5*d.* and 6*d.* a stone for potatoes when they might have grown potatoes for themselves. So that unless something is done to change the ideas and methods of the people and teach them better methods, and give them a greater interest in the land, I do not think there can be much improvement. And I attribute the land going out of cultivation to the fact that those young fellows, looking forward to America, won't work here while they are waiting to go to America and that those remaining behind are generally the weaker portion of the family. The pick of the family will go to America, and those remaining behind do not appear to have the grit to work the farm.

40508. And they might anticipate going to America at a later period?—Yes.

40509. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Those farms that go out of cultivation, what happens to them—do they become derelict?—They go out of cultivation in the sense that they do not till them. That is what I mean. They go out of tillage.

40510. There is another point with regard to the starting of local industries?—Oh, yes, with regard to the starting of local industries, for my own part, I disagree with a great deal of what I hear about the

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starting of local industries. I think as a general rule the starting of local industries goes on a wrong principle and they generally fail, with the result that you will have people pointing to this as a reason why people should not touch industries at all. Now, my idea about industries is that you can never have anything in the line of an industry successful unless it is taken up on strictly commercial and not philanthropic principles, and unless you have men of business experience putting their capital into it to such an extent that they will have an interest in making the thing pay. If you have people starting an industry with capital, say, of £10,000, and managed by people who have no business training, and very often who will not have more than £10 or £100 in it, I think those things are almost bound to fail, and I do not join in the cry that the Government ought to subsidize local industries of that kind.

40511. The question is whether the Government might go so far as this—that when the conditions of a neighbourhood point to a new industry being able to get on if once started, and there is not at the moment capital available to start it, the Government might consider whether it was worth while, after due inquiries, to start the industry on the assumption that once started it can pay its way?—Certainly.

40512. There can be no question whatever that you cannot keep a permanent industry going unless that permanent industry is self-supporting, and the question is whether it is possible to give a little help to start the industry, which, once on its legs, can pay its way?—So far as I can see of those actually started, I think they are started on a principle that almost certainly leads to failure, that you have not men of experience going into them, and you have not men of capital going into them, and you have not men of commercial experience sufficiently interested in them who will take off their coats to the work.

40513. Mr. Sutherland.—This is a matter that I have no doubt you can speak of from your own experience. May I ask you this question then—Do you know any industry that has been started in Ireland on the philanthropic grounds that you have mentioned that has permanently succeeded?—I do not.

40514. Well, that is an answer to the whole question?—I do not. We hear a great deal about the success of the Foxford tweeds.

40515. What about the Foxford industry?—I am not sufficiently acquainted with that. I believe that was started to some extent on philanthropic principles, but then one swallow does not make a summer.

40516. Do you know any other?—I do not.

40517. Sir Francis Mowatt.—None has come under your notice?—I know of none which has to any extent affected the industrial aspect of the neighbourhood.

40518. Then, really, the sum of your evidence, as you have given it to us to-day is that what you have to recommend is the practical instruction of the people in agriculture?—Yes.

40519. When I say practical, I mean instruction in the actual processes in which agriculture is carried on?—Yes, and agriculture to meet the people in every place they turn, at school and everything of the kind, because that is what they will make their livelihood out of. And that is the principal thing I came to say.

Mr. Thomas K. Daly examined.

Mr. Thomas K. Daly.

40520. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you live, Mr. Daly?—Kilmurray-i-Bricken.

40521. That is in the district of Kilrush?—Kilrush and towards Miltown-Malbay.

40522. Are you a farmer?—I am a farmer's son, and I assist my father in his farming occupation. I am a land valuer and surveyor.

40523. Tell us what you wish to bring before us?—With reference to agriculture and technical instruction, I would say that there should be one school at least in every parish to give instruction in agriculture alone. I do not believe demonstrations or lectures would be much good, because I know that of the people who go to those lectures very few go away from them who retain any part of them. Those people have very little education, and they go away from those lectures without having derived any good in the world from them. I believe in having in every parish one school where boys of the sixth standard could attend, and only boys of that standard or boys who are not able to remain any longer at school, where they would be taught agriculture.

40524. You would have an agricultural school in every parish?—Yes, and funds devoted to other objects at present should be devoted to that agricultural school.

40525. Mr. Sutherland.—Should it not be grafted on the common school, because it would be very expensive to set up a special school in each parish?—I do not think that would be the proper way, because the whole time of the school should be devoted to agriculture, for boys of the sixth standard, or those whose parents can't afford to keep them at the elementary school any longer.

40526. Did you hear the proposal of Father Glynn that an agricultural plot might be established in connection with each school, and that one teacher ought to be capable of giving instruction in the school. Would not that do?—Well, I do not think it would, because you would have to instruct every teacher in agriculture. I would confine it to one school in the parish. It would take a long time to instruct all the teachers now in this country in agricultural matters, and I daresay there are very few of them who have even a preliminary idea of agriculture.

40527. But there are a great many parishes in Ireland?—The funds necessary would be abstracted from other purposes and devoted to other agricultural purposes.

40528. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You would have a central school?—A central school.

40529. It would be a great improvement on the present conditions?—Oh, I think so. The people are very backward. Then there is the County Council not carrying out its business properly with regard to the direct labour scheme. There are some large farmers employed where there should be only poor labourers. Large farmers' children are employed on some works, and I do not know why they are employed instead of labourers. They are employed in place of labourers in positions of trust and salaries. I think myself that those employments should be thrown open to the small holders under £5 valuation by lottery. I would only have small farmers under £5 valuation drawn by lot for the work, and have each road divided into mile sections, and let the chairman and secretary and surveyor of the County Council cast the lots for these roads and sections, and divide them out among the people under £5 valuation each year to maintain the roads.

40530. Instead of doing it by contract?—Well, I would do it on contract, and I would debar them from the casting of lots next year if they did not carry it out according to their contract.

40531. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is there no contract labour at present?—They are under the County Council.

40532. And would you suggest a return to the contract system, and limit the contractors to men under £5 valuation?—Yes.

40533. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think a man of under £5 valuation would be able to carry out such a contract?—If it was divided into sections. Our district might have 140 mile sections of road. There might be twice as many applicants. I would not limit it to a mile; perhaps two in certain districts, according to price. I think it would relieve the families of those poor people considerably, and I do not think that the State should interfere at all. They have plenty to interfere with.

40534. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you mean that two or three of these small holders should join together to take a contract to maintain a piece of road, or would you give to each small holder a half-mile of road to keep?—I would give each person a section, say a section of an Irish mile, divide the roads into sections, and let the county surveyor or his officials, or the chairman or secretary of the County

ıncil hold a lottery for the names of those holders nder £5 valuation, and divide them out by lot.

0535. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you have competition?—By lottery. They could not all them.

40536. Who would fix the remuneration?—The nty surveyor. They have a scale adopted at sent. I believe they have adopted the prices that sted for the last three years in which the Grand y held the roads.

0537. That makes it intelligible?—Yes.

40538. And the cost is already ascertained?—Yes.

40539. And you would allot the employment in the you suggest?—Yes.

40540. And let each work a mile of road?—Yes.

40541. At the old prices?—Yes.

40542. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Who does the work w?—It is done by the County Council.

40543. Where do they get their labourers?—Some the labourers are children of small farmers, and ne children of big farmers are employed.

40544. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it done by contract?—is mostly direct labour now. It was formerly done contract.

40545. And now the district surveyor superintends e work, and it is done by hired labour?—No; there a special staff of overseers employed at considerable pense to the county.

40546. But they do it by hired labour?—Yes.

40547. Sir Francis Mowatt.—But you are only bstituting one class of labour for another?—I think will do better, because you have very few really *na fide* labourers in the county. They are all nall farmers' children.

40548. Does not contract labour give employment holders under £5 valuation?—Well, I believe so, it I think that would be a better system and more dependent. They would be their own contractors, nd they would give greater satisfaction, and there ould be no influence to get billets.

40549. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You say that the sons of the bigger farmers get employment?—Yes.

40550. To the exclusion of men of greater need?—I believe so.

40551. Was there under the Grand Jury the old contract system?—Yes.

40552. And have the County Council departed from that?—Yes.

40553. For the last two years?—For the last two years.

40554. And I suppose on representations made to them?—Yes.

40555. Mr. Kavanagh.—To give employment?—To give employment. Well, about the bar at Seafield, there is a channel cut through the rock for 100 feet, and I believe that should be improved.

40556. Mr. Sutherland.—What is the place?—Seafield Pier. It is the principal fishing station on the west coast of Clare.

40557. Is this about a mile from Quilty?—About a mile and a quarter, and it is the only pier except Liscannor, and there is a circular rock at the entrance outside, and it is very dangerous.

40558. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think a witness told us that an inspector of the Board of Works had been down to examine and report on it?—Yes, but it appears that nothing is done.

40559. But it is rather an awkward job to carry out?—It would not be very expensive. In fact, the Board of Works people were round recently, and this rock could be very easily removed.

40560. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you think that the waves would come in with greater fury if the rock were removed?—It is on the northern side that the waves strike it, and then the recoil of the waves if they catch any boat would surely destroy it.

40561. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is Seafield north or south of Quilty?—South of Quilty.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-FIRST PUBLIC SITTING.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1907.

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK A.M.

At the Temperance Hall, Scariff, County Clare.

Present:—The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B. (in the Chair); Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; CONOR O'KELLY, Esq., M.P.; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq., C.B.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

June 7, 1907.

Rev. J. Halpin.

Rev. J. HALPIN, Scariff, examined.

40562. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Father Halpin, you are the Parish Priest of Scariff?—Yes.

40563. I see you have got some notes of the points you wish to bring before the Commission, and the best way will be instead of my asking you a series of questions for you to make such a statement as you desire, and then we will ask you any questions that occur to us?—I want to say something to the Commission on behalf particularly of the parish of Scariff that I am interested in, and I think the parish of Scariff is representative to a large extent of the country in this part of Clare, the North-east of Clare. As far as I understand the object and the nature of the Congested Districts Board and its work in other parts of the country, I would say in general that I think it is desirable that its operations should be extended to this part of Clare. I have made some inquiries within the last few days about the class of works that particularly concern this area that I deal with, and I think, considering the nature of the country round here, that your work is very much required for a good part of this parish and of the neighbouring parishes. In the first place, in reference to the land, there is a good part of this district, the northern part, that is a mountainous class of country, reclaimed mountain principally, and some of the townlands are certainly in a congested condition in the ordinary sense of congestion; that is to say, that considering the circumstances of the class of land and of the size of the holdings, I think it is necessary to do something for the people in order to give them an opportunity of being able to live in comparative comfort. In other words, I would say with regard to some of the townlands I have before my mind here, that passing by the question of rent altogether, and in fact if there was no rent at all or no instalments to be paid, I believe that in some places in this part of the country the people could hardly live in comfort, and that the holdings are uneconomic in that way. I have looked at the legal definition of a congested district, and your Secretary has kindly given me the legal definition of a congested district and the conditions necessary to make a district congested, and, as far as I know, the townlands or districts that I refer to would be congested districts even in that sense. I have taken one as a type. It is called Gurtaderra, a parish in the Union of Scariff.

40564. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In what electoral division?—Clonusker. I have taken the number of families and the area of the division.

40565. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Where is it from here?—It is about four or five miles. I have got a list (*produced*), and without taking up time by reading it, I say the average valuation per head would be only 18*s*., and that there are 85 of them in that townland of less than 30*s*. valuation per head.

40566. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Can you give me some idea of the extent of this townland—do you know how many holdings there are on it altogether?—We have got eighteen families, and the holdings are to a large extent mountainous. So that would give you an idea of the land that some of them are in. It is to a large extent mountain land.

40567. And the mountain land is used for pasture?—For pasture

40568. Is it held in common or is it included in the holding of each occupier?—It is included in the holding of each occupier, and perhaps in some instances the mountain may be held in common. That will be a type of some other districts and townlands, and perhaps more generally of Clonusker electoral division, and of the country beyond that.

40569. Let us take up this at the point you have arrived at. You say there are eighteen families in the townland you have mentioned now?—Yes.

40570 And I suppose we may take that at the ordinary, allowing five people to a family?—Well, in some cases they are very much larger.

40571. A population of 109 in eighteen families—about six to a family?—Yes. Now I need not say so much about the land question, because there will be other witnesses.

40572. I am afraid we must just complete that. You said that the valuation per head amounted to 18*s*.?—Yes, 18*s*. and a fraction.

40573. That is taking the entire townland?—Yes, as far as I got the return. I asked one of them themselves to get a return for me, and they gave me that. Now about the land in the townland, before leaving the land question I would like to say that I think that your Board could do a great deal for people in districts of that kind.

40574. Do you think that the Congested Districts Board could?—Your Board, generally. If it was scheduled I believe you could help the people in such a district.

40575. To make it quite clear, I would ask you to bear in mind that the Board you are addressing now is not the Congested Districts Board, but the Commission; and therefore when you say "your Board" there is a little confusion?—My point is this, that I consider the principal question to be considered would be whether the district is to be scheduled, and whether you might extend the operations of the Board to this district, and my point is that I believe that if this district were scheduled the Congested Districts Board could do a great deal for a townland of that kind, and in the first place I would say that if it were found that the holdings were uneconomic and such that the people could not find a decent living on them, migration would be the remedy in a great many instances, and for those that remained, assistance to improve their holdings, if that be within the ordinary means adopted, and perhaps by some means to subsidise what they got from their holdings by giving more employment in the district by some means that will be suggested later on.

40576. Have you considered at all the question of migration?—Well, to some extent, with regard to where there is a townland in which, from the extent of the holdings and the nature of the land and other circumstances, we are forced to the conclusion that you cannot make the people comfortable. It seems to me that it is evident that you must migrate some of the families. If you have ten families in a townland like that, and it is plain, from a full consideration of all the facts, from the nature of the land and the size of the holdings and so forth, that you cannot get the means of subsistence for ten

milies, then the only remedy that I can see is to e out two or three or four of those holdings and arge the other holdings; and if after that you find t the reduced number of families even cannot get without assistance, then, if you will, try to assist m—there are various ways.

40577. Let us keep for one moment to that question migration, because it is a very serious question. you mean migration to a neighbouring townland do you mean migration to another part of the ntry?—Yes, either. If the first were feasible, by means. If you have no land available, then to e other part of the country. And sometimes the ple prefer to stay in their own locality, but I do not nk that sentiment would guide them altogether in t respect.

40578. That was the first question I was going to you. Have you discussed it at all with any of se families, and have you found any willingness them to be migrated—let us face the difficulty ly—to another part of the country?—Well, I was aking the other day to a gentleman who will give idence here, who was the late Chairman of the unty Council, and he is also a valuer of land, and will probably touch on that subject, and several ier subjects more or less connected with land, and is brought into connection with a great many ople of the class we are speaking of. He said at he found people volunteering to go elsewhere, ople living in poor districts and seeing that their rroundings did not hold out any hope of their ndition being improved, that they were willing to elsewhere. I do not think that the people will ake any difficulty.

40579. Do you mean that the people will be ready go?—The people will be ready to go to a better ace, if they get it.

40580. And have you considered at all the difficulty the other end—do you think that the surrounding cupiers, probably not quite content with the extent their holdings in other parts of the country, would ther welcome or would even render possible the in- usion (I do not mean intrusion in the offensive nse, but as they would look upon it) of people from her districts of the country into the locality in nich they are living?—That difficulty might arise, nd I suppose in some cases it does, and I suppose some cases it has been got over—but I think it ight to be and it must be, because in the localities u contemplate there may not be other people whose ants are like the wants of the people with whom we e dealing. They may be a middling class of farmer, ith thirty or forty acres of land, and I consider at the man with ten acres of land is to be con- dered more than the man with forty acres. And, though he may be a stranger in the electoral divi- on, I do not think he is a stranger in Ireland, and e would not be justified in drawing boundaries.

40581. I quite agree with you that we would not justified, but I am asking you from the practical oint of view, whether you think that a man brought om one part of the country, or from a neighbouring unty, and put down in another part of the county, ould find his life tolerable. That is the position, ot whether we think it justifiable. I should not ink it justifiable, speaking for myself, but what is ne practical difficulty in the case? Of course if nigration is possible on a large scale a very consider- ble difficulty would be got over; but I confess that ne evidence we have heard throughout has not been ry encouraging upon that point. First of all, there the natural indisposition of the man to move from ne people among whom he is living; and secondly a reat indisposition on the part of the men who regard im almost as a foreigner, that he should be brought n, to the exclusion, perhaps, of the son of a tenant. just wanted to make that plain?—Now, I was going say that I do not intend to say much on the land uestion proper, and I am sure that a great deal of hat might be said about the land round here and ts conditions and circumstances would be similar to hat you have heard elsewhere in Ireland—that the ants of the people and the condition of the land ould be something of the same kind; and, secondly, ecause some of the gentlemen who will follow, and pecially the representative of the County Council, ho have a great deal of experience of land, and I would like to leave a great many of those questions bout the land to him. But there are one or two oints that I would like to speak upon that perhaps might have some interest in reference to the land question, that I could say in a sentence or two, and that appear to me to be practical. Well, in this immediate neighbourhood we have purchased more than half the land.

40582. You mean the tenants?—Yes, the tenants have purchased. I believe that it certainly is, from what I see, most desirable that the other properties should be purchased as soon as they can be fairly and reasonably, and also that the evicted tenants should be reinstated. We have got some evicted tenants, and I think that before we come to speak of any other things, such as local industries, the land question seems to be blocking the way to a great extent, because people seem to be incapable of turning their thoughts to anything but the land question, so that as we are told sometimes that the Irish question blocks the way across the water, I am afraid that the land question blocks all other questions that we have here.

40583. Give us some information as to the purchase of land in your district. You say something like half of the land has been purchased?—I think more than half of this parish has been purchased.

40584. Under the 1903 Act?—Yes, the late Act—some under that Act and some before that Act, under the Ashbourne Act. And I may say also that the prices of course here, as elsewhere, have been enhanced since the passing of the new Act.

40585. Have you got one or two concrete instances of that? It is very interesting. Let us have an illustration case under the Ashbourne Act?—Yes. Within the last few days we have had a case within the Ashbourne Act. The Fitzgerald property, which is just bordering Scariff, was purchased at, I think, seventeen years' purchase, or thereabouts.

40586. The whole property?—The whole property. Yes, it is seventeen years' purchase.

40587. That was before there was a judicial rent?—No; first-term rents. Well, even before that we had another property purchased at fourteen years' purchase in Poulagour.

40588. What time was that?—About twelve or fifteen years ago, under the Ashbourne Act also. Poulagour is the name of the townland. That was fourteen years' purchase, and Mr. Fitzgerald's property adjoining Scariff was sold at seventeen years' purchase of first-term rents.

40589. I suppose at the time of the previous purchase that you gave as fourteen years' purchase, there would be no judicial rents?—I am not quite sure of that now. I think there were first-term rents. Well, since the last Act, in a great many cases, the prices are twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three years' purchase, or thereabouts.

40590. Give us one concrete instance, one case?—There is Mr. Stacpoole's case. That was twenty-one or twenty-three.

40591. Second-term rents?—There were first and second-term rents on that. I do not know whether there are any Stacpoole tenants here, but the purchase was about that number of years.

40592 First and second?—First and second. It would be about that at least. In any case it is true that there has been a considerable difference between the price of land since the passing of the last Act and the price that was realised here in some of the cases, 17 years' purchase and 14 years' purchase.

40593. That is even without taking account of the bonus?—Yes, without taking account of the bonus.

40594. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you finished that comparison—you have given us 17 years' purchase?

40594A. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Can you tell us the last purchase that was made?—Well, Mr. Moreland's is not complete yet. I believe it is 20½ and 22½.

40595. In each of those cases the entire estate has been purchased?—Yes; the intention is to sell the entire estate.

40596. And have the landlords in all the cases, or in any of the cases that you have mentioned, retained the demesne and residence?—Well, in the case of Mr. Moreland they have retained the demesne, of course. Mr. Moreland's property is at Tomgraney. Mr. Stacpoole is not resident in this parish, but near Ennis.

40597. And the other gentleman's name is Mr. Moreland?—Moreland, yes; he has retained the residence. A friend of his is living there at present.

June 7, 1907.

Rev. J. Halpin.

40598. Is the demesne of any size, do you know?—Yes, the demesne is of a pretty large size. But I may say that these are typical cases. They do not appear to be greater than the prices generally. They are typical of the present prices in Clare and elsewhere, and I only quote them because they are cases that occur here at present.

40599. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—With regard to those who have purchased longest, those who purchased under the Ashbourne Act, do you say that there has been an improvement in their condition in consequence of the purchase?—I would say so. Generally speaking, where they have purchased there is a decided and immediate change for the better. What I call the magic of ownership shows itself immediately.

40600. That is to say, they have improved the holdings?—They have improved their holdings and they have improved their houses; and as a concrete example of that in particular, one of your members, his lordship the Bishop, walking yesterday evening along the road, saw a property that had been bought, and he seemed to be immensely struck with the appearance of the holdings. One of the cottages was kept in such a style that they got a prize of £3 or £4 or £5 from the County Council for the manner in which they kept their holding and kept the farm.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I have not seen more beautiful homesteads.

40601. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Were these prizes given by the County Council or County Committee?—There was a scheme here, practically a county scheme, to give prizes for the keeping of the homestead and the farm generally, and I was glad to see that a couple of our people got prizes for the way in which their houses were kept. I do not say that with persons of that kind there was not taste as well as improvement even before the purchase; but, ordinarily speaking, the magic of ownership shows itself immediately—the improved methods and in the appearance of the farms everywhere.

40602. That is your own experience?—Yes; but, of course, there will be exceptions in the case of ne'er-do-wells no matter what you do.

40603. Can you give me an idea of what sort of a reduction of rent has been the result of those purchases?—Say, 6*s.* in the pound—between 5*s.* and 6*s.*, and from that to 7*s.* or 8*s.* in the pound.

40604. And what is about the size of these holdings as a rule?—Well, the better class, thirty or forty acres of land. That holding that your lordship admired last evening was only about twenty, and their reduction will be only £3 or £4 or £5; and as to this cottage, you might take a photograph of it.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They have got a £3 10*s.* prize, but to my thinking, any prize that was available would be deserved by the aspect of the homestead.

40605. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say that a reduction of 5*s.* or 6*s.* in the pound is the net result of the reduction of rent on the purchase that has taken place here?—Perhaps, about that.

40606. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—How many years have these people been proprietors?—Well, the first, the principal reduction that I spoke of, would be twelve or fourteen years ago, because I am here ten years, and the purchase was effected some years before, and I may say it is twelve or fourteen years, and there has been a decadal reduction in the meantime.

40607. And there is a shorter term of repayment?—Yes, and I think there are also a great many advantages under the Ashbourne Act that make it more desirable, because I was concerned in effecting the purchase on the Fitzgerald property before the new Act came along, and I believe that the bulk of the tenants thought themselves fortunate in having secured their purchases before the new Act became law.

40608. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Just let me ask you this question upon that. Taking the whole of the present occupiers under these different purchases, should you say that as regards their families it had had any effect at all upon emigration—when these men found their position somewhat more comfortable, their rents or annual payments somewhat reduced, and their possibilities of getting on in decent comfort somewhat improved—should you say that that had to any extent affected the emigration of their sons and daughters?—Well, I would say that it has to some extent, but not to any very large extent, till we subsidize the farmer or give him some other industry; but to some extent it would in this way, that wh a farmer would find himself better off and able t spare the money he might be encouraged to keep his son or daughter at home, whereas formerly he mig think his son if he emigrated would have m chance of settling down to some industrial work tha by living in Ireland. However, the margin of im provement would not be very much, but in son cases it would have that effect, and I think that s far it would, but not very largely. And that remind me of a point that I was thinking of making befo leaving the land question, and it is this—witho going into any details, because I am leaving detai to some of the gentlemen who know more about th details of land—that notwithstanding the reduction of rent that have been made for the last twenty-fi years or so, and reductions of payment after tha by purchase, I must say that though the reduction have been considerable, taken in themselves, and al though the effects are visible naturally in the wa that I have pointed out, that where people hav holdings of their own they naturally and in stinctively, as well as their sons and daughters, tak a greater interest in the holding, and are more thrift than they were before or could be expected to be be fore, and still, although that is true and althoug the effects are visible in the appearance of the house and perhaps in a better system of agriculture, still viewing the financial result generally, I would say tha the result is not at all what we might expect from th changes that have taken place within the last twenty five years, both in reductions of rent first and after wards in reductions of payment by the purchase and I think that is, looking at it generally, an im portant matter to ask the causes of.

40609. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You mean tha the financial condition of the people has not ad vanced, but gone back?—It has not advanced, a least, proportionately, to the reduction of the pay ments, and it has not advanced perhaps also abso lutely.

40610. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You mean to say tha they have not more money?—Yes. And I hav asked myself the question how that is accounte for, because in some cases the payments no are not half what they were twenty-five or thirt years ago, and it is a remarkable thing if you fin one man having more money in the bank than the had twenty-five years ago. There must be som cause, and I have found two or three causes. Som of them suggested themselves to myself. Others have found from practical farmers, and I though it would be useful and acceptable if I gave you som of those two or three causes which operate both i this district and elsewhere, to explain why a ma who is only paying half what he paid twenty-fiv years ago is not better off now. Well, in the firs place, amongst those causes is this, that prices hav deteriorated, not only of cattle, but of all farm pr duce. Everything that the farmer of Clare has bee able to produce has gone down proportionately. have been asking has the reduction of price in th case of farm produce been in proportion to the redu tion that you have got both in the Land Courts an as the result of purchase, and perhaps generally the would say that the one thing kept *pari passu* wit the other, and that in itself would be sufficient t account for it; but I was speaking to a practica farmer in the last few days——

40611. Let us pause at that for a moment. Yo say that the price of cattle has gone down. Has n the price of cattle gone down for the last twenty-fiv or thirty years?—Yes, and gone down so much tha I am told it would be sufficient, together with th deterioration of other things, in itself to account fo the phenomenon that I have just pointed out to yo just now. A person told me that it would be a easy to pay the higher rents of twenty-five years ag with the prices that they got for their cattle at th fair of Scariff as it is to pay the present rents wit the present prices of cattle and the reduced prices butter, corn, and soforth.

40612. Is the price of butter reduced?—Oh, yes every article of farm produce has been reduced f the past twenty-five years, and I think that that a sufficient explanation.

40613. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Yes, if it were the fac —I think there is no doubt in the world that t price of farm produce generally has gone down, b

whether in each particular item I could not vouch; but you will have practical tenant farmers after me, and I think they will vouch every single thing. Now, I asked a person within the last few weeks, and he said that it would be as easy to pay the higher rents of twenty-five years ago, and the only example he gave was the price of store cattle then and the price of calves, and he gave me the items, which I have not now; but he seemed to be satisfied that the reduction in prices would be quite sufficient explanation of the question that is before us.

40614. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You have specified two sources of income in which a reduction has occurred. One is cattle. Is the other butter?—Butter.

40615. It is well known that the price of butter is less than it was twenty-five years ago?—Yes.

40616. And the price of cattle?—And the price of cattle also.

40617. Mr. Sutherland.—They produce more?—I think other witnesses will be able to go through the figures of the matter, but I take it that it is perfectly well known, and I do not think it necessary to give you the figures.

40618. Are not some of the purchasers putting their capital into the holding now more than they did before, so that it is there?—Yes; that is, some of the purchase people.

40619. Yes, a man who has purchased the land spends his money in improving the property, and that goes on necessarily, and if he were to sell that afterwards he would realise the whole of it and be a richer man. Do you think they consider that in any way?—I do not think there is any intention to sell much in the way you speak of.

40620. As to the emigration that the Chairman spoke of, would not the increased exertions of the tenant for the improvement of the holding keep his sons at home, who would otherwise emigrate?—Yes, that might have some effect?—Yes, but I also mentioned that if the status of the tenant purchaser was improved he would be more disposed to keep his children at home who would otherwise emigrate. If he saw better prospects in the future he might be more disposed in some few instances to keep a boy or girl at home who would emigrate otherwise.

40621. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Just let me draw your attention to this, that the question I asked and that you put forward yourself was whether the reduction of rent had materially assisted the farmer financially, and the first of such reductions of rent which you mentioned to us took place under the Ashbourne Act consequently during the last twelve or thirteen years?—Yes.

40622. Therefore whether that bettered him, or did not better him thirteen years ago does not depend on the price of farm produce forty or fifty years ago, but whether it has fallen off since those rents were reduced. Well, I should say that that is not so, surely, in the case of cattle in the last twelve years, but I daresay you locally know much better than I do that really the butter trade had been almost created during that last twelve years, and Irish butter sells now very much better than it did twelve years ago—it is a difference of something from 7*d.* to 12*d.*?—They say that they found it as difficult to pay even the reduced instalments on account of the prices.

40623. Your illustrations were drawn from the difference between the prices now and twenty-five and up to forty years ago, but the reduction of rent took place perhaps twelve years ago?—Yes.

40624. And therefore whether that was a real assistance to the occupier depends on the alteration of prices during those twelve years?—Yes.

40625. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think this was your statement, or this was the drift of it. You did not contend that if there had been no reduction in rent the farmers would have been able to go on at all. It would have been harder for him to go on and impossible in some cases; and the reduction enabled him to go on somehow?—Yes.

40626. And you contend that those reductions, whether by the fixing of fair rent or by purchase, have not left him financially in a better position than before those processes had taken place?—Yes.

40627. The fixing of fair rents and purchase?—And purchase.

40628. Now Gladstone's Act was passed in 1881, was not it?—Yes.

40629. And you mentioned distinctly twenty five years ago?—Yes.

40630. And therefore we may take it that this reduction has been going on for the past twenty-five years; the reduction in rent or by purchase?—Of course there is sometimes a variation in the price of cattle, but the tendency is downward.

40631. What you wish to put, I think, to the Commission is this, that after the reductions in various ways during the past twenty-five years the farmer is not now financially stronger than he was before 1881?—Yes.

40632. And you wish to put before the Commission that the reduction in the price and value of farm produce has corresponded very largely to the reduction of rents?—Yes, or in the payment of instalments.

40633. From the time the tenants became the purchasers?—Yes.

40634. Then you do not contend that the prices now are lower than they were sixty or fifty years ago. That is not your point. Your point is that they are lower than they were twenty-five years ago?—Yes, lower than they were twenty-five years ago, and I did not say sixty years ago whether they were lower or not, but the apparent tendency is to be lower, and the farmers complain that the reduced price of their produce generally is an equivalent to the reduction of their payments, whether of rent or instalments.

40635. Mr. Kavanagh.—To bear out your argument the prices would have had to fall half during the last twenty-five years. Do you really suggest to the Commission that store cattle have fallen half?—Oh, no; but there are other causes.

40636. But you have put down two causes, one the fall in store cattle, and the other the fall in butter. I admit the fall in the price of butter, but do you really suggest to the Commission that the prices of store cattle are half what they were twenty-five years ago?—Oh, no; I do not believe there is that fall.

40637. Is there any considerable fall in store cattle?—Well, I believe there has been.

40638. In the last twelve years?—Well, there is a variety in the prices, and sometimes changes take place, but I believe the tendency seems to be to fall.

40639. Would the fact of the farmers not being really financially better off now than twenty-five years ago have something to do with Mr. Sutherland's suggestion that he puts more money every year into improvements, and also that his style of living is higher?—I do not know that the improvements mean extra expenditure of money. The improvements so far are by members of his own family, and that does not mean, necessarily at least, a very great expenditure of money. And, of course, if he lives in a better style that may account for it to some extent; but the fact is there, and there is no doubt in the world of it, that the change financially is not so such as we would expect on account of purchase and rent reduction; and that is remarked in other places as well as this.

40640. And yet you notice that there is a considerable improvement in the holdings and in the houses?—Oh, yes, and in the manner of agriculture.

40641. And the comfort of living of the people?—Yes.

40642. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You could not deny—you would assert, I suppose—that the standard of living has gone up in a sense, and become much more expensive?—Well, to some extent, in that way. Now, I find some of the farmers say that it is not only a question of the price of produce, but also a question of the productiveness of the land. That the land is not what it used to be. And then follows another consideration, a notable change in the climate. Now, the third point would be an explanation of the second. I believe that the land of the country is not as productive as it was years ago. The climate, of course, is partly, or entirely, the cause of it, and I do not think it is necessary to go very far back in history for an illustration of that, for, take the last month of May—I suppose in the other parts of the country, where the Commissioners were sitting, there was the same kind of weather as in Clare; but certainly the weather that we had in Clare during the last month was not the usual kind of weather we were accustomed to have in Ireland during the month of May; nor, from what we have seen of the month of June, is it normal weather for the month of June. I myself have been remarking that the shrubs and the

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bushes all through the country, and the trees, have been burned up, not only by the frosts, but the harsh winds, not of December or March, but of the month of May. Well, farmers would say that it is not only a question of the reduction of the prices of produce that they have to look to, but that the lands are not able to produce what they did before, for instance, when cattle were fit for the market, or stall; that the farmer is not able to produce those cattle now, and you will find practical farmers in this room to tell you that the climate is the explanation of it, and on some of the points that I have touched some of the gentlemen will be able to give you evidence of what has happened in their own cases.

40643. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—With regard to the climate, I am glad to hear that you base your observation or complaint upon the fact that the weather during the last two months has not been at all the weather you have been accustomed to in the months before, so that we may hope that it is an accident?—The tendency seems, for the last few years, for the summer months to become colder, and the farmers will tell you that where they produced wheat in the past they don't attempt to produce wheat now, and that where they produced cattle for Liverpool they do not attempt it now, and you will find that the reduction in the prices of cattle and butter is as real as I have hinted at when you come to the farmer-witnesses. The third cause is not necessary to speak of—that is the change in the climate—because it is admitted that there is a decided tendency to a greater rainfall and humidity during the summer months, and that seems to give the explanation of the change in the land with regard to what it is able to produce. I was thinking of saying a word about industries, and suggesting a few things about industries in connection with Scariff. Even a change in the land question is not enough to make people comfortable, at least in many cases, and especially if their position does not appear to be improving in proportion as the land question is being settled it appears to be natural to turn our hands to some other helps, and I ought to say a word about industries. And about industries in Scariff I would like to say that it appears to some of us that it would be an excellent centre for industrial undertakings, both from the fact that there is excellent water power, and a beautiful river just passing outside here, and that we have canal communication with different parts of the country, with Limerick on the one side, and Dublin on the other, and also because, historically, it appears that in the past this place was a centre of industrial activity. I say there is a tradition of it in the first place, and you have, just outside this room, remains of various mills and stores yet.

40644. What particular industries have you in your mind?—I looked at Lewis's Topographical Dictionary, printed in 1837, and it is strange to find that they were able to say that in the immediately preceding years, or at least, some time before that, about the woollen mill, and flour mills, and oil mill, and four or five industries in this locality. There was a woollen mill, and four flour mills, and oil mill, and there was an iron furnace—and in that connection I find that there was iron found in two districts in the vicinity of Scariff—there was an iron furnace in this place, here in the vicinity, and finally a glass foundry, a glass works in the locality; and hats were manufactured. That would be five or six industries in this locality, about 100 years ago. And how they all vanished or disappeared about that particular time it would be hard to say. I believe it is not fair to touch on anything that is contentious or political, but perhaps the Commission will allow me to say that my knowledge of history does not suggest any other cause that would be adequate to account for the disappearance of so many industries about that particular time, except to refer to a certain event that happened about the beginning of the last century. But there was a certain event in the relations of this country and the country across the water, and in or about that time five or six industries that had flourished at that time, and for some previous years, seemed to vanish just as snow vanishes before the sun.

40645. We will not discuss that, except to call your attention to this point, that it was in 1837 that all those industries were flourishing, and that the incident you refer to took place, I think, thirty-seven years before, was not it?—Yes, I think so.

40646. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it the union you refer to?—Yes. I thought it would be a dangerous subject to touch on, but I suppose you are not free.

40647. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—We should not be afraid of discussing it, but it would rather prolong the sittings of this Commission, and, as you observe from the debate that took place in the House of Lords, they are already getting a little fractious with us for discussing things at too great length?—I referred to it as a certain political event, and except that Mr. Sutherland was kind enough to touch on it I should only have referred to it by that suggestion.

40648. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think you were quite free to allude to the union. Your point is that although your information comes from the year 1837 it would be quite natural that an event of that disastrous character would not have all its pernicious results for a considerable time after it occurred?—Yes. I have also got a further reply, that although the authority I refer to was printed in 1837, it does not mean that those industries existed till 1837, but records the fact that some time previously so many industries did exist here, and I find that is suppiorted by the tradition of the older people, and by the fact that you have remains of mills and stores in the locality. With regard to the industries then, I also might remark that some time ago we found in the bed of the river a green stone. There were some variegated nice specimens of stone. For a time we thought that we had found a valuable bit of marble, but I found that what was apparently a variegated stone was the remains of glass works, and that was another argument to prove that glass was made here in or about that time.

40649. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you the material here for making glass?—I believe we have the material—a sort of fine class of light sand.

40650. Silica?—Oh, yes. And that brings me to the subject of what industries should be suggested for the locality, and, of course, the industries that have been mentioned already as having existed, might be suggested, but it would depend, I suppose, very much on the question of capital, the men, and other circumstances; but one thing that may be interesting to the Commission is this, that some time ago I saw some reference in a Clare paper to a peculiar kind of sand that was found on the shore of a lake in this district, Lough Greaney, six or seven miles away, and it was said that it had been used in the past for industries; that it was used by farmers in connection with scytheboards, and it was suggested that it would be suitable for various industries. I asked the landlord, Mr. Arthur Moloney, to send me a specimen of the sand; he did so, very kindly, and I have it here. I sent a specimen of the sand to the Agricultural Department to have it analysed. It was exhibited at the exhibition of Irish minerals a couple of years ago in London, at the South Kensington Museum, at the Cork Exhibition, and in various other places. I had a letter from the mineral expert, and as one result of the exhibition of this sand it may be interesting to know that I had several applications from manufacturers in England and Scotland inquiring about the sand and the conditions under which it could be sent, and the terms of sale. And it may be useful to know that some of them suggested that they wanted the sand for filtration purposes, others for making cement, and others for the manufacturing of glass; so that, Mr. Sutherland, perhaps explains your question a while ago, that some of the inquiries suggested that they wanted the sand for the manufacture of glass. The expert, in giving an opinion on it, said it would be suitable for the manufacture of common rough glass. I think he said that for the finer class of glass it would be necessary, as there was too much iron in it, to put it through some process which might be costly, and he seemed to have some difficulty about the distance from canals and railways. With respect to the starting of a new industry, I thought it would be interesting to the Commission to know that there was such a mineral asset in the place. And also a practical builder in this locality suggested to me that there was a fine class of building stone, a very excellent green stone, to be got from the same district as the sand comes from.

40651. I am sure that we are all much interested in the evidence you have given to us, but we have a lot of witnesses to hear, and I am afraid we must contract?—The only other thing I wished to suggest was forestry. I think the planting of mountain and waste

land in this district is most desirable. I think it is an industry that would give a great lot of employment, and it would be very important, for we have a great deal of mountain and waste land here that would be really useful for hardly any other purpose; more attention has been turned to this subject recently, and for some time past. I think it is an industry that is most practical and most tangible to take up the waste land, and to have them planted. They would give employment immediately, and there are other incidental industries that would follow the planting, where we have a want of woodland.

40652. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You have seen some of the work done in the country?—Well, there are such plantations in Ireland, and of course there are on the Continent, in Germany and France. But there is one striking example in Ireland, and that is the only one that I wish to mention, the plantation carried on by the monks of Mount Melleray. We have a branch of the Order in this district, in Roscrea. In the case of the monks of Mount Melleray, they have purchased a large tract of the Knockmeildown Mountains, near Mount Melleray, and they have purchased it at the rate of 2*s*. 6*d* an acre, and they have planted the mountain with trees, I think about 5,000 per acre, with larch and fir, and trees of that kind, at an expense, I think, of about £12 an acre and gave great employment, and after some dozen years or so, they were able to cut down the clearings of timber, which realised something between £30 and £40 an acre, and left sufficient timber on the ground for future use and for the necessary purposes. And I was just going to say, if time permitted, that I think it is well for us to have an illustration so near at home as that. These religious people were conspicuous in the past for their works in that way, and for clearing and draining lands throughout Europe. In fact they were the earliest agriculturists in various parts of Europe in clearing woods and making canals and drains and so forth, and they have kept up their reputation in this district.

40653. They have done reclamation of land?—Oh, yes, and they are doing it constantly.

40654. And have encouraged others by their example?—Oh, certainly.

40655. I don't mean by the example of their life, but by the example of their reclamation?—Oh, certainly; and they established a branch in this district at Roscrea twenty-five or thirty years ago, and they improved the place. They had not such a scope for reclamation as at Mount Melleray, but they did it to some extent. They came into a broken-down mansion and a large demesne that was a wilderness when they came, neglected, with the fences broken down, and they have in a short space of time changed everything into a paradise. They have not only reclaimed the land, but they have set up mills; they have the most up-to-date machinery there, so that they are a light and leading in agriculture and in modern ways of doing even mundane things to the people for many miles around; and I am glad to say that in forestry they are the pioneers, as their predecessors were 500 years ago in various parts of Europe, and it seems to me that the example they have shown is a striking illustration of what can be accomplished even in Ireland, although we sometimes get credit for being a very spiritual people, and rather unfit for labour and progress. A remarkable book published within the last few years lays it to the charge of the Irish people that we are too spiritual—too spiritual to be successful in this world. It seems to me to be rather a remarkable charge to make against any people that they are either refined or spiritual, and I hope, so far as I am concerned, that whatever the will of Providence provides for Ireland, we always will be found spiritual and refined.

40656. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You yourself have written a book on temperance?—Yes, my lord.

40657. Has it been taken up by the National Board?—Yes. But with regard to that charge, there have been several replies, and very adequate replies to the book that I have referred to, but it appears to me that the example of the monks of Mount Melleray really is one of the best examples that you could get, because they are the very height of spirituality in this country. They are about the strictest Order we have in the Church. They get up at two o'clock in the morning to praise God when some people are going to be. They live all the year round in the strictest mortification; and here they are engaged in such wordly things as building mills with the most up-to-date appliances, and reclaiming land and planting mountains. They hold the vanguard in Ireland in such things as this, and considering the class of land they have cultivated, we may regard them as the best example to demonstrate that a people can be very spiritual and yet succeed in this world.

40658. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—May I ask you with regard to this Order, do they employ labour or do they do the work themselves?—They do it mostly themselves, and that accounts for the cheapness of the labour. Everyone of them, even the Lord Abbot—the mitred Lord Abbot, who has a gold ring on his finger—goes out with his spade and shovel like the rest, and I have seen them doing so in Roscrea. They combine labour and prayer together, and their hours are very long hours. They get up at two o'clock in the morning, and they combine work and prayer; the result is that they reclaim land wherever they are, and they are pioneers of land reclamation and forest clearing, and in Roscrea their flour mills are up-to-date, and in every industry they have undertaken they are admitted by all persons, Protestant and Catholic, within miles to be pioneers.

40659. Are those works successful commercially?—I should say so, but of course they do a great deal for themselves. They grind I believe, corn for the entire people around; and, of course, the undertaking at Mount Melleray is successful from the figures I have given of the clearing of forests.

40660. How long ago was that planting done?—I do not think it is more than twenty years ago; but the clearings I have spoken of were rather recent.

40661. That was the very first thinning?—Yes. It made about £35 an acre.

40662. I am astonished to see the amount those thinnings fetched?—I state that on the authority of one who has taken much interest in this subject at present, Mr. Dawson, of Dublin; and his predecessors in the same subject included Sir Robert Kane, author of "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," Professor Sullivan, of the Queen's College, Cork, and Dr. Lyons, of Dublin. And those people took such an interest in the re-afforestation question that the Government invited an expert from Denmark, Mr. Howitz, I believe, about twenty years ago, and his declaration was rather remarkable. He says the question of re-afforestation in Ireland was a most vital one for the country, and if the country were treated rightly in reclamation and other respects, we might have twenty-five millions instead of five millions.

40663. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Capital?—Population. And with respect to the question of afforestation, I would like to say also that I have seen it stated on the authority of Professor Schlich, that there was no country in the world whose climate suited planting as well as that of Ireland, and it seems that he also stated that Ireland was the least planted or afforested country in the world at present.

40664. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You surely do not know Great Britain if you say that. You are surely better tree'd here than in Great Britain?—I do not know very much of Great Britain; but I believe we are not as well tree'd.

40665. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Secretary has just put into my hands one of the volumes already published by this Commission, and it contains a remarkable report of Professor Schlich on the subject of experiments in Ireland on re-afforestation*?—Yes; perhaps he included Mount Melleray.

40666. No; it is in the West of Ireland?—In some countries the Government take up the question of re-afforestation, as in France. There are obvious advantages when the Government take it up, but in some cases, where the property belongs to the municipal authority, the Government manage it, but at the same time the municipal authority get the profits, and in some cases the profits are so great that there are no rates, and it would be a very convenient thing if our mountains here were re-afforested in such a style that there would be no poor rates in the district of Scariff. I am sure that that would be one result that would be appreciated very much.

40667. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is, that the Government should do the work, and that the locality should have the benefit of it. Why should you call upon the Government if it was to be local property?

* See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414], p. 293.

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—Because they have done it in foreign countries.

40668. But it is not a common thing on the Continent. The forests belong to the Communes?—But in some cases the Government do it. And I believe our Government, even in India, have done something of the kind.

40669. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—And in France is not there a Department of Forestry?—Yes. And I would ask the Government also, because I could satisfy them that it would be a very practical thing to do, to give employment and to bring about industrial wealth and success in the country, and it would not be at all necessary to lose financially, and they usually do not lose anything on any bargain they make with us. They should manage the thing, and I would like them to begin with a little margin; and they could secure themselves, and secure themselves very well.

40670. It is not a grant of public money you require?—Certainly not.

Mr. Patrick J. Hogan examined.

Mr. Patrick J. Hogan.

40671. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You represent the County Council?—Yes.

40672. You have prepared notes of evidence?—Yes, I have. They were only the headings of what I wish to speak on. Land purchase is the first subject, and one of the most important in the country, and then there is something about the state of land purchase and drainage and the want of transit facilities and congestion in the district.

40673. We will take them one at a time. Why should land purchase not be more extensive in Clare?—My answer to that is, because at the present time, and for the past four years in Clare, too high a price has been demanded for the land.

40674. I think we heard from the last witness that half the district familiar to him has changed hands?—That is only half in one parish. Beyond that, in Scariff Union, I do not know of more than two or three sales under the Act of 1903.

40675. Have there been attempted negotiations between tenants and landlords which have broken down then?—There have been. I can give you instances where negotiations have broken down. For instance, there was an estate on which I was a tenant myself, the Francis North Estate (Francis North was the owner of it), and nine years ago he carried out negotiations for the sale of that estate at fifteen years' purchase. There were two estates that ran parallel. This estate was purchased at fifteen years, which included the arrears on the estate, which amounted to a good deal.

40676. Fifteen years' purchase of judicial rents?—Of first term judicial rents, under the Ashbourne Act. That sale was subject to inspection on the part of the Land Commission, and the Land Commission sent down one of their inspectors, and on a portion of that estate he only recommended twelve years' purchase, which the landlord accepted. There is an estate running parallel to it that is equal to it in every way, for I know both thoroughly. The landlord of that estate offered to sell it four years after, or a couple of years previous to the Act of 1903, for eighteen years' purchase, but the tenants upon the estate refused to accept it when it was no better than the land on the other side, and they could not afford to pay more than the other tenants had paid for the land on the other side. The negotiations fell through, and after the Act of 1903 the landlord offered to sell for twenty-five years' purchase of the same term rents.

40677. For the same term rents?—The same term rents, first term rents, twenty-five years' purchase, and of course the negotiations fell through.

40678. What estate is that?—The Gardner estate.

40679. Is there a residence on that estate?—There is not. Sir Robert Gardner, of Dublin, is the landlord. Several other estates in Clare, too, are similar.

40680. Let us take one on which the negotiations have broken down?—Well, of estates in Clare there is the Fitzgerald estate. I will take the Fitzgerald estate.

40681. Is that the one that was mentioned this morning?—No, it is the estate of Lady Fitzgerald. Negotiations for sale were carried on and the landlord offered to sell at 23 years' purchase.

40682. That is since the Act of 1903?—Yes, since 1903, at 23 years' purchase of second term rents and a lesser number of years on first term. The tenants offered something like 21½ years on second term rents, and I believe it was 20 years' purchase that was offered on first term rents, and the landlord refused to carry out the sale and the tenants went into Court and got 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound, on the average, more of a reduction than the landlord was getting them to purchase it. There were only a couple of second term tenants on the estate. I think it was one or two.

40683. And the reduction of rent made by the Court was 1*s.* 6*d.* below the annuity which they would have had to pay?—Yes, below what they would have had to pay.

40684. Perhaps we ought not to go on to other estates. That explains that part of the subject sufficiently. Now, as to the case of high prices?—The cause of high prices is because the land in Clare is let dearer than in any other county I know.

40685. What is the cause of that?—The causes may be two. I should say from my experience of the County Clare that one of the causes is short leases. I have gone over and valued estates in Clare, and I have found short leases. I must say the landlords are poorer than any other landlords I know of in the entire county, and when they bought one estate, after buying the estate they mortgaged the estate and bought another, and they would give short leases immediately afterwards and the rent was increased.

49686. Mr. Sutherland.—Are they mostly leaseholders?—They were leaseholders. They are judicial tenants now.

40687. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are they giving short leases to tenants to-day?—Not to-day. I am speaking of the past thirty or forty years ago.

40688. Mr. Kavanagh.—They were before the Act of 1881?—Yes, but not since.

40689. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—To secure a high rent a short lease was given. Is that the statement?—Certainly, my lord. I have some particulars of an estate here that I know about. I take it as typical of many estates. The rent on that estate has been reduced, I am sure, at the present time from what it was formerly by 75 per cent., and still the rent is dear, because it is mountain land.

40690. When you speak of the cause of high prices, that would not affect the price at which an estate would sell to-day, but do you mean that that caused high rents?—That caused high rents.

40691. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it your opinion that when the reductions came to be made they were not made with reference to the real value of the land so much as with reference to the rent they had formerly paid?—I am positive that that is the fact. I have seen it over and over. I have seen two farms side by side the quality of the land being equal on both farms and there was 30 per cent. difference in the judicial rent. That was in the 'eighties, first term rents.

40692. Mr. Kavanagh.—How do they compare with the valuation?—In some cases they are under the valuation, but here the valuation is never taken as a criterion of the value of the land, because when the land of Clare was valued a lot of this was broken up and under tillage. If you go up to the mountain top at the present time you will observe the ridges where it was in wheat, and there is nothing now but heather and rushes; and that land was valued. The very worst class of land in Clare was in tillage at that time because the weather was fine and the seasons good, so that anything you would throw down in the soil came up that time.

40693. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Now, touching another point, the Land Courts?—I know another estate that is very much broken up in a part of this county where they were carrying on negotiations for a sale. They have got a far better reduction now than they would have got under the purchase, the estate is so much broken up. Take a farm of twelve acres. It may be in twenty-seven different holdings, and that is over, let us say, 2,000 acres of an estate.

40694. Do you instance that as showing it to be desirable to enter the Land Court rather than buy at

resent prices?—The reason I say that is because land n Clare was let higher than any other county I know f.

40695. Now, about arterial drainage?—I would pre-r to finish about land purchase if you please.

40696. Very well?—I would like to say a word or wo about the breaking up of grass farms, and migra-on from the mountains and from the congested hold-gs, and I have a table prepared here showing all the aluations in the union under £6. We have under 6 valuation in Scariff Union 1,246 holdings, and the otal number of holdings in the union is 7,060 or mething under, and the population is 10,445.

40697. And have you much grass land available?—am sure there are four or five farms available.

40698. And what is the acreage?—About 400 acres.

40699. Then there would be only 400 acres in the nion available for increasing those 1,246 holdings? Yes.

40700. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It would come to his, that Scariff is scarcely one of the unions in which here is very much grass land available for migration r for enlargement of holdings?—Yes.

40701. But outside this union, in other parts of lare is there land?—Oh, yes, lots of land where eople are not so congested as in Scariff. And it is mpossible for these people to continue to exist as they o at present, and the marvel is that there is not ore emigration out of the place than there is at the resent time, because they are certainly not earning abourer's hire at the present time on those miserable arms, and unless they are continually delving into hem the land goes back into its original state of wild-ess and mountain.

40702. Can anything be done towards teaching the eople better methods of cultivation?—I think there as been a great deal done to teach them how to cul-ivate their land, and I think they are fairly well aught how to cultivate their land at the present time. eaching is of very little use to a man who must con-inually improve his farm to keep it from going back nto rushes; and a farm which is wet.

40703. Sir Francis Mowatt.—I think you told us hat formerly the holdings on the tops of the moun-ains were under tillage. The seasons were altogether ifferent. We had fine weather at that time, and at hat time you could sow crops out in December. Now ou cannot sow till April.

40704. Mr. Kavanagh.—But surely there was otato blight in those days?—Potato blight was not nown before 1879. There was no potato blight in his part.

40705. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Before the Famine years—1845 or 1846?—1845 or 1846.

40706. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You say the potato isease was unknown before that practically?—Yes.

40707. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think the limate has deteriorated, that the cultivation of wheat n a scale that was possible before would not be pos-ible now?—It would not be possible. There is too nuch moisture and too much cold.

40708. Do you look to re-afforestation such as was lescribed by the preceding witness as one expedient for improving the climate?—Oh, yes; that and drain-ge.

40709. What kind of drainage—is it arterial drain-age?—Yes, arterial. I think in Scariff we had a ommission appointed, a Viceregal Commission, in 846, to inquire into the drainage of this district, and all we have is a Government Report on it. That Re-port has been made, and they recommended a sum of about £40,000 to be expended on the drainage of Scariff River and its tributaries, and the valuation would cover something like 5,400 acres. Several at-tempts were made afterwards to carry out that drain-age, and the owners of the land opposed. The occu-piers, a portion of them, were for it, but they thought, after having gone into the several schemes, that it would be impossible to drain the river without getting a free grant from the Government, and that commer-cially considering the acreage and the amount the oc-cupiers were prepared to pay, there would not be a margin, and they asked the State on several occasions to make a free grant to do the work.

40710. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Commercially it was not worth while doing it?—I am not sure about that at all, but on the sides of the river you have a rock and you must expend a great deal of money to blow up this rock. It is a limestone rock, and the whole land is now one sheet of water, and it is deplorable to see not only the beasts dying from that tubercular disease, but the people along this river dying with consumption, because there are houses upon houses there and families, and you will see one or two of them laid up with fogs and mists arising out of the river and the lake; and I see it would be in the in-terest of the nation to drain it.

40711. I agree with you absolutely, but I under-stood you to state that it was found that as a com-mercial speculation it would not be successful, and therefore that you thought that the Government should come in on account of national considerations. I am not in the least denying your point?—Yes.

40712. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Are you aware that with reference to that class of drainage, the Com-mission which has just issued its report has recom-mended, much on the same lines as the Commission to which you have referred, that the amount which should be charged to the occupier should correspond with the direct advantage which he receives from the drainage?—I am not aware of that, but I may say that I gave evidence before the Commission, and that that was the very suggestion I made at that time. There is another drainage needed, which is in Tulla and Kiltannin, a drainage of 300 acres that could be reclaimed for 4*s.* an acre, but nothing has been done, and along the whole river beautiful land that could be reclaimed at a very small cost; but nothing has been done.

40713. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That would be rather a case for local authority?—But there is no local authority which could at the present time work it till, I think, the law is amended.

40714. Mr. Sutherland.—To whom does this land belong?—It belongs to different occupiers.

40715. But it is their interest to improve their own property?—But there is no local authority.

40716. What did the owner do in the past when this land was gone derelict in this way?—He was a minor then and there was nobody to look after the estate except a receiver, and then he joined the army, and now he is back again, and he has a smaller estate, and the tenants have not only to bank up the land, but they have to face the difficulty of draining it off their own bat unless something is done.

40717. It appears to me to be an opportunity for getting an additional fourteen acres of drained land?—But they would not get assistance even from the landlord, where it is going through his own land, to do it. And then with regard to transit, in this part of Clare we are worse off than any people in Ireland. We have something like fifty miles to travel from this union to Ennis without a mile of railway. Some time ago Mr. Gerald Balfour offered £66,500 to the Grand Jury of Clare to build a line of light railway through East Clare, but the Grand Jury could not see their way to accept the money, and they considered that the tax on the rates would be so great that they would not be justified in ac-cepting the offer except he gave a free grant of the whole amount or three-fourths of it.

40718. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That was be-fore the Local Government Act?—That was before the Local Government Act came into operation. And there were several attempts to do something by dis-trict schemes, but nothing has been done; and if you have an article for sale, except cattle that can walk, you will be tired bringing it to a railway station. And people are trying to encourage tillage and every-thing else in the country, but if you have mangels or turnips for sale, and if you bring in four tons to our local market here you will cause a glut in the market, and you cannot get near a good market.

40719. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Are those mangels grown in this district?—Yes.

40720. Do they do well?—They do well in this part of the district.

40721. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is the second £60,000, after the lapse of many years, re-commended for expenditure in this district, and yet not expended?—It is not expended, my lord, and it was held over year after year, and they could not take it. We are paying already 2*d.* in the pound as a guarantee to the West and South Clare Rail-ways.

40722. Mr. Sutherland.—And what was the line of this proposed light railway?—It was proposed to run from Ennis to Scariff.

40723. Through Tulla?—To Tulla and by town-lands adjoining.

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40724. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What was the estimated cost?—It would cost nearly double the amount. I think a broad line would be far better if we had another line of railway. And then we were very hopeful that we would get a motor service in Clare.

40725. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On the same line?—No, but a line of Lord Pirrie's and another's.

40726. But by the same route?—Yes, by the same route, but our hopes were again dashed.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—There was a condition as to keeping the roads in repair, and where the roads were not kept in repair they would not give the motor service.

40728. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Did you know that scheme was the Pirrie-Iveagh scheme?—No.

40729. What was the proposed terminus of the line from Scariff to Ennis?—Scariff was the terminus.

40730. Was it not to go on north to Mountshannon?—To Scariff.

40731. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you on the County Committee of this county—Clare?—Yes.

40732. Have you any agricultural scheme in this county?—We have, sir.

40733. What benefit do you think the surrounding district gets from this scheme?—Firstly, we have got a good deal of lectures. The various lecturers who have come to the county have done a good deal of good. And also what has done a good deal of good in various districts is the cottage prizes and farm prizes, giving encouragement to the various farmers throughout the district to improve their holdings and do it in the best possible manner.

40734. Have you an agricultural instructor?—Yes.

40735. A suitable man?—Yes.

40736. And has he any experimental plots?—He has; but I must say that I see plots at the present time with various farmers round here equally good with the experimental plots, only that they are better managed. And also with respect to a great deal of the lecturing in this county, we expect that after a time we can dispense with the service of the lecturers in such matters as poultry, and butter-making also.

40737. But up to the present time you think that there has been a certain advantage?—Oh, certainly, there has been a great advantage.

40738. Does the advantage come to the smaller farmer as well as to the larger farmer?—It comes to the smaller farmer, but the advantage would be far greater were it not for the want of transit, because if he has an article prepared for the market he cannot find an outlet.

40739. The smaller farmer?—He has butter and eggs and things like that that he must sell locally at far less prices than if he had railway facilities.

40740. Do you do any spraying in this part of the county?—I think this is one of the first counties that used spraying. They sprayed here fifteen years ago.

40741. That was not the teaching of the Agriculture Department?—No; before the Agriculture Department was commenced at all they were spraying here. I think it was owing to a clergyman we had here—Father Clancy. I think he was the first in Clare that sprayed, and that was fifteen years ago; and now in all parts they spray two or three times a year, and I think there is no place in Clare where they spray so much as in this part of the union.

40742. And on the whole you are satisfied with the work of the County Committee. They do good in this locality?—Certainly, an amount of good.

40743. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Tell us how the scheme is arranged between yourselves and the Depart. Must the scheme originate with the Department or originate with you, and then be discussed by them before they consent to give their share of the money?—I think what Mr. Birrell said would be applicable, that the County Committee advise and the Department does as it likes. I was for years a member of the Board of Agriculture myself, and I know a good deal of the working of it, and nothing could hit off the situation better than what he said—the Council advises and the Board recommends, but the Department does what it likes.

40744. And when you were in the Department you did what you liked?—I was not in the Department at all, but I was on the Board. The Department did what it liked.

40745. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Your answer to Sir Francis seems to indicate that in your opinion it is the Department that fixes the agricultural schemes?—You may alter minor details, but that is all.

40746. Do you think it right that the County Committee should have more initiative and more power?—Oh, certainly. They know what is suitable to the various districts and the different parts of the country better than any Department or any inspector.

40747. Was it your experience that an officer of the Department would come down and say, "The Department will not have so-and-so"?—Yes, and that the scheme would fall to the ground unless so-and-so was done.

40748. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—On the other hand, the county is not bound to subscribe unless it acts in agreement with the Department?—Certainly not; but in this way the county is bound to subscribe, because there are certain schemes which had been partly carried on for a year preceding, and if that part of the scheme fell through it would be a great injustice to certain people who would suffer an injustice. For instance, suppose there may be people who may have got horses for sires, and bulls, through the county, and they will get a premium for two or three years for these. Well, if the scheme does not suit, and the Department's inspector tells the County Committee, "We cannot have that particular part of your scheme," the County Committee can say "We will let the scheme fall through"; but still they consider that they cannot do that without doing injustice to a certain number of people who got certain animals on the faith of the scheme living for the following year or the year after. So we would have to accept the scheme.

40749. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But we can drop that part of the scheme without dropping the whole scheme?—We can drop that part of the scheme, but that would be the greater part of the scheme, and that would be the very part of the scheme that we wanted to hold on to.

40750. For instance, if the Department objected to the poultry scheme you could drop the poultry scheme altogether and carry on the rest of the scheme?—Certainly.

40751. I think it does not bind you to the whole scheme?—I am aware of that, and we did disagree about that, and the Department paid for the poultry instructors themselves.

40752. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not you think it a pity that the Department should interfere in a way that practically compels your abandonment of a portion of your scheme?—Yes; I fancy that would be an injustice to the county.

40753. If the scheme were altogether dropped you would lose the rate in aid?—Yes.

40754. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And you would also break your faith with those other people?—Yes.

40755. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—At the same time would you allow that some central body like the Department of Agriculture should have some control?—Certainly.

40756. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It must have some control when it is contributing a little more than half?—Yes. There is a portion of Scariff Union, the electoral divisions of Iniscaltra North and South Dromin and Mountshannon, which are under the Congested Districts Board and have never got any aid from it in any way.

40757. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you made any application?—I understand that they have brought their requirements before the officials of the Board.

40758. With what result?—Nothing. These places were transferred to the County Clare for administrative purposes under the Local Government Act, but they were scheduled while they were part of the County Galway, and they continued so when they were transferred to the County Clare.

40759. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—There is no reason in the world why they should not receive special treatment under the Congested Districts Board, but you would not be surprised to hear that there are several electoral divisions scheduled that receive no special treatment?—I would regret to hear that.

40760. Do you think has the case of these electoral divisions been brought before the Board itself?—I understand it was brought before the officials of the Board. I hope now that I have called you lordship's attention to their case they will get what they are a long time standing in need of: that is some consideration at the hands of the Board.

Mr. WILLIAM O'CONNOR examined.

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Mr. William O'Connor.

40761. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at Feakle nd come to represent the Scariff Rural District Coun- l?—Yes. I am Chairman of the Scariff Rural Dis- ict Council.

40762. Do you yourself farm?—Yes, on an ordinary nall farm of about 30 acres. I find that there are om 900 to 1,000 small holdings in the union valued £10 and under.

40763. You state that as establishing the existence congestion?—Yes.

40764. Do you know what is the total number of oldings in the whole union?—I would consider that ere are less than 2,000.

40765. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—We have it here—it is out 1,529?—That is about correct.

40766. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What figure ere you taking for a small holding?—I was taking nything under £10.

40767. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You state that the umber of small holdings in the union in comparison the total number of holdings is sufficient in your pinion to establish the existence of congestion in the strict?—Yes.

40768. Your next point is the grazing farms?—I ook the agreage and valuation of some of the grazing arms. They are principally in the hands of the land- rds.

40769. They are in the district of which you are peaking now?—Yes.

40770. You need not go into the details of each; o you know at all the acreage of grazing land which available in the district?—About 1,200 acres. Some f that is mountain. There is a property of 1,084 cres near Killaloe with a valuation of £233 10s. I hink there must be a good deal of that mountain.

40771. It does not follow because it is a mountain hat it is wholly valueless for feeding?—According to he amount of the valuation it would not be all arable nd. General Gore has 129 acres, all arable land; he valuation is £100 10s. Colonel O'Callaghan has 14 acres of good arable land, with £92 10s. valua- on. Valuation is the best guide in this part of the ountry as to land.

40772. I am afraid we have heard in evidence this orning that it is no guide at all?—I take it as a uide. I don't find any better standard than valua- on.

40773. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—As compared ith acreage?—Yes.

40774. In dealing with untenanted land it is neces- arily a guide?—Yes; but I have experience of this ery land.

40775. You appreciate the point of our Chairman: ith reference to the rent it is no guide?—No; it is nly in reference to acreage. The acreage in itself is o guide. The valuation might be only a penny an cre, in which case you might have 1,000 acres, and he valuation might not be £50.

40776. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I don't think we need o through the different holdings. You have given us he amount of grass land which you think would be vailable. The point of your evidence is that in your pinion these grass lands should be acquired, one way r another, from the present holders, and should be llotted to the small farmers to increase their hold- ngs?—Yes. Then in reference to drainage, I wish to ay a few words. The river leading up from here in he direction of Tulla is doing great damage.

40777. When the floods are on?—Yes. In fact to- lay I saw a lot of lands flooded.

40778. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the land sold rom the landlord to the tenant?—Portion of it is.

40779. Take an estate along the river on which sales ave not yet occurred. Assume for the moment that enants and landlord agree about price. Would you onsider that it would be a good thing for the tenant s he becomes a peasant proprietor to have an addi- tion to his instalment put upon him to correspond with the advantage that he would gain from a large drainage scheme such as you propose?—It would not.

40780. Suppose this drainage takes place, and a farmer along the river is considerably improved, would it be fair to put some part of the drainage ex- penditure on the farmer to correspond with the ad- vantage he got from the drainage?—I don't quite understand.

40781. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That a loan would be made for the purpose of drainage, and instalments to cover interest on the loan and sinking fund similar to the annuity for the purchase of the land would be added to that annuity?—They would not be able to bear it in the case of a great many of the small farmers. They might bear a small part of it, but not the whole of it.

40782. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Would not the value of the land be greatly improved?—It would.

40783. Would not he be better able to pay the instalments plus a little for drainage, if the drainage were done, than to pay the original instalments without any drainage?—Yes. The whole countryside is destroyed by this river.

40784. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How many miles of this river would you have to drain?—When you go a couple of miles above Scariff it goes away in the direction of Lough Graney.

40785. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What would be the nature of the work to be done?—Sinking the river. For about a mile above the town it is all a rock. As it comes down here there is a waterfall. You can stand on the bridge and look up.

40786. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would want to cut the rock?—Yes. It is the rock that is keeping back the water. Then also the river should be cleaned up thoroughly.

40787. If that rock were cut would the river run properly then?—It would have a good fall, but the river should be cleaned all along back until it meets the high land. It all runs off the mountains.

40788. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The rock is the chief obstacle, but not the only one?—Yes.

40789. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is all here in this neighbourhood?—Yes, for about a mile or two.

40790. Is the rock very long?—No, but there are portions of it deep. The rock extends up for about half-a-mile continuously; then it gets pretty deep, and then you meet the rock again.

40791. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Your next point is local industries?—We have no local industries here of any description, with the exception of a little milling, flour, and meal, done in Killaloe.

40792. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You mean industry for men?—Yes, to give employment.

40793. Is there wool in the district?—Yes, wool is exported from the quay down here, and sent away.

40794. Has it occurred to the people in the locality that the woollen industry could be started?—The wool is brought here into the market and also in Feakle, and sent away to England.

40795. Is there water power available?—Yes; the finest in the world.

40796. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is that one of the industries that you suggest?—I would say that a woollen factory is desirable in the district.

40797. At all events, you think that inquiries should be made to ascertain whether it is possible to start a woollen industry in this district which might be self-supporting?—Yes.

40798. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You would agree with the suggestion of the Chairman, that before anything is done it would be well to have a practical expert go into the question, and inform the people as to his opinion of the possibilities of the industry?—Yes.

40799. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That would be the plan to be adopted before starting an industry. It would be useless to start an industry merely on the ground that under altogether different circumstances it paid. The question is whether it could be made to pay. The first thing to do is to make adequate inquiry to see with regard to an industry whether that would be possible?—Of course there is no use in starting an industry that would not be likely to pay.

40800. Your next point is the construction of a railway; that is the same railway that we have heard the scheme put forward about?—Yes; we are very backward for want of some mode of conveyance for goods and other traffic. There is conveyance by water in here to Scariff from Killaloe, Limerick, and Dublin, but it is so dear that you can only convey provisions. You cannot convey any kind of produce by it.

40801. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What sort of communication is there between here and Killaloe?—By boats.

40802. Is there a packet sailing regularly?—There is no regular sailing. In fact there could not be a

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regular sailing for there are some defects down below the town, and in Killaloe any great rise of water or flood stops them, and they have to be often a week there before they come up here to Scariff. In my experience there is often a delay of a week before they can get goods from Killaloe or Limerick into Scariff. There is a canal from Killaloe to Limerick connecting it with the Dublin canal.

40803. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is there great delay in sending barges along these canals?—Yes; in fact butter and other things cannot be sent by boat because of the delays, and they are sent by car to Limerick. A great deal of fresh butter is bought every week in Feakle, but it must be sent by car to Limerick. There are tons of it. If it was sent by boat from here it might be three days before it arrived, by which time it would be bad.

40804. Are there any creameries in the vicinity here?—No; we have no creameries in the Scariff rural district.

40805. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is not a dairying county?—It is. Every holder keeps cows.

40806. It has never been suggested to you to start creameries?—There were suggestions to start creameries on a few occasions at Feakle and Bodyke, but they fell through.

40807. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Did they fall through on the ground of objection to the system of creameries or to their not seeing their way to make it pay?—They said it would not pay, I should think.

Mr. HOGAN.—The proprietary creamery owners refused to come to this part of the country. They could not get their butter and cream away. There were local efforts made to establish creameries, but they found that they could not get the butter in a satisfactory condition to market because of the conditions of transit.

Witness.—Everything attempted here is hampered for want of a mode of transit.

40808. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What is your next point?—I know two or three townlands very convenient to me which are quite congested. There are fifteen families there living on a valuation of £70, and unfortunately the poorer they are the larger the families.

40809. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You think that it would be an improvement if means were found to get them taken within the congested area to which the action of the Congested Districts Board applies?—Yes; it applies to several townlands that I know of, and in these townlands that I mention, they may hold the land in nine or ten different places.

40810. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The land is in rundale?—Yes. The tenants hold in common. I know one case in which seven people hold eight acres of meadow land in common. Four of them have one-half one year, while the other three have the remaining four acres. The next year they change this about.

Mr. MICHAEL COLLINS examined.

Mr. Michael Collins.

40811. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You reside at O'Callaghan's Mills, and represent the Board of Guardians of Tulla?—Yes.

40812. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I hold between sixty and seventy acres; some in Scariff Union and some in Tulla; six miles apart. I have fifty-five acres in Tulla, with a valuation of £30. I got an abatement, but I am not satisfied with it, and I will look for more.

40813. When did you settle?—About four years ago. The valuation of the whole union is £33,555; the population is 9,834. There are ninety-one outdoor relief cases in the union, comprising 111 persons, at an average cost of £10 weekly through the year. There are a lot of small holdings in the lower end of the Tulla Union, but in Broadford, in the south-east of the union, at Killurin, which has a lot of mountain attached to it, I have known six of them to be on a £5 valuation, sharing this land between them.

40814. Do you mean to say that there were six persons on one holding?—Yes, on the one holding, each with their own "divide."

40815. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Had each of the families a share of the valuation by itself?—Yes. Every man has his own little divide of the land, but there is a joint valuation of the whole.

40816. Each has his own little tenancy in it?—Yes.

40817. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is that going on to-day?—Yes, up to the present. The whole valuation is £5, but they don't hold in common. Each has his own share.

40818. Separately?—Yes. There is a large tract of mountain overhead on the Killurin mountain which would be very useful to these poor people if they could get share of it.

41819. Could you at all say what rent they are paying?—I cannot say.

40820. They cannot be living off that land; are they really labourers? Do they work for other people?—Yes, they do. That is their way of living.

40821. They are labourers and have this little plot of land?—Yes.

40822. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They are judicial tenants all the same?—They never went into court, as far as I know.

40823. Could they if they wanted to?—Yes.

40824. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They are a little different from what I understand as the men legitimately described as small holders. They are labourers having small plots of ground to eke out their wages?—Yes.

40825. Is the point of the statistics with which you have supplied us that this district should be treated as a congested district?—That is my point.

40826. You are speaking now for the whole of Tulla, or for the particular part from which you come?—For the eastern part.

40827. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is there much land in Tulla Uunion for the enlargement of holdings?—Yes; very large farms.

40828. Are they held by the landlords themselves or by grazing tenants?—Partly by the landlord and partly by grazing tenants.

40829. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I see there are twelve holders above £300, twenty-three above £100, seventy-seven above £50. Are these very large holdings grass holdings?—Yes.

40830. Are they in the occupation of the owner himself?—Partly. There are a few parts let for grazing. The rest is in the hands of the owners.

40831. Are the owners resident upon them as a rule?—Yes. One owner sold his place a few days ago. That is Mr. Phelps.

40832. Was that a large holding?—Not large in that union. These small holders about him were in the habit of getting bog from him. Now that he has sold to his tenants, he believes that they will keep all this bog. What the other holders will do, I don't know. There is another large bog up on the mountain, but it is very hard to get there.

40833. Was it only to his own tenants that Mr. Phelps used to let the bog?—To all the people in the neighbourhood.

40834. Why will not the tenants do the same?—The tenants will get it all with their holdings.

40835. But beyond what they use themselves they will sell?—Probably they won't. The bog is little enough for every tenant to get a share of it according to his holding. Those people will be deprived of the bog then.

40836. Most Rev. O'DONNELL.—Were these people on a different estate?—Yes.

40837. They used to get turbary on this estate?—Yes.

40838. Now that the holdings are sold to the tenants on this estate, they are not sure whether they will get it?—Yes.

40839. At all events they are dependent on the new proprietors?—They won't get it from the new proprietors, to my mind.

40840. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Why not?—Because they think it is little enough for themselves for years to come; but there is another large bog up in the mountains. I cannot say who owns it.

40841. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you think should the department having charge of sales from landlord to tenant be charged with the duty of taking a large survey of the turbary question in each locality and making the most of the bog in the locality before the land is sold to the tenants?—Before it was sold

to the tenants it was sold to outsiders, every man taking yearly a certain amount and paying for it; now that the estate is sold there will be no more of that.

40842. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say that the tenant won't sell turf to these other people because they have no more than is necessary for themselves?—That is the very reason.

40843. Then taking the whole union there is no harm done, because if they sold the turf there would be none left for themselves, so that they would be in the position of not getting any advantage from the sale?—Yes.

40844. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The peasant proprietors should naturally be provided with turbary that would be sufficient for them for many years ahead?—Yes.

40845. Suppose there was a tract of bog such as you have alluded to at a distance, don't you think in a sale from landlord to tenant the Land Commission should endeavour to get hold of that bog and not allow it to pass into the hands of any private individual?—As a rule they divide it among the tenants. I have seen on several occasions an attempt made by one farmer on an estate to get the whole bog, but it was not allowed. It was divided in squares to every tenant.

40846. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The tenants would think it a great hardship if the landlord sold the bog away from them?—It would never do.

40847. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Your point really is that what you have been saying would justify the treatment of this particular district on the same principle as is now applied by the Congested Districts Board to land under them: that is really what you want to tell us?—Yes. This bog that I refer to which these people would require is on the top of a mountain, and there is no access to it at all. It is very easy making some sort of a by-road to it; but how these people are to get turf in future I don't know unless they go up there.

Mr. TIMOTHY DELAHUNTY examined.

40848. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?—Yes. I am a small farmer having about nine acres of land, and reside at Kilbarron, Feakle, in the union of Scariff. I wish to speak of congestion. There are 428 acres on this Kilbarron property. There are fourteen tenants on it, and the valuation of the fourteen tenants is £98 10s., and the grass land attached to it is £98 8s.

40849. Attached to the fourteen holdings?—No, but the grass land on the property.

40850. There is grass land adjoining valued at £98 8s.?—Yes.

40851. Who is holding that?—A grazier, a Mrs. M'Donough, of Feakle.

40852. Does she graze her own beasts or let it for grazing?—She grazes her own beasts on it. In the electoral division of Coolrea, townland of Kilbarron, some of the fourteen tenants have from five to ten acres, and in some cases a man with five acres has thirteen divisions on it.

40853. Is that in rundale?—Yes, and there are seven parties joined in one meadow of eight acres, and the part they will have this year they won't have that part next year.

40854. That is the case we have just heard about?—Yes. Each of these tenants has not a decent acre together. They have only patches here and there. That much grass land is outside, and there were negotiations with the landlord some time ago to sell and he referred us to the agent. We asked the agent to sell through the Estates Commissioners, and he said he would not sell through any third party, and he asked twenty-four years' purchase for that kind of land.

40855. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—For the rundale?—Yes.

40856. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—For the land occupied by the tenants?—Yes.

40857. Your point in suggesting a sale through the Estates Commissioners was that they might rearrange and enlarge the holdings by additions from this meadow land?—Exactly.

40858. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say that these fourteen holders would be willing to accept the authority of the Estates Commissioners if they, for instance, were to buy the grazing land and stripe it and give one-fourteenth to each tenant?—Certainly.

40859. They would accept the decision of the Estates Commissioners as to the division?—Yes.

40860. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have any of these rundale tenants been into court?—Yes.

40861. How does the Sub-Commission fix rents in a case such as you describe to us?—I don't really know, because I was not in the place when they went there, but I believe they got little or nothing.

40862. How does it fix a rent on a holding that moves its place every year?—I cannot tell you how they fix that.

40863. Is rundale very largely the custom in this country?—I don't know.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT (*to Mr. Hogan*).—Will you explain to us the system on which a judicial rent can be fixed on holdings such as have been described?

Mr. Hogan.—In my experience of Clare I have met no rundale estates. It is all in patches divided up, but the patches have bounds around them: except there may be half an acre belonging to each man in one field and there is something like a boundary mark to distinguish it, and the Commissioner scales the different pieces off the map and adds them together to make the holding.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In this case, where seven families have eight acres of rundale, and they have to divide a piece of meadow so that four of them have it one year and three the next, would it be possible to fix a rent, or do you know any system by which it could be fixed?

Mr. Hogan.—I never met that in the County Clare.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—How is a farm valued when it is in patches?

Mr. Hogan.—They put it all together.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There would be no greater difficulty than in common grazing?

Mr. Hogan.—Yes.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—There must be a map in fixing a judicial rent. Can they do that with common grazing?

Mr. Hogan.—Yes. I have known that to exist in Clare. There may be ten or twelve different places.

40869. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you want to submit to the Commission is that the grass lands to which you have referred should in some way or other be added to the fourteen holders?—(*Witness.*)—Yes, and to put it together in a way that it would be some use to somebody. It is no use to anybody as it is, and in fact when you are crossing and recrossing you cannot keep up bounds, if you are ever so well inclined. You cannot do it.

Mr. JOHN MALONE examined.

40870. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?—No. I reside at Bodyke. I am only giving some evidence with reference to the stock that would be suitable for the district in which I live.

40871. Are you a dealer in stock?—I was a while cattle-dealing, and I was a good while in Scotland as an assistant salesman.

40872. You had an opportunity of studying breeds of cattle first in Scotland?—Yes.

40873. In what districts of Scotland?—Through Argyllshire, Perthshire, Lanarkshire, and Forfarshire. I was assistant salesmaster, and then for awhile I was dealing for myself between this country and Scotland.

40874. How many years have you been in this county?—About fifteen years.

40875. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are you a native of this country?—Yes.

40876. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You want to say something as to the particular sort of stock that would be suitable to this part of the country?—Yes, particularly the mountainous part of the country. I consider the West Highland cattle the most suitable cattle.

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Mr. John Malone.

40877. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You mean the long horned cattle?—Yes.

40878. Do they sell so well as the Irish cattle?—They did not get a chance in Ireland. They were not allowed into Ireland. I chanced to bring in forty. After that the country was closed against them. The Veterinary Department would not allow them across.

40879. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Why would not they allow them across?—They feared that they would bring in disease. They allow it now, but they would not allow it at that period. The ones I brought across did remarkably well.

40880. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is not the market for that class of cattle rather limited?—Partly, but all the highlands, the Grampians, and all round Stirling and Perth, they are easily sold.

40881. Do you know that it is more for ornamental purposes than anything else they are sold?—In some cases it is, but generally I would say, as far as my experience goes, that it is not.

40882. High prices have been paid for very picturesque-looking Highland cattle for the purpose of putting in parks like deer?—In some cases.

40883. Would they be suitable for giving milk?—No; they are poor.

40884. But very hardy?—Very hardy.

40885. They would not require to be put in all the year?—Yes. They can do on the mountains without any feeding except the grass.

40886. What would you get for each of these Highland cattle when selling them?—You can put them as high a price as any if you get them fat.

40887. That is not a real commercial price?—Fat.

40888. They are bought entirely for their appearance?—No; they are bought for fattening.

40889. I have seen a Highland bull sold for as much as £68?—According to what they are worth—up to £30 if fat.

40890. In your opinion they would be a very good breed to import into Ireland?—Certainly.

40891. For what reasons?—They are easily kept. Mountain men can keep them without any hay, and they thrive better in this country.

40892. Are you certain when you came to sell them you would always get a good market?—I brought forty to this country. I sold five to a man from Newmarket-on-Fergus. He kept them for fifteen months and got a very high price. He gave me £3 10*s.* apiece, and he got £13 15*s.* apiece after eighteen months' feeding. Another thirty-five I sold to Mr. Geoghegan, a large grazier in Galway. He was so anxious for more of them that he said he would feed no other cattle. The ports were closed up against them for no reason. There was no disease in Scotland at the time.

40893. There were complaints in England and other places at the time that the ports were closed unnecessarily, but the authorities thought that there was some reason for it?—I would not say that. I thought it was a rather harsh thing to do.

40894. You think then that these cattle might be brought with advantage to this country?—They would come in thousands to this country at that time.

40895. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—We are talking of to-day?—If they were in at that time we would have plenty to-day.

40896. They are not kept out now?—During the last two years a small number have been brought in. You have to go through certain conditions, get a veterinary opinion, and make a statement that they have not mixed with foreign cattle, and so on.

40897. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Have you ever made any representations to the Board of Agriculture as to the importation of some Highland bulls to see if you could get them in?—I did not.

40898. Do you think they would be opposed to it?—I don't think they would. If they know the value of it they must do it.

40899. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—But is only as bulls and a few cows for breeding that you would bring them in?—To put them on the mountains.

40900. Because if you brought them in large numbers they would compete with your own beasts here; it is only for breeding purposes?—Yes.

40901. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is a fact that they live where other cattle would not live?—Yes. Mountain men cannot feed even Kerry cows without giving them hay. The Highland cattle require nothing special except when the snow is on the ground, when they have to get a couple of pounds of cake.

40902. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How long have you been cattle dealing?—Close on thirty years I have been mixed up with the cattle business.

40903. How does the price of store cattle now compare with the price thirty years ago?—It varies sometimes. This year it is not so bad. It was worse this time twelve months.

40904. Take the price of cattle now and thirty years ago?—There is a great difference corresponding with the price of beef then and the price of beef now.

40905. Are the stores much cheaper now than they were thirty years ago?—Yes. They would come in line with the price of beef.

40906. Is beef cheaper to-day that it was thirty years ago?—Indeed it is. I remember it went at £4 10*s.* a cwt. in Scotland at the time.

40907. Not according to the statistics?—I saw it. I saw the cattle bred. You can find it in the papers.

40908. Mr. KAVANAGH.—I am referring to a paper that Mr. Bailey, the Estates Commissioner, put in evidence before this Commission, according to which if you compare the prices in 1852—that is the year that the valuation of Ireland was made—and an average between 1901 and 1905, there has been a large increase in the price of beef.*

40909. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Since 1905 it has further increased?—It is the best prices now they have got down.

40910. Mr. KAVANAGH.—He also says that cattle as compared with cereals were much more valuable in 1905 than in 1852?—I would not agree with that.

40911. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Your memory does not go back to 1852?—Not at all; to about 1876 or so. We did not know in these days of American beef, but now we have plenty of live cattle coming from America.

40912. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Speaking as a purchaser of beef, I am afraid that I have to pay more to-day than I had to pay thirty years ago?—That may happen, too.

40413. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are stores not considered rather high now?—They are a little dear, particularly conditioned cows.

40914. We had evidence that prices have almost fallen by half in the last thirty years; would you agree with that?—They are cheaper now.

40915. As much as half?—I would not say that.

40916. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it your evidence to the Commission that such cattle as would be sold in the County Clare are cheaper now than they were thirty years ago?—Yes.

40917. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Did you know the County Clare thirty years ago?—Yes.

40918. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How much cheaper are the cattle now?—About £2 10*s.* or £3 apiece in some cases; well-bred yearlings I remember very dear; that is the tip-top class.

40919. Do good cattle hold their price now the same as then?—Certainly not. There is £3 difference in high-bred cattle and in heifers as against thirty years ago.

40920. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did your experience in Scotland lead you to inquire into the method of fattening cattle there?—Yes; I had a great deal to do among farmers.

40921. You know the method followed there?—Yes.

40922. It is a little different from what they do in Ireland?—It is entirely different. They feed entirely in in Scotland.

40923. That is not done to any extent in Ireland?—It is not.

40924. Do the stall-fed cattle in Scotland fetch higher prices than cattle from other places?—Yes.

40925. How much per head?—Reckoning by the cwt. it might be a half sovereign a cwt. That is for what they call top beef.

40926. Why don't they do something like that in Ireland to get that high price?—I suppose that they don't know.

40927. It involves a good deal of trouble and labour attending on cattle?—Yes, and also tillage. They till a lot in Scotland; they don't here. I think in many cases tillage would be very useful in this country for fattening cattle.

40928. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—They stall-feed them in the winter?—Yes

40929. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If they stall-fed cattle

* See Appendix to Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], p. 345, *et seq.*

they would be obliged to till to get wintering for them?—Yes.

40930. And for that they would get the manure for the land?—Yes.

40898. Do you think they would be opposed to it?—Yes.

40931. How do you account for the fact that this system is not more largely used in Ireland?—The people are not used to it. They did not know it, and the grass in Ireland is more fattening, perhaps.

40932. They trust more to the fattening of the grass outside?—Yes, and to raising the stores.

40933. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Have you no experience of anybody who stall-feeds in Ireland?—Yes, plenty.

40934. How has it answered?—Fairly well. I am satisfied that it paid.

40935. When a fat beast goes over to England it gets some of its value knocked off it?—Decidedly.

40936. How much would you say—ten shillings?—Yes, and £1. They would lose a lot in the journey.

40937. Have you any experience of stall-fed cattle being killed in this country and sent over to England as meat?—Very little. It is not practised much.

40938. Would it save the sovereign?—Yes.

40939. Have you ever known it done?—Very little.

40940. Have you seen it done at all?—I might say as to Scotland I did not. I have not as much knowledge of the London market, but I did not ever hear of it being done. They might do it from Dublin sometimes. They get from London up to Glasgow sometimes. According as they get cheaper in one market they will send it to another. It is not adopted between Ireland and England and Scotland as far as I know, and I have travelled the whole road many a time. The other thing I wish to bring under your notice is the sheep. You send a great deal of them across to this country, and you ought to urge on them to feed on the mountains here the black-faced horned sheep and the cheviots. These are two classes of sheep that would be very suitable for the mountains, particularly in Clare and all through the West. There is mountain running from here fourteen or fifteen miles to the vicinity of Limerick, and you won't get a Scotch sheep on the whole of that except with one man.

40941. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—On these mountains there are no sheep?—Yes

40942. The mountains are practically waste in consequence?—Yes. It is alarming how the money goes across to Scotland for sheep. It has only just commenced, and in a few years it will represent a very large amount, and all those could be raised in Ireland. Here are the figures (*produces return*).

40943. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—This a statement showing by Irish ports the number of sheep and lambs imported into Ireland from Scotland during the eleven months; what sheep are these?—These are mixed cheviots and black-faced lambs. There are a few crosses, but they are chiefly cheviot lambs and cheviot ewes.

40944. Your point is that by importing some rams you might breed them here instead of importing them from elsewhere?—Yes. That means £50,000 and more, and it will be treble that; and the people on the mountains in this part of the country could supply these and more.

40945. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You are aware that in parts of Scotland the mountain grazing is the most valuable of all, because of the sheep?—Certainly; and they are not working it here in this country. Scotland is, and it is possible that they have two or three sales at the end of these seasons. They give prizes for the best on these lands, and they are improving every year. In the west of Ireland and in the mountainous parts of Clare, I see nothing that would suit better.

40946. What could be done to encourage these people with mountain grazing to put sheep on them?—A Board should do it.

40947. Do you mean the Board of Agriculture or the Congested Districts Board?—Both.

40948. Mr. KAVANAGH.—How could they encourage people to do it?—By bringing them across.

40949. You have to show people that there is money in it first?—Here is £50,000 sent over to Scotland for what could be got in Ireland. You could feed that number on portions of the hills of East Clare. And this thing is only in its infancy. Next year you may have double the amount.

40950. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is being done with those sheep? The ewes are put on the good lands; there is a home ram let run with them, and the lambs are generally sold fat. I have experience of that. Mr. Hogan is trying that game in this country. I bought them in the commencement. They are paying him well. The ewes are worth £2 a year, considering the couples and the prices they make.

40951. Is this your point: there are mountains in the neighbourhood which are not turned to account in any way because black-faced sheep are not put upon them?—That is my point.

40952. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That could be met by the Board of Agriculture bringing that before the Irish farmers and pointing out to them the way in which it is done in Scotland?—Yes, and by importing some of them themselves, the same as they are shoving on the Shorthorn that is not suitable at all for poor districts.

40953. It would require on the part of the people knowledge of how to deal with sheep. It is not all farmers in Ireland who know this. They would require to learn by experience?—Yes. It is very hard to make them do it, but I think the Galway men are more up in it; also I would say in the North of Ireland they are more up in it; but in this part of the country it would take a little time before they could do it.

40953A. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You say that the Congested Districts Board or some other body should import these sheep?—Certainly.

40954. That is exactly what is being done?—They could be raised in Ireland.

40955. Why don't they breed from the sheep that are brought over. Here you have 46,000 sheep of the sort you think should be bred here imported in a single year. Why don't the Irish farmers breed from them when you have got them on the spot?—They don't understand it. They have not got them at all.

40956. It is not a question of the Board importing more, but the Board teaching the Irish farmers that this large importation should be used for breeding?—Yes, but they should get help in some way or be stimulated by the Board. They are doing other jobs not as essential as that. They are shoving the shorthorn on the mountains, though the world knows that it is not a suitable animal for the mountains.

40957. You say it is not a good thing for Ireland that these things should be imported instead of being bred on the spot, and your remedy is that some Government Board should import some more?—Quite so.

40958. I want to put it to you: here is the material of breeding as many of these sheep as are suitable to your mountains. What you really want is that the Board or some competent authority should teach the Irish farmer when he has imported these Scotch cheviot sheep to breed from them over here?—Quite so, on this mountain land, and then come down to the good lands.

40959. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is the fattening of lambs for the butcher increasing?—Yes, and increasing remarkably well.

40960. Before they never killed until two years, and they now fatten lambs and sell as mutton?—Yes. These small Scotch sheep are good nurses. One of them can fatten a pair of lambs while our own can do nothing of the kind.

40961. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I notice that the importation of lambs to Derry is 5 569. I suppose that most of those are black-faced lambs for the mountains?—Yes.

40962. You would be quite right in thinking that they are a useful kind of sheep for mutton, but the wool on black-faced sheep with long horns is not warm wool?—It is not, but it is useful for the pasture.

40963. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—At present I understand that these lambs are taken from Scotland for the purpose of fattening them in Ireland after they are weaned?—Yes.

40964. They are not kept for breeding at all?—In some cases the ewes came for breeding. The lambs are kept to make them into hoggets and sell fat. They generally keep them for about a year.

40965. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you say that the lambing season here is as good as in Scotland?—If carried out in the same way it would be as good, and better. The mountains are more fertile for sheep. I hope you will look into this, because as long as you are without doing it it will be a big loss to the congested districts.

June 7, 1907. Mr. MICHAEL MACNAMARA examined.

Mr. Michael MacNamara.

40966. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Are you a farmer?—No. I live at Clountagh, Scariff, with a brother of mine, who is a small farmer. I represent the electoral division of Inniscaltra South, in the Scariff Union, as one of the Rural District Councillors. The division consists of only eleven holdings, varying from £50 to £5. It is on Mr. James Wakely's estate, Mountshannon, which estate is now offered for sale by the landlord to the tenants, and agreements have been entered into at twenty-two years' purchase of second term rents.

40967. Do you mean to say that the tenants have agreed to that?—Some of them.

40968. Negotiations are still going on?—Yes. Six tenants in this division have refrained from consenting to any agreements for the following reasons. In this electoral division is a large grazing farm, the valuation of which is £50 5*s*., and contains about seventy acres. In the spring of 1905 the landlord gave this farm to a man named Bugler. Previous to that year this farm used to be devoted to grass, and a part of it saved up for hay, which used be sold to the adjoining tenants, they putting their yearlings on grass there from May to November each year, at so much per month, and buying the hay for fodder the following winter. This grass farm is divided into two sections; about one-fourth of it lies above the main road, and behind this section live three families whose only means of access to the road is through a river for about half a mile. This river is, I believe, the third largest in East Clare. Nevertheless, through this the people have to trudge to Mass, or wherever they go. About sixteen years ago the landlord gave these tenants a road through this section of the grass farm, which they enjoyed till about twelve months ago, when the new tenant turned them back into the river again. They have now not even a footpath to the main road save through this river, where sometimes a heavy flood lasts for weeks. This is how the Land Act of 1903 has worked in this locality; these six tenants will never sign purchase agreements until this new tenant will be dispossessed, and the land divided amongst them, which if done, instead of creating a new tenancy of it, it would make the holdings economic, and they would have a chance of living in their own country. I think that compulsion is necessary to have the untenanted land divided properly amongst the people. I also ask that this division be scheduled as a congested district.

40969. The landlord, sixteen years ago, gave the existing tenants a right of way over this grazing?—Over a part of it.

40970. He then let his grazing farm, or sold it to a new tenant?—He gave it to him in some way that I cannot understand.

40971. He gave him the freehold of it?—I presume so. He has it.

40972. Then it became the property of this new man?—Yes.

40973. And the tenant's right of way was not established because the time during which it had existed was not long enough; twenty years has not elapsed to establish the right of way?—Yes.

40974. Now these tenants have no way out except across the river?—Yes, and it is the third largest in the County Clare, and there are often floods there for a week, and the people cannot go out to fair, Mass, or market.

40975. You say that six of the tenants refuse to sign the purchase agreements until the three families thus affected get back their right of way?—Yes, and until this grass land is divided among the small tenants.

40976. But it belongs now to the man to whom the landlord has given it?—Yes; he is living there right enough. I always understood that that was the spirit of the Act. It is two miles from the demesne.

40977. If the landlord has given this seventy acres to the new man, how can he take it away from him?—It is a very grevious thing that these unfortunate men are living there without a right of passage through this place.

40978. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You don't know what kind of tenure the new occupier has?—I do not.

40979. Your point is that it would be according to the spirit of the Act of 1903 that that land should be taken up and the right of way restored to the three families, and the land itself divided among the small occupiers.

40980. That is what you wish to convey?—Yes.

40981. Our chairman, and the rest of us, are in this difficulty, that we don't know, and you cannot tell us, what the tenure of this new man is?—Yes. There was an eviction there about forty years ago, and since then, until the new man came, the land was there for the use of the small tenants who lived in the neighbourhood.

40982. On what township is that?—Clountymweenagh.

40983. The only untenanted land in Clountagh in this return which we have is 99 acres 3 roods 38 perches, and the owner is given as Flora J. Hibbert?—No, the owner of this land is Mr. Wakely. These poor men cannot get out of their places. We have no balloons in this part of the world.

40984. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—All we can do is to take the evidence and record it. Is your brother one of the three tenants?—He is.

40985. He does not know what is the position of the man between him and the highway?—I believe he does not.

Mr. PATRICK KEANE examined.

Mr. Patrick Keane.

40986. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Where do you reside?—At Clonamellon, Mountshannon—I represent the electoral division of Mountshannon.

40987. Are you a farmer in that division?—Yes, I have 36½ acres. My rent is £7 on second judicial term and my valuation is £8 10*s*.

40988. Your district is already scheduled as "congested"?—Yes.

40989. Tell us what you want to say?—The congested electoral division of Mountshannon consists of five townlands, four of which are situate on the estate of John F. George. There are fifty tenants in this district, thirty of whom occupy holdings under £5 valuation and over forty under £10 valuation. The holdings are in most cases small and poor, consisting of a few patches of reclaimed mountain, with a few acres of heathy mountain attached. The occupiers usually buy some hay, and put their little cattle to graze by the month. Emigration has hitherto been their only hope As soon as the children are able they go to service or earn daily hire, and when grown up they go to America. These holdings greatly need to be enlarged by the addition of a few acres of arable and meadow land. Migration is necessary, and some of the people, especially the young, would be willing to migrate. There is a large tract of mountain and some untenanted or demesne land in the locality which, if acquired at a fair price by the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners would go far to relieve the congestion of the district. The mountain, which is in the hands of the landlords, consists of about ten or eleven hundred acres, and has been offered to the tenants. Negotiations for sale are in progress on this estate.

40990. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do the tenants graze on that at present?—Yes.

40991. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do they pay for it?—Yes.

40992. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is the payment separate from the rent?—Yes.

40993. If the holdings were sold to the tenants would the tenants acquire the right of grazing on this mountain?—It appears that they would, according to the terms offered to them.

40994. And according to the terms that they are willing to accept?—But the mountain in itself, I am afraid, would not make their holdings economic.

40995. But they would like to have it such as it is?—It is better than nothing. Their future position would be much worse if they did not get it.

40996. In addition to that you would desire to see he grass land made available for the enlargement of oldings?—Yes.

40997. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Did you also say here was a grazing farm in that district?—There re lands in the demesne all untenanted; it is tuated lower down, partly by the margin of the ke, and it is let for grazing now and meadowing r the last ten or fifteen years.

40998. There is this grazing by the lake in addi-on to the meadowing?—Yes; one division has been t to the tenants on an outside estate. There is a ver running through this district which is causing nsiderable waste to several holdings. If this river uld be cleaned and banked so as to keep it from eat-g curves in the adjoining land it would be a work f local utility.

40999. Mr. Sutherland.—What is the name of the iver?—It flows into Lough Derg, a little east of Mount Shannon. There are also two old Board of Works roads running through this district, which, if epaired, would be of use. The road running from Derrycon Lower to Bohatch is one of the utmost tility. There are ten families on either side of this ld Board of Works road, also it is leading into fifty cres of a bog, from which all the people of Mount hannon get their turf. The same applies to the oad from Derryoran to Derrygoolan.

41000. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What are the terms f purchase for which negotiations are now going n?—The landlord has offered to take twenty-two ears' purchase on second judicial rents, and I think ighteen upon non-judicial. There are not many irst judicial rents. A good many of them have igned preliminary agreements, but a minority have efused to sign.

41001. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The negotia-ions suppose that this mountain would go to the enants?—Yes.

41002. Have the tenants requested the owner to sell irect to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board?—They have suggested that to the wner, but he has declined that.

41003. Would not there be this advantage in either f these bodies buying direct? They would have this rass for enlargement of holdings?—Yes; the Con-ested Districts Board has been communicated with n connection with this estate. They declined to in-erfere, as the estate had not been offered to them for ale. I have a reply to that effect.

41004. At all events the tenants did ask the Con-ested Districts Board to intervene?—Yes.

41005. And the Board replied that they could not, s the estate had not been offered to them?—Yes.

41006. Did the tenants ask the owner at any time o sell to the Congested Districts Board?—I could ot say that, but they asked him to get it into the ands of the Estates Commissioners, and they would bide by the arbitration.

41007. That would in effect be the same thing. The importance to the tenants of selling either to the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board would be that the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board would have this grass land divided among the uneconomic landholders, putting upon each of them an instalment to repay the price of it?—Yes. There is another electoral division—Inishcaltra North—in which the same conditions prevail as in the division to which I refer. I am of opinion that the two other electoral divisions of this parish—namely, Inishcaltra North and Inishcaltra South, ought to be dealt with as congested districts, all the conditions of congestion being there. On the Hibbert estate, most of which is situate in Inishcaltra North, there are about 50 tenants, 28 of whom are under £10 valuation and 18 under £5 valuation. Nearly all the small tenants live in one townland (Selernane). They buy inferior hay, and put their little cattle to graze on a large tract of mountain to the rere of their holdings.

41008. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do they pay extra for that?—Yes. Emigration is the rule on this estate also. Migration is essential in this case. I am of opinion that the mountain held at present by the landlord ought to be bought up by the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners for striping out among the tenants. There should be compulsory sale. Bohatch Mountain, where the Sellernann people graze their cattle, is a mile distant from their holdings. Very often they have to travel three miles over this coarse pasture to find their cows at milking time. For this grazing they pay one pound per year.

41009. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is there a Parish Committee in your district?—No.

41010. In any of the Mountshannon districts is there a Parish Committee?—No.

41011. In the case of migration do you think the people would be willing to move far?—They would prefer to get some enlargement of their holdings if possible. The young people would prefer migration very much to emigration.

41012. But it would have to be the whole family if there was migration at all. Suppose you could not get land in the district, do you think any of the people would be willing to move a distance far away?—Some of them would.

41013. It is impossible to carry out a scheme of migration unless the people are willing to move?—Of course.

41014. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Not only that the people are willing to move, but that the people of the district to which they are moved are willing to receive them?—Yes.

41015. Mr. Kavanagh.—There is not enough untenanted land in your district to make all the uneconomic into economic holdings, and you would have to move some?—Probably you would.

Mr. James Driscoll examined.

41016. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reide?—At Drimeen, Broadford. I represent Mr. Dooney, who was to have come here, but he is sick. have here a list of some of the tenants under £5 valuation, and also a list of the big grass farms in he locality. It is in the Tulla union. In the Kiluran electoral division, in the townland of Bally-MacDonnell, there are three partners who hold fifteen cres, with a valuation of £6 13s. 0d.; it is a mountain common between them.

41017. How do they so come upon it?—They have t in common.

41018. Do they pay rent in common?—Yes.

41019. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Have they been there a long time?—Longer than I remember.

41020. Are they brothers?—They are not—they are all different names—they are neighbours.

41021. Do they live on this holding?—They do not; hey have small holdings at present near that. It s common grazing.

41022. Mr. Sutherland.—They have separate rable holdings?—Yes; Catherine Fleming, Matthew Macnamara, and John Cullinane have 2 acres 3 roods and 33 perches in common, and there is only five shillings valuation on it.

41023. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You need not go through all the cases; you have a list of small occupiers who have small grazings in common, apart from their own individual holdings?—Yes; they are all under £5 valuation. We want to let you see that the place is poor. Here are some big ranches in the same division.

41024. One is 246 acres; valuation, £176; to whom does that belong?—That is Killgorey; it belongs to Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

41025. That is on the eleven months' system?—Yes.

41026. Here is another: 130 acres; £70 valuation; is that on the eleven months' system?—Yes.

41027. And the third—346 acres, £162 valuation; is that also on the eleven months' system?—Yes.

41028. So that practically there is about 750 acres of grass land?—We have more in places that are not mentioned there belonging to a Mr. Smith. He is an absentee; he has 233 acres at £124 10s. There is another belonging to a Mr. Going—101 acres, at £40 14s., and there is another here belonging to Mr. Going also, he let it a year ago.

41029. There are practically twelve hundred acres of grass land?—Yes.

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Mr. James Driscoll.

41030. Let on the eleven months' system?—Every bit of it. There is not a single one of them who has a bit of it in his own hands.

41031. Your point is that they should be purchased and divided among the small holders?—Yes, to a great many of them, who are very small.

41032. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell —Who require enlargement?—Yes.

41033. They would be willing to pay an equitable price for the enlargement?—They would.

41034. Would this land be sufficient to enlarge all the small occupiers in the district?—It would give a share to the worst cases.

41035. What about the balance of the occupiers; would they be willing to migrate to some distance?—I would not be able to tell you that. If they were made better off they would be glad to go.

Rev. J. J. Maguire examined.

Rev. J. J. Maguire.

41036. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Tomgraney. There are some matters to which I would like to draw attention. The first is this question of migration. I heard a great deal of talk about it here to-day, and about the danger of the people not availing themselves of it if it were in operation. I think that is a great mistake. If the people got an opportunity of migrating they would be only too glad to go, even to adjoining counties.

41037. You say that of your own experience; have you talked to people about it?—Yes; I have been talking to a number of people about it for many years. I have twenty-eight years' experience among the people, and in six counties. My experience is they would be only too glad, where they are badly off, to go to other parts of the country, if they only got an opportunity of doing it—to other counties, and even to other provinces—only too glad, if a number of poor miserable people on the mountain sides around here could better themselves by doing so. Running along yesterday, coming from Ennis, you might have noticed that the country was very poor and congested. In another portion on the mountain side the people are also very badly off. I don't know how they can ever live there at all. I don't see how any improvement can be affected in the nature of the holdings; because the land is of such a nature that it is almost impossible to affect any radical change in the holdings to enable people to live substantially well there. The water is oozing right through the mountain, and any amount of cultivation won't bring it to such a standard that people can live on it. There would be no difficulty about migration if you get us the land. Give us the good land to put the people on, and they will go there instead of going to America; they would be very glad to take it up.

41038. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Were you present to-day when the Chairman asked one or two witnesses whether the people of the district to which they sent migrants would be willing to take them?—I don't believe there will be any difficulty in that way, because the people in these districts where you take up land for the purpose of putting people on it, are fully supplied with land already; and except they want more than they are able to cultivate, and more than is good for them, and more than ever, in the present condition of things I would permit them to have, they should have no objection. It is a great pity that we have not any legislation about confining people to a certain amount of land. It is a great pity here through the country that Parliament does not make a law prohibiting a man from trying to manage more than a certain amount of land; because you have nine-tenths of the people in starvation while the other one-tenth have too much; and it is to the detriment of the country that they should have as much as they have.

41039. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Have you any limit in your mind?—I would say a hundred acres are as much as it is good for a man to work.

41040. It may depend a little on the nature of the land?—It should be good land; 100 acres of fairly good land are as much as I would give to any man to work, and as much as any man could work without it being a detriment to the community. I would say forty or fifty acres for an average farmer would be just as much as he could manage with satisfaction to himself and his family and the community. In considering this matter the question of the community at large is the matter that seems to be overlooked altogether. It is a matter that, in the first place, should be attended to, the benefit that would result from the division of the land among the people.

41041. You think that is overlooked?—I am rather inclined to think it is. I don't see much attention given to it either in the press or at public meetings. Something like that I think is necessary for the Government to interfere and make a law that a man should not hold more than a certain amount of land. In the case where congestion and poverty exist among the people the necessity of going away will be avoided if you restrict farmers to a certain amount of land, say 100 acres or thereabouts, and the rest of the land be divided among the poor people, to take them from their condition.

41042. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell —When you migrate people to grass lands at a distance you would be careful at the outset to enlarge the holdings of any small men whose holdings needed enlargement in the district, to which you migrate them. Would you begin by attending to the needs of the locality first?—Certainly; to a certain extent I would give them enlargements; if they were small holdings I would give them a division to bring them up to a certain point, and after that then I would migrate the people from other districts. I wish also to refer to the drainage. There was a question this morning as to what was to be paid, in order to repay the necessary expenditure; a former witness did not seem to understand it. I can speak on the subject. For the past twelve months it has engaged my attention very much; and the people are only too willing to pay even to the last penny for interest on the money necessary to settle this drainage question and it would be well worth the while of the farmers as they would benefit two or three-fold. But they would expect, in a matter of such a large and general expenditure as £47,000, that is contemplated in what is called the Scariff Drainage, that the Government would come to the rescue and give them some assistance free; but if they are not prepared to do that then I believe they will after a little time. Now that the report of the Arterial Drainage Commission has been made and printed, and every district has had its needs put forward, I believe the Government will assist the different localities, and the people will be prepared to pay whatever further extra they have to pay; and it would be well worth their while to do it without murmuring. The drainage question has been a most pressing one for over forty years. Recently when this Canal Commission began to sit, the people of the district thought a favourable opportunity was afforded them of having this drainage question brought to the front again. I put myself into communication with the Canal Commission in London, and put all the evidence I could before them, in connection with this canal question. The idea was to run a canal along the river here to Tulla which would serve not only as a medium that the people wanted so badly as they have no railway, but would also act as a drainage for the whole country. In fact, it would serve a double purpose. I had a great lot of writing with the Secretary of the Canal Commission, and for a time they contemplated that I should go to London and give evidence before them. After some further communication with them, sending a full report of the evidence to put before them, they said they were coming to Ireland, and would examine me there. If they come I will only be too glad to appear before them personally. Here, in the first place, we have in the village of Tomgraney, the parish in which I am, a beautiful stone. I hope of you when you are going to Killaloe this evening

o pull up at the rock and take a view of the place. t is a beautiful stone. It was worked years ago, nd it is a great pity that something is not done vith it by some Board or other—I hope by the Con- ested Districts Board. Later on I hope that it will stablish some kind of a factory. We were hinking of a woollen factory for a time. Four or ive hundred people could get work in this if only he appliances were there and a little capital to start vith and the people to instruct us. It would relieve ongestion there by the use of those things that ature placed at our disposal. Clare and the County alway are two of the best counties in Ireland for vool. All our wool is being shipped away; and if ocal committees were got to put before the people the ecessity of wearing the Tomgraney freize—if I may all it so—or tweeds or anything else, the same as our lordship established in Donegal, it would be a reat advantage. There is a great run on the Done- al material now; it is sold in the shops in Clare. f you have not a Donegal tweed they will run out of the shop as if you had fired a revolver at them. I hope the time will come when we will have a fac- ory over there with four or five hundred people vorking in it, and all our wool manufactured at ome. We will expect to do that later on, when we ope, as the result of your coming here to-day, to be placed under the Congested Districts Board; when ve will expect by making application to the Board, hat they will send us an expert to see what will be est for us; and if we consider that the woollen busi- ness is the best for us, we will ask the Board under these circumstances to help us to buy any machinery and send us people to educate our people, and keep them at home from America. The working of it is quite easily done. We have here side by side with the Scariff an old flour mill, and this flour mill was burned some years ago. Electric power could be very easily generated there by water power and trans- mitted to our factory at Tomgraney, setting the whole machinery at work. Father Halpin has been so kind recently as to establish an embroidery class here to help our poor people to keep them at home. The ladies from all the parishes from Killaloe to Mount- shannon have taken an interest in it. Fifty or sixty or seventy girls have been employed in this room which Father Halpin placed at their disposal. They have already commenced to earn money, and later on we all expect that they will earn a great deal of money.

41043. Is there not an exhibit in Dublin from this centre?—Yes. I know a great deal about the people of all the parishes about here and about the landlords, and I am very glad to be able to state before you here to-day that there is a grand disposi- tion existing upon the part of the landlords and the tenants to buy and to come to terms—a magnificent disposition to meet each other, and making terms and arranging to have the tenants becoming peasant proprietors. There is very little land to be divided around here. There is a great deal in the district of which the last witness was talking, but in this district there is no land for distribution.

Mr. John M'Auliffe examined.

41044. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You desire to make a statement?—Yes. I am Grand Canal Agent at Scariff. I understand it was expected I would give some evidence about the canal service to Scariff, and the difficulty of getting in goods in the winter time. The canal is between Scariff and Killaloe; our chief difficulty is with floods. The river being narrow, the steamer is unable to force her way against it. We have to lie down the river several days sometimes when the floods are fierce.

41045. When you speak of the period of flooding what months of the year do they occur in?—January and February and sometimes March, and December, of course.

41046. For three or four months each year transit is pretty uncertain?—Yes.

41047. And for the other eight or nine months it is fairly certain?—Yes; there are fogs and other things, of course, over which we have no control—fogs out on the lake.

41048. These are chiefly in the months you have mentioned?—Yes.

41049. Therefore, may I take it that for about eight months in the year there is no serious obstacle in carrying on the canal service?—There is no serious obstacle in these eight months. The river is a kind of Tennyson Brook, zig-zag, a very narrow gut, thereby rendering the little steamers powerless to go against it.

41050. Mr. Sutherland.—What is the length of that?—About three-quarters of a mile before you come to the quay.

41051. How near can the steamer come to the town?—Within a few hundred yards of it.

41052. Is there a regular traffic here or is it just hiring a vessel for the voyage?—There are three boats certain a week, but there are fogs, floods, and storms.

Mr. John M'Auliffe.

41053. What do you charge for carrying one cwt. to Killaloe?—I don't know what they charge to Kil- laloe—about 6*d.* or 8*d.* under 3 cwt. The freight is cheaper for, than for anything over, it. You get a tonnage rate for anything over 3 cwt.; for under that you get a scale charge.

41054. It is cheaper to send a large quantity?—Yes.

41055. Are there intermediate calls between this and Killaloe?—No.

41056. Does the same vessel go afterwards up the lake?—There is a service from here to Dublin.

41057. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is the trans-shipment up to Dublin equally affected by floods?—Not on the canal; until you come down to this lake you will be held by storms. Of course any vessel will be held by storms. That is our chief obstacle; and the town has been very often in a bad state owing to the scarcity of food.

41058. Mr Sutherland.—Would it be possible to make a canal from here to the lake?—I understand that a gentleman, a Mr. Reid, had plans drawn up to make a new cutting, to avoid the old stream. That would have been a great benefit to the town. These plans, I believe, were with the Board of Works, but I suppose they could not be found to-day.

41059. Would the canal require to have a lock on it?—Yes. We have an immense current of water from the upper country; the water is held up in two large basins, one six miles; and the other about nine miles away.

Mr. Daniel Ryan examined.

41060. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Where do you reside?—At Kilsealy, Broadford.

41061. Are you a farmer?—Yes. I have about forty-six Irish acres; my rent is £20; my valuation is £22 5*s.* The holding is in Limerick No. 2 Rural District. There is one property belonging to Mr. Bentley, which comprises 259 acres of grass land on the eleven months' system; then Mr. Phelps has twenty-five acres. These are surrounded by a great lot of small holdings on which there are thirty

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families, whose valuation averages from £3 to £9. They average generally there about six in family; and perhaps they may be more. They have very poor poor places on the mountain side. Sometimes they will have a little crop and more times they won't, according to the year. This grass land is set on the eleven months' system at present. The greater part of it was in meadow some time ago, and the landlord used to sell the hay off it to these tenants at a high price. Now they have no hay to get, and they have to sell their little cattle before they are fit at all.

41062. Don't the eleven months' graziers take any cattle?—The farms are grazed by those who hold on the eleven months' system. Some time ago the landlord used to have hay on it and sell the hay to the tenants; now there is no hay on it, and these poor people have to pay a higher price for the hay outside, along with the bother of bringing it up a big hill.

41063. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The grazier does not take any cattle from the people all round?—No; he goes around the fairs and buys cattle and puts them on it.

41064. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Does not he buy the calves?—Sometimes he might, if they suited. If they did not, he would not; he would go to some other place. If the grass land could be broken up and divided among the small holders, it would improve them very much.

41065. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Who are the graziers?—One is John M'Donnell.

41066. Is he a cattle dealer?—Yes.

41067. He jobs in cattle?—Yes; that is all that are grazing at present, the rest of the land is idle.

41068. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What you say is there are 280 acres of grass lands, and if that were divided among the small holders of that district it would bring them up to a living point?—It would fairly well. There is a beautiful slate quarry on some of the land that we and other tenants hold; and if that could be managed and worked properly it would cause great employment in the place. It is within half a mile of the village of Broadford. A great many slates were worked there. I was working it myself for a while, and it got too deep, and I could not work it.

41069. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You would be quite willing to give it up if it were going to be worked by somebody else?—Certainly, I would, to be sure. At the other side of the village there is an old mill idle for the last thirty-five years; it was worked by water power, and the weir is throwing back water on the land, and doing a great amount of damage.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-SECOND PUBLIC SITTING.

MONDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At 35, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Present:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL, G.C.S.I.; The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

The O'CONOR DON examined.

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41070. CHAIRMAN.—You have been nominated by the Landlords' Convention to give evidence here?—Yes.

41071. Your estate is in County Roscommon?—Yes. My place is Clonalis, Castlerea. I am His Majesty's Lieutenant for County Roscommon. Although I have practised for some years at the English Bar I have had considerable experience in matters connected with land in the West of Ireland. I have for practically the whole of my life spent a large amount of my time in the West. Every year I have spent at least some months there. When I came of age my father made over to me a small property, and on his death, last June, I succeeded to his estates, and for many years previously I knew of all his dealings with his tenants, and have seen all the changes in land matters in my district, which includes part of a scheduled congested area. That small property made over to me by my late father was bought in the Landed Estates Court, and I wish to mention, having regard to the questions asked by Sir Antony MacDonnell, in London, of persons who bought holdings at fifteen years' purchase and sold them at twenty-five, that this property was bought for £10,000. That included costs and everything. I have since sold that property under the 1903 Act for £3,800.

41072. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—What was the exact amount of the purchase money paid for the property?—The purchase price was £9,000 some hundreds, but with stamp duty, costs, and so on, the amount paid was somewhere about £10,000. I forget whether it was £20 over or under the £10,000. As you are no doubt aware, the purchaser in ordinary sales pays the costs. But that is not so under the Land Act. It was bought subject to charges, and although it was sold for considerably more than £3,800 yet when the charges were paid off the actual receipts would represent about £3,800.

41073. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What was the date of the purchase for £10,000?—I could not tell you the exact date of the contract. The negotiations, which took some time, were in 1863-4.

41074. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—And when was it sold?—It was one of the first estates sold under the 1903 Act. The agreements were within a month of the Act coming into force, the tenants being anxious to buy. I may say that in the interval a large amount of money had been spent in improving the estate.

41075. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Was the whole estate sold?—Yes, the whole of the estate. It was not near the family property, which was seven or eight miles away. There were two townlands, and they were sold direct to the tenants under the Estates Commissioners.

41076. CHAIRMAN.—Is there any explanation of the fall in price?—I think there is. In the first place, the estate was bought at a time when prices were high, and the drop in rents in the meantime has been enormous. The whole of the reductions in rent fell on the margin. What I mean is, the property was bringing in about £600 a year, and there was a head rent of £200. The rents were reduced, and the reductions fell on the £400. Although the reductions on the rents are only 30 per cent., the net receipts have fallen by £200. But that is not an exceptional case. It is the case in a very large number of properties in Ireland. I am only giving that as an explanation.

41077. The head landlord's charges remain fixed and unaltered by the Act of 1881?—Yes.

41078. And the sub-landlord's interest becomes affected by the fall in rents?—Yes.

41079. And therefore, although the value of the property may be depreciated, the head landlord's income remains at the same amount?—Yes.

41080. That is the case with regard to Lord Leitrim's estates under Trinity College?—I dare say that is so. It is very much the case all over Ireland where there are fee-farm grants, and this was a fee-farm grant. This property brought in £650 originally, but the rents were reduced till it brought in only £400. Eventually the tenants got a little more reduction of rent by a mistake of the land agent.

41081. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—In 1853 the rents amounted to £650?—Yes, roughly.

41082. And they fell to about £450?—They fell to £400. I may say that within a year of the purchase a reduction of 3*s.* in the pound was given to the tenants all round. My father was always looked upon by the tenants as most reasonable. The tenants complained that the rents were too high, and he sent out two tenant farmers to value the whole property and fix rents.

41083. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—To what was your margin reduced at the time the estate was sold?—To £200.

41084. And then you got £4,000 for it?—I got £3,800, but of course that is including the bonus. I had a pull, of course, when I got the bonus on the head rent.

41085. It comes to this, that when the property was bought it was bought at sixteen years' purchase of the rents, and when it was sold it was sold at twenty years' purchase on your margin?—No, it was bought at a good deal more than sixteen years' purchase.

41086. The rent was £650, but the head rent was not bought; it was only the £450 that was bought?—Yes.

41087. Then you leave the £200 head rent out of it altogether?—Yes.

41088. And the £450 rent was bought for £10,000?—Yes.

41089. That would be over twenty years' purchase?—It would be about twenty-two years' purchase.

41090. When the estate was sold for £3,800 your margin was only £200?—Yes.

41091 And that is nineteen years' purchase?—Yes.

41092 And on that you got the bonus?—No, the bonus is included in the nineteen years' purchase. If I had not got the bonus I would have got next to nothing at all. As a matter of fact, if you put costs, expenses, and charges against the bonus the one comes to 13 per cent. and the other to 12; so there is nothing in it.

41093. CHAIRMAN.—Then the drop in the sale price is due to the reduction in the rents payable to you?—Yes, and largely due, as is the case in a huge number

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of estates in Ireland to the fact that the nominal owner has to bear a reduction on the whole, and I think fairly so. I am not complaining of that. I do not think it would be fair to make anybody else pay that.

41094. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—At how many years purchase of the actual rents did you sell to the tenants?—Well, there were different agreements with the tenants. Some at sixteen, some at eighteen, some at twenty, and one or two at twenty-two. So I think it would work out at twenty years' purchase as a fair average.

41095. Was that on rents first reduced by the Land Courts, and then 3*s.* in the pound further by your father?—The rent in 1862 was not really £450, because within a year they were all reduced by 3*s.* in the £1. Then in 1883 or 1884 my father gave to the tenants who signed fair rent agreements a further reduction of 3*s.* in the £1. The whole of the tenants practically signed but I believe the agent forgot to register any of these agreements. A large number of the tenants went into Court again and got a still further reduction. I think some of them got a third reduction. I may say the last reduction was not much, but the net result is that they had a great deal more reductions than most tenants get, because they had practically three fair rents fixed instead of two. Owing to the non-registration of the voluntary reductions, the tenants have really third term rents instead of second term rents.

41096. When you stated that the average years' purchase was twenty, you mean twenty years' purchase of the rents after their ultimate reduction?—Yes.

41097. I suppose you do no consider the original purchase in 1863 a good bargain?—No; I do not. I only mention that incidentally because of the point raised by Sir Antony MacDonnell regarding landlords buying cheap and selling dear. I think in many cases it is the other way—they bought dear and are selling cheap.

41098. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—But you won't deny that there are cases in the direction I suggested?—They are not very many, but I do not think because a man made a good or a bad bargain in the Landed Estates Court it is a reason one way or the other against a fair bargain now.

41099. I am thoroughly in favour of fair value to the landlord and fair value to the tenant?—A little later on I will give you figures as to the costs on this estate.

41100. Chairman.—What is the first point you would like to bring before the Commission?—I propose to deal with the matters before this Commission under a number of headings. The first is in regard to the area of congestion. It appears to me that the definition in the 1891 Act does not coincide with the poverty-stricken districts which are intended to be dealt with. In one sense the statutory area is much too large, and yet it excludes districts which are as poor, or even poorer. I do not mean to say that some of these districts are not poor. But in some districts there is a good deal of fishing, which is not taken into the Poor Law valuation at all.

41101. Mr. Sutherland.—Might not a district be congested even where there is an industry, or in other words might not some operations of the Congested Districts Board be very beneficially carried on even where there is some industry?—Quite so, but it does not follow that where the valuation is under the mark, if they have other means of livelihood they are congested. For instance, I should think London, and even more so, New York, are congested in that sense.

41102. But should not the Board's operations be carried on in such places as well as in less favoured parts?—I do not dispute that. Of course, it is very hard to get a definition which will suit everywhere. The real point I am working is that the area is rather too large. It would be better to restrict it to townlands, because in electoral divisions you may find one part all right and another portion not so.

41103. But I wish to point out that it is not with agriculture alone that the operations of the Congested Districts Board are altogether concerned, but have such matters as the sanitary improvement of the houses, which may be quite as necessary?—Quite so, but the definition deals solely with agriculture, and that is what I object to. I say you must take in everything, and not say that a place is congested because the agricultural means of livelihood of the people are slender. That is the definition of the Board, and yet, as you point out, the Board deals with other sources of livelihood, and I submit they should also be considered.

41104. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Considering that agriculture is the main occupation of the people of Ireland you are not surprised that the Board in starting operations took a definition on agriculture alone?—I can quite see that. But I say there should be more latitude.

41105. You think the unit should be smaller than an electoral division?—Yes; the unit should be smaller, and further, I think it is very doubtful whether there should be a district considered at all, and whether the Congested Districts Board ought not to be given a free hand altogether to benefit such places as they thought fit, and as the resources permitted.

41106. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Would you say throughout the whole of Ireland?—Well, I would not limit them at any rate throughout the West of Ireland. That is my own personal view. I am not putting it forward on behalf of the Landlords' Convention. My own personal view would be to give the Board a free hand.

41107. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Would you say within the province of Connaught?—There is the objection to that that you would then exclude Donegal and Kerry, parts of which undoubtedly require assistance, and where the Board have unquestionably done, and are doing, very useful work. I think it would be a great mistake to exclude Donegal.

41108. When I asked you that question my mind was fixed on the purchase of estates?—I would, in that case, restrict the Board to Connaught.

41109. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If it were supposed that in the main the scene of the operations of the Congested Districts Board were to be the western province, would it be easy to include Kerry and Donegal, and perhaps some of Clare, as now?—I think it could be done, but I say do not tie them up. In the case of drainage schemes and such like, objection might be raised to a townland or district division, and there is no question that even with an electoral division the Board would have to go outside that if they are to do any good.

41110. Chairman.—If your suggestion were carried out the result would be that the Board would be operating all over the country in small patches because you can find poor townlands all over the country?—If you look at the map in the last volume of evidence you will see how they have been operating in patches.

41111. But that is practically all along the western seaboard, and if your suggestion were to be carried out the Congested Districts Board would have a free hand to deal with poor townlands wherever they could find them in Ireland. That would give most patchy operations?—I do not in any way suggest they should be bound to deal with poor places wherever they found them, but only where they think it advisable.

41112. They are not bound to deal with all the poor townlands at present, but if the Board had jurisdiction to deal with all poor townlands then it would be extremely difficult for them not to deal with a townland as poor as a townland in Roscommon or Mayo?—Sooner or later they could, but I think that having such a very large area would make it easier for them to exclude particular districts. If you draw out a map and say to the Board this is your district, that district is at present bigger than the Board can deal with at once unless there is a large augmentation of their funds; a townland or electoral division in that area comes and says—"We are in this area, what are you doing for us"? I know an electoral division in Roscommon where the Board are doing nothing, and the people have a much stronger case for insisting that something should be done than the people of some districts which have benefited. Now, if the Board had the whole country for the field of their operations, then they could say, "We must take things as we see fit and use our discretion. We are at present dealing with a part of the country which, in our opinion, requires our attention." I think that the bigger you make the area the less chance there is of pressure being put on the Board to go to a particular small spot.

41113. I do not wish to wander into a bigger subject, but take this as an illustration. As you know, at present the Board have power to purchase land within congested areas, or even outside congested areas, for the purpose of migration and the settlement of congested tenants. Now, unless you are going to restrict their operations in that respect your proposal amounts to this, that wherever there is a townland, no matter in what part of Ireland, you are to give the Board power to purchase land, perhaps in the immediate vicinity for the enlargement of holdings. That practically means that you propose to give the Board purchasing powers over nearly the half of Ireland, or in fact all Ireland?—Quite so. I quite see that, but at present they have purchasing powers over the whole of the country, only they cannot divide the land amongst those in the neighbourhood, and this gives trouble.

41114. Would it not be a great responsibility to put on a Board so constituted to give them power to buy land all over Ireland for the settlement of congestion in small areas wherever found?—No, because I do not think they would exercise or even be expected to exercise that power in respect of small plots here, there, and everywhere, but it would do away with some of the difficulties that at present exist. But even if you do not do that, then have townland units so that you can keep out of your schedule parts that have no necessity to be in, and include parts that ought to be in.

41115. Why should there be a definition at all?—That is practically what I am saying. Don't have any.

41116. Taking your point of view, I do not see the object of a definition even of a townland?—That is what I say.

41117. It seems to me that the more sensible way would be to make up your mind what is to be the area in which the Board should operate, either the whole of Ireland, as you suggest, or a restricted area as suggested by other people, and having settled that, then allow the Board to deal with congestion in that area in the best way they can without confining them to whether that congestion is in an electoral division or townland?—Quite so. Perhaps I did not express myself quite clearly. I said there were two propositions. First of all there would be no restriction or limit of boundary. That is my own view, and I do not put it forward on behalf of others at all. In that case I have no definition, but in the case of a townland impoverished use your absolute discretion. I would leave it to the discretion of the Board to deal with congestion wherever they found it necessary to do so. The other proposition was to deal with congestion, not in districts but in small poverty-stricken areas.

41118. Sir Francis Mowatt —When you used the word poverty did it merely escape you or did you use it intentionally?—I used it intentionally, meaning agricultural poverty in the sense in which we are dealing with it.

41119. Chairman.—What test would you have of poverty?—I would leave it to the discretion of the Board. I would not have a hard and fast rule. Now, if it is decided to adhere to congested divisions, and I can see that will probably be the plan, then I put forward the proposal to reduce the area of the unit, and have townlands instead of electoral divisions. If you are to continue the present system then I would favour a townland instead of an electoral division, but, personally I would prefer abolishing it altogether, but I see that there are difficulties in the way.

41120. If it were townlands would you adhere to the same poverty test of thirty shilling valuations?—No; I would rather leave it to the Board's discretion, because I think there are cases which the thirty shilling limit would include which ought not to be included, and, on the other hand, there are cases which that limit would exclude which ought not to be excluded. It does as a rough and ready test, but I would favour an inspection and confidential report to the Board, and let them deal with it. I would give them power to schedule and unschedule in that case.

41121. Mr. Sutherland.—Is a townland a well-known entity in Ireland?— A townland is the ordinary entity in the West of Ireland.

41122. Because it is the smallest community?—Yes. If you go about among the country people they can tell you the townland but not the electoral division a man lives in. Most of them have not the ghost of a notion about the electoral division. They all know at once the townland a man lives in, but if you asked them in what electoral division a man lived in a great many cases they would not know.

41123. The townland boundaries are well known?—Yes; the boundaries are well known.

41124. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Your view seems to be that wherever outside the Western province a townland requires differential treatment the Congested Districts Board should be free to intervene and bestow that treatment on it?—Yes; not obliged, but free if they think fit.

41125. Would you favour the view which has been put before the Commission in the course of its sittings outside the congested area that in poor districts in Tyrone, Antrim, or Down, say, the Department of Agriculture should have special funds to enable them to give to the county committees a special grant for those districts, so that through the County Committee the differential treatment would pass to the places requiring it. That is portion of the suggestion. It would be balanced by this—that in case of sales the Estates Commissioners would discharge in these districts the functions of the Congested Districts Board towards the congests, and the Congested Districts Board might anywhere in Ireland buy land for the purpose of enlarging the holdings of small people living on the margin whose holdings needed enlargement as well as of congests from the scheduled areas?—If you leave it to the County Committee to deal with you would have to take into account the amount of money given by the Treasury which would not be unlimited, and you would also have the townlands through their representatives making a claim for some of the money. If there was only a small amount of money going to each there would, I think, be a good deal of wastage in consequence of the money being cut up too much. It would be cutting up the distributing body into too many units. It might work well in one county and not in another. There would be too much personal pressure put on the members of the Committee from a large number of small districts. As to the rest of the proposal, it is very much what I am suggesting.

41126. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Did any special witness put forward what you have been outlining, my lord.

41127. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Not the whole of it by any one witness, but the portion which I first suggested to the O'Conor Don was put before the Commission at Newry. A witness suggested that certain districts required special differential treatment, and in a county like Down they might receive that treatment through the Department and the County Committee, but not out of the funds ordinarily allocated to the county for its agriculture and its industries. It was suggested that a specal grant should be made to the county and pass through the County Committee for the benefit of small areas requiring special treatment.

41128. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Would the administration of the fund be under the control of the Congested Districts Board?

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—No; the County Committee. That was the suggestion, and I wished to ask the O'Conor Don what he thought about it?—My objection is that you would have too many small boards all over the country administering what must necessarily be a very small fund. There would be too many applicants, and they would all insist on their representatives on the County Committee seeing that they got their share and the very small sums which would necessarily have to be given to each district would not probably do a great deal of good.

41130. Mr. Sutherland.—But there would not be any multiplication of boards, because the County Committee already exists?—Quite so.

41131. Chairman.—Would it be necessary for the money to be administered by the County Committee. Might it not be administered direct by the Department?—I don't know.

41132. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—No doubt, the Department at present in congested areas have supplemental schemes which would correspond in character with the schemes which, according to this suggestion would be promoted in the non-scheduled area, but in the carrying out of these schemes from the central office the County Committees

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are, it is said, consulted. How far that is done I do not know personally?—I do not think as a whole the Department's work in the poorer districts is quite as successful as that of the Congested Districts Board.

41133. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is it your opinion that the Congested Districts Board should do the work of the Agricultural Department?—Yes, assuming that the basis of districts is maintained, because, as I have said to Lord Dudley, my own plan would be not to have districts at all, but there is so much evidence in favour of districts, and it seems to be so much assumed that there will be districts I base my opinion on the assumption that the districts will be continued.

41134. Are you in favour of the Agricultural Department going out of the congested districts altogether, and leaving all that work to the Congested Districts Board, because you think the Congested Districts Board does better for the poorer men than the county schemes?—Yes; I may say I live on the border of a congested district. One side of my estate is congested and the other is non-congested, and where the Congested Districts Board have been operating there is very considerable improvement, but I cannot see very much results from the Department's work.

41135. You think the whole bulk of the evidence tends to that effect?—For the very poor the providing of bulls, sires, and so on, may do some good, but it does not do at all as much good as the work of the Congested Districts Board. The Department cannot do all these small things as well.

41136. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Is there the same necessity for improvement in the non-congested area on the one side of your estate as in the congested area on the other side?—No, certainly not; but you will find in the non-congested area where there are very poor townlands or patches they are not benefited. I do not say there is the same necessity. In fact, it would be out of the question to do the same amount of work.

41137. CHAIRMAN.—The Department are, I think, rather altering their system so far as the poorer districts are concerned. They have, I believe, come to the conclusion that special supplementary schemes are necessary?—I believe so, but they have not done anything about our part yet, so far as I am aware.

41138. I think they have only just begun to set the schemes in motion. What is the next point?—The statutory definition is based solely on the poor law valuation, and does not take into account means of earning a livelihood other than agriculture. For instance, the districts of Rathlacken, Creevagh, Belderg, Inver, Pullathomas, and Doohooma, are all scheduled, regardless of the fact that agriculture is not the chief source of livelihood. On the other hand, there may be very congested and poor townlands which are not scheduled at all if they happen to be in the same electoral division with other rich and sparsely populated ones. The definition in the Irish Land Act, 1903, of congested estates is also defective, as it largely depends on how much mountain or bog happens to be on the estate, and takes no heed of the real poverty or condition of the inhabitants. As an example of both the above definitions, I refer to the electoral division of Cloonfower, which includes a portion of my Clonalis estate, which I have just sold to the Estates Commissioners. A great part of the electoral division of Cloonfower is in no sense congested, and yet the whole is scheduled. Again, the Clonalis estate is not a congested estate under the 1903 Act, although there are portions, particularly the townland of Cloonbonniff, which are very congested. There are a good many townlands on estates that are quite well to do, yet come under the definition of congested, because they have a very large amount of mountain or bog on them. Again, one or two big holdings will take an estate out of the definition, and that may be the very estate you want to buy as a congested estate in order to deal with these big holdings.

41139. What amendment would you suggest?—It is very difficult to get a definition to cover everything. I do not see how you can define it, but you can give more discretion and get the two definitions into line. I would be inclined to say, if the Board thought fit, any estate within the congested area.

41140. That would not mend it much?—Then I would add a portion of which is within the congested area.

41141. You object to the definition which makes the question of whether an estate can be called congested or not depend upon whether there is a certain amount of bog or mountain on that estate?—Yes.

41142. Therefore if there is a poor estate outside the congested district which the Estates Commissioners would like to buy as a congested estate it could not be considered a congested estate under the present definition unless it contained a certain amount of bog or mountain, and your view is to leave out the requirements as to bog or mountain?—Yes.

41143. How would you then define what is a congested estate?—I think there is the misapprehension, as it does not matter whether it is inside or outside a congested area.

41144. I am now assuming it is outside?—The argument would be exactly the same if it is inside.

41145. If it is inside in many cases the Congested Districts Board deal with it?—They may, of course.

41146. Take the case of an estate outside which the Estates Commissioners wish to buy?—And I suppose which in the discretion of the Estates Commissioners ought to be considered congested. Well, I think it is impossible to frame a definition which will cover every case fairly. You will have to leave it to the discretion of the Estates Commissioners, and the only point it affects is the 10 per cent. loss. If they had discretion as to whether they should incur that I think it would be much better than a hard and fast rule saying so much bog and mountain. Taking my own Clonalis estate, they could not treat that as congested, and, yet, if they had discretion I have not much doubt that they would.

41147. At present the landlord has the power to refuse to consent to his estate being considered a congested estate?—Yes.

41148. Would you be inclined to allow the landlord to retain that power?—I do not think it matters very much. I do not know any landlord who would refuse to have his estate so considered. In my particular case there is an arrangement that the Estates Commissioners should declare it as they thought fit, but they have not done it, and why I do not know. I do not wish to bind the landlords in general to this view, but my own view would be to do away with that entirely and give the Estates Commissioners the discretion to declare an estate a congested estate if they think fit. That is only my personal view.

41149. It does seem logical if you are going to entrust the Estates Commissioners with discretionary power to declare an estate a congested estate that with the bestowal of the discretionary power there should be a limit put on the possible action of the landlord?—Of course, there was a feeling some time ago, but I think it is dying out, that in order to have an estate congested the landlord would get a smaller price for it. That feeling undoubtedly existed, and for that reason a great many landlords objected.

41150. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Wasn't that the reason why the objectionable phrase, from a tenant's point of view, was introduced into the section?—Quite so.

41151. The feeling is as old as the Bill, and it was expressed in the House of Lords by whom the five words were introduced?—I do not know if the feeling now is as strong as it was.

41152. But the result is that owing to the landlords not selling lower only four estates since the Act came into force have been treated as congested. The occurrence of these five words absolutely nullified to all intents and purposes the intention of the section?—I know that the Estates Commissioners, in my own case, made a point of insisting on the landlord consenting to the estate being treated as congested.

41153. They must have the consent, but the consent never will be given if the landlord does not get his full price?—There were some communications with the Estates Commissioners and with Mr. Wyndham—I am not sure if not also with you—as to the advantages and disadvantages, and it was pointed out that the only difference was the 10 per cent.

41154. I think we are beating about the bush. The whole thing in a nut-shell is that if the Estates Commissoiners felt they could do as the Congested Districts Board do they would give the landlord the best price they could for the land but buy as cheap as they could. The occurrence of these five words in the section enabled the landlords to insist on as high

rice for the land as if the estate had not been con-ted. That is the effect of it?—Well, if that is the ct of it I think there may be some objection to it. lon't quite see that it is the effect. I think you e put the landlord's case perhaps better than I ; but I don't see how it affects that.

41155. Did I understand you to reply to Lord dley that you think these five words might advan-eously come out?—Yes, I think so, because they s sales so much they should come out, but I do not that forward as the view of all the landlords, ause I know many would not agree with that.

41156. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It seems to be r general view, with your knowledge of the need of ieving congestion that the body charged with the ief of congestion should have responsibility for de-ing what area should be treated as a congested dis-ct or a congested area?—Yes.

41157. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Would not that au-rity be in exactly the same difficulty as the framers the Act of Parliament unless they know the lines which they are going to treat a district as con-sted?—No, because they know the country, and in e Act of Parliament you have to have a cut and dry finition that must of necessity be unsuitable in a eat many cases. Such a definition in an Act of rliament will tie up the Board and hamper them.

41158. That, of course, means a tremendous responsi-lity?—I do not think it is such a great responsibility. ey have got such a large district now, and although u are nominally largely increasing it is only nomin-ly.

41159. Chairman.—It comes to this, that in your ew, the man who knows the condition of the west of eland will make up his mind as to whether an estate owing to its condition, really congested or not, it it is very difficult for him to succeed in putting at down in black and white in the form of a defini-on?—Quite so. I would, at any rate, try and make e two definitions correspond. I would like to have e congested estates and the congested areas made to rrespond if possible. I think, having two defini-ons (although the last definition is framed with e best intentions) is very unworkable. You have, for stance, big grass farms on an otherwise congested state, but these grass farms at once uncongests it. hat is certainly not the object of the Act, and cer-ainly no one desires that an estate with big grass arms should be so treated. A very large por-ion of the scheduled areas in North Mayo are not ongested in the sense that the inhabitants are poor, nd want State assistance, either in way of enlarg-ng their holdings or otherwise. If it is decided to btain the system of scheduling districts I would sug-est that the better unit to take would be the townland, ather than the electoral division, and that in dealing vith the matter other sources of income, such as fish-ng, possibility of remunerative employment, &c., hould be taken into consideration. An official in-pection should be made by a competent person, who hould confidentially report to whatever authority is ntrusted with the power of declaring or scheduling a district, and such authority should at all times have he right to include townlands in the schedule, and also to remove them from it.

41160. Mr. Sutherland.—When would be the occa-sion on which you suggest a townland should be un-scheduled?—When the Board has done all they could o relieve it. When the work of the Board it finished, as, for instance, on the Dillon estate, I take it in the course of time, the Board will have completed their operations there. There is no object in main-taining a poor district as a scheduled congested area when you do not, or cannot, spend any more money there, or do any more good work

41161. Would there not be pressure brought to bear on the authority to keep such a district scheduled?—I think there would, but if they are cut off then the Board would not be bothered every year for a grant or something or other because they were scheduled.

41162. Would that principle of yours apply to all districts?—Yes. I take it that the Board hopes, and the Legislative hopes, that in the course of time the congested districts, or, at any rate, some of them, will be suffi-ciently relieved so as not to be considered con-gested any longer. When you have done all you can for a district then I say that district should go out because so long as you have places on the list, and are working in the district, you will be pressed to go on with the work.

41163. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think that agricul-tural instruction should go on even after the conges-tion has been relieved. If the Congested Districts Board took over the work of the Agricultural Depart-ment you would not exclude that district from the benefits of agricultural instruction because the con-gestion had been relieved?—Of course you would in-clude the district for that purpose, but I did not think of that. But I take it there will be a time when even that instruction in some districts might cease.

41164. Chairman.—Your idea is if the agricultural condition of the district were so improved there would be nothing then to prevent that district being handed over to the Agricultural Department and the County Committee to deal with as an ordinary non-congested district?—Yes, when it is sufficiently improved for the Department to so deal with it.

41165. At that stage you would exclude the district from the care of the Congested Districts Board?—Yes.

41166. Mr. Kavanagh.—But the Agricultural De-partment deals with large areas. Now, suppose the Dillon estate work was finished and handed over to the Department, that is a small area in the very middle of a big county, and would not your scheme be impossible?—The area is fairly substantial.

41167. But compared with the county itself, it is a small area to bring in another Board to operate upon by way of agricultural schemes along with the rest of the surrounding county?—Yes, but you have not all the surrounding county at present because you are running in and out in a most extraordinary way.

Mr. Kavanagh.—Personally I would like to rectify that, and rather treat the whole county as a whole.

41168. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—On the main point of scheduling I take it that, even while a district remains on the schedule, any body dealing with con-gestion is not bound to be always spending some money on each district?—Yes, I think so, and that is one reason why I should like to see the scheduled district very large and pretty well scattered. When dealing with comparatively small areas you will have appli-cants and more pressure put on you than if you have a great number of areas to deal with.

41169. Chairman.—What is the next point you wish to deal with?—I wish to deal with the nature of the district. A totally different state of affairs exists be-tween one truly congested district and another. A remedy that would be useful in one would be impos-sible in another. In the seaboard area near Round-stone, Kilkieran, Lettermore, Gorumna, Carraroe, &c., the position is totally different to that (say) around Swinford, or even to that in North Mayo, near Rath-lacken, Belderg, Inver, and Pullathomas. The sea is the real source of livelihood to the seaboard popula-tion in West and South-West Galway, and it would be hopeless to try migrating them to inland grass lands. They would not know how to use them, and their last state would be worse than the first; more-over no considerable proportion of the population would agree to go if they were required to surrender their existing holdings. Then as to remedies, I will take the maritime districts in South-West Galway. This is probably the worst district in Ireland. Every-thing possible should be done to increase the earning power of the population; they seem industrious and hardworking, and as long as the potato crop is good they do not complain much. Attempts by interchange of seed should be made to avoid failure of the crop; facilities for and instruction in spraying should be provided, and the people should be taught by local resident instructors to use their land to the best advantages. It is hopeless to expect any real improvement in this district from migration, and any industries there existing, such as the turf indus-try, fishing, &c., should be encouraged (*e.g.*, second pier at Costello) and the people rendered as little dependent as possible on the potato crop. Another thing that I think might usefully be done, and which is being done to a slight extent, is where estates can be bought, and I think most can and will be in course of time, is to stripe off the land and make roads. I am not now talking of big highways, but roads to enable the tenants to go more inland through the

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estates. At present they use the land along the seaboard for tillage for the reason that it is almost impossible to get such land further inland. None of it is good land. I am not suggesting that it is, but I am quite sure that if the tenants could work the land further inland they would do so. They would require facilities for carting seaweed. At present the holdings are cut up in a most extraordinary way, and there is practically no way of getting manure to the land.

41170. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think there is room for reclamation?—I think there is considerable room for reclamation inland. You will find in places where they have the facilities they have gone inland.

41171. Is there any limestone in those districts?—No; I do not think so.

41172. They get their manure from the sea?—Yes, and if they could bring the seaweed inland there is really more good land there than at the sea.

41173. Chairman.—You know more about the agricultural conditions there than I do, but is it not a fact that the shallow land lying near the sea is drier and better than the land inland?—I think there is as good land further in, but at present it is difficult of access; if the people had more facilities for manuring and working it I am quite sure they could bring it more into cultivation. I rather suspect that the land lying along the sea would go out of cultivation and would grow poor grass.

41174. But, as I have often noticed myself, that the land along the seaboard is very much drier than the land further in?—It is, but still on the hillsides further in there is a good deal of fairly dry land. Of course, it is very light land along the sea, and they do not grow many crops on it. It is only by great manuring that they get anything out of it and the labour is enormous.

41175. Mr. Sutherland.—You say the sea is the real source of livelihood for the seaboard population—do you mean it is now, or might be made that, and do you include the seaweed manure?—Of course, I am including that. If you take away the seaweed I do not know what would happen there.

41176. Chairman.—What is there in addition to the seaweed?—There is the turf, which might also be called a sea industry, as it is shipped by sea.

41177. There is no fishing?—No; there is no fishing just along there, but there is the burning of kelp.

41178. Mr. Sutherland.—Is there no fishing there?—No; the fishing is more in North Mayo, and without pretending to be an expert in the value of land, I should say that the land in North Mayo would be much better utilised down here. If you had some of the North Mayo land in South and West Connemara it would be used to greater advantage.

41179. Chairman.—Do you know that district well?—I cannot say I do.

41180. There does not appear to be much opportunity for making harbours there?—There are places where piers could be built.

41181. There does not seem to be any natural harbours?—No.

41182. The piers would not be very much use if you could not have a harbour big enough to accommodate the fishing boats?—No, except they were made at a great expenditure.

41183. If that is so how are you going to develop the fishing there?—There are places in Galway more sheltered.

41184. Do you know Spiddal and Costello?—Yes; at Costello there is an inlet which might give sufficient shelter, I think.

41185. The fishing in the inlet would not be much good. They would have to go out?—Yes, they would have to go out and would require larger boats, but I am not an expert in fishing. As to the maritime districts in North Mayo—Rathlacken, Belderg, Inver, &c., to Belmullet—in these districts, although there may be a number of very poor people, still, taken as a whole, the population is comparatively comfortable. Their houses are fairly good, and there is no evidence of the extreme poverty that exists in South-West Galway. There is, moreover, particularly round or near Kilcummin and Killala, a quantity of grass land which could, I believe, be obtained at a fair price without compulsion for the enlargement of holdings. The population is, however, accustomed to obtain its living largely from fishing, and although it might be desirable to somewhat increase the holdings, I do not think it would be at all wise so to increase them as to render agriculture their main source of income. I may say that what is really wanted in this district is new seed, and if the people could sell their seed and send to another district for a change it would be an enormous advantage.

41186. Have you noticed any improvement effected by new seed?—Oh, yes; it has been a decided advantage.

41187. Take the years when there has been a partial failure in seed, but where the seed was good, have you noticed any improvement a few years afterwards?—Yes. The potatoes seemed fairly good, but I am talking of what happens on my own property, where the distribution of seed has been free by the landlord.

41188. You have given the tenants seed?—Yes, this year I have given them seed.

41189. In previous years your father gave them seed?—Yes. He had been doing that, and I noticed that our seed always gave very much better results on the whole generally for some years after a failure, whether that was due to the fact that in the year of the failure new seed was given or what it was, it was hard to say, but a few years afterwards there was generally a great improvement. There may be two or three reasons, and I would not like to put it down to the one thing. If there is a good year then very little spraying is done next year, and if there is a series of good years spraying goes out of fashion. When there is a bad season they spray the following season.

41190. Mr. Sutherland.—Is it necessary to change the seed every year?—I should advocate every year on a small scale rather than on a big scale in one year. But it is difficult for the tenants to do that. If there was some system of getting the seed changed I think it would be an enormous advantage.

41191. Chairman.—Do you think this sort of work could be done by Parish Committees?—I think a good deal could be done by them.

41192. Don't you think Parish Committees would be a most powerful agency for doing this sort of work?—Parish Committees do an enormous amount of good work in some districts, but in other districts the Committee is more or less a failure. It all depends on the person working the Parish Committee. If you have an energetic priest working it, as you have in a great many districts, where some of them take an enormous amount of trouble over it, it will be a success. On the other hand, if you have one or two individuals who are more interested in their own affairs than making the work of the Committee a success, it won't be a success.

41193. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—What is your general observation on the work of Parish Committees?—I think as a rule they are a success, and almost invariably that is due to the parish priest.

41194. As regards the change of seed which you supplied, where did you find the seed?—From two or three places in the North-East of Ireland.

41195. Would you consider a change of seed from one part of an estate to another part of a different class of land an advantage?—It would; but this year I was wondering whether I ought to do that. I intended to give the tenants my own seed, but on account of the failure of last year I thought it safer to get seed from the North, because I would not like to give them my own seed, which might fail. I sold it in Dublin, and got new seed from the North.

41196. Do you consider that after the rains of last year the potatoes in the hands of small tenants were not suited for seeding the land?—They were not suited for seeding their wet holdings, but they might do very well in dry land. Of course, the quantity of seed I gave out was not sufficient to plant the potato crop on the whole estate, but still it was an assistance.

41197. Sir Francis Mowatt.—By new seed you do not mean a new sort of potatoes, but seed that did not come from the same ground?—Yes. I got two kinds of potatoes, but I found great difficulty in getting the tenants to take any other than Champions. But a great many people say Champions are a failure.

41198. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I am sorry to say there are poor parts of the congested districts where the potatoes have almost failed, and there is no one to supply them with any seed in place of the very wretched immature potatoes that remain.

41199. CHAIRMAN.—I have heard it suggested that it is very often the fault of the tenants that they have bad potatoes, because instead of picking the best potatoes for seed they eat them, and keep the worst potatoes for seed?—There is a great deal of difference of opinion as to what is the best potato for seed. Some people take the big potatoes, others the small potatoes, and others the medium size. I think they should not slit them, but put them down whole and sprout them. Sprouting should be encouraged. I have tried it as an experiment myself, and I know it has an enormous effect on the yield and the date of the yield. You can put the potatoes down later, and they come up much quicker.

41200. What do you mean by sprouting?—Putting the potatoes in boxes and allowing the sprouts to grow out before they are put into the ground.

41201. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Do you pack them in clay?—No. They are dry, and we pile the boxes against the wall in an empty room and leave them there. Then they sprout. They can be planted a good deal later and will come up much earlier than if planted in the ordinary way.

41202. When in the boxes do the potatoes sprout in exactly the same way as if planted in the soil?—Yes, and you can make them sprout quickly or slowly.

41203. You are starting them to grow under more favoured conditions than if in the soil?—Yes. What caused us to try this was, my father and I had an interview with Professor Campbell, and he suggested that we should try this. We did so, and as it was very successful, we continued it.

41204. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That will have another advantage, that you can get rid of the potatoes that do not show signs of strength?—Yes; reject them altogether, which is a most important thing. But one of the chief advantages of this system is that in the boxes only one shoot will come. It is only the strongest shoot that will appear, and when planted you then have the whole strength of the potato centred in it. The country people usually cut the potatoes in two or three parts to make seed out of them and the result is that they reduce the strength of the potatoes. In sprouting the best potatoes are not the very large but the medium-sized ones, but the country people like the potatoes for seed to be as large as possible.

41205. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are you very much affected by the late frosts?—Not materially this year. There was a little damage done to some early potatoes, but wet affects us more.

41206. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Does the potato blight affect the sprouted potatoes?—It does, but it is less affected than the others on account of their being more advanced when put into the ground. We have tried the sprouting for two or three years, and this year I am having two or three special plots carefully laid out under conditions as similar as possible so as to observe the actual difference in the return. There is no doubt that the return by sprouting is larger, but I want also to see whether it is useful for early and late planting. If it is good for late planting, that would suit the country people, who are late in planting.

41207. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The season is short, and they must make the most of it?—Yes, and I think this might help them in that way, but it is difficult.

41208. Have you made any experiments with cut potatoes?—No.

41209. CHAIRMAN.—You have been dealing with North Mayo?—Yes; and I may say that in that district there is a very large quantity of grass land, and from a conversation I had with a land agent I do not think there would be much difficulty in getting a good deal of that land for the purpose of increasing the holdings. There is not an enormous number of holdings that would require increasing, but there are some. But I doubt very much whether it would be desirable, where there is a fishing village, to turn that village into a purely agricultural one. If it is desirable to increase their holdings I would increase them to such an extent as to make them live more comfortably as fishermen.

41210. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—These people to whom you refer would not be engaged in fishing all the year round?—No.

41211. You do not contemplate their following the fish from one sea to another, and while not engaged in fishing you would like to see them and their families with as much land as would occupy them?—Yes.

41212. To provide vegetables and milk for the family?—I am afraid in the West of Ireland they do not do much in the way of growing vegetables, except cabbage.

41213. Are you aware that the Congested Districts Board bought several small estates in that district?—Yes, and I should fancy if they wanted they could buy more.

41214. Do you consider these estates should be kept in hands until well improved before the sale takes place to the tenant?—I think so, within reason. My point is that I would not try to make agriculture exclude fishing. You have got an industry there which is working very well, and while their spare time could be occupied with agriculture I would not make them agriculturalists pure and simple.

41215. You would not desire to draw anyone from fishing to agriculture?—No.

41216. There is too little land?—Yes; besides I do not know if the land would be a better means of livelihood than fishing.

41217. But isn't there a population in the district pretty far removed from the fishing?—Yes; but it is not a very thickly populated district at all.

41218. But for that population outside the fishing such holdings would enable them to live by the land?—Yes, but I do not think it would be altogether desirable to kill them going away for labour. That brings a good deal of money into the country.

41219. You do not think that is a bad thing so long as there is fair permanence in the labour to which they resort that they should now and then go away for labour?—Yes; even the gentry have to send some of their sons away. We cannot always live at home there, and although I would increase the holdings I would not say there must be an increase because some of the people have to go away for labour.

41220. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—You mentioned that large tracts of grass land could be obtained. Are you aware of the fact that the Estates Commissioners addressed a very considerable number of holders of grass lands in the locality, and asked them to allow a preliminary inspection of these untenanted lands to be made with a view to purchase, and that out of the thirteen owners applied to not one consented to an inspection being made or consented to entertain any proposal for the purchase of their land?—I can quite understand that, and I would say it is in no way inconsistent with my view, because of the trouble of selling to the Estates Commissioners, of which I have experience. Landlords rightly or wrongly are afraid of an inspection, because if there is an inspection, and you do not agree with the terms of the Commissioners a great deal of trouble may result.

41221. Do you expect that Government funds will be advanced without inspection?—Oh, no; but I say at present landlords think the Estates Commissioners are trying to get the land below value, and they rightly or wrongly greatly distrust the Estates Commissioners. They feel it is better to sit quiet for the present. I know a great many agents, and I am quite sure that they would be perfectly satisfied if they got a reasonable price for the lands.

41222. How is a reasonable price to be arrived at unless the purchaser is allowed to ascertain what price he will give?—Quite so, but as I said, what they feel is that when a circular of this kind is sent out—for that is what it was—it is felt that they don't know what trouble the Commissioners are going to make down here.

41223. CHAIRMAN.—What circular is this that you are referring to?—The circular that was sent—I call it a circular—it was a communication sent to a very large number of owners not only in our district, but in other districts, asking for permission to inspect. I might add, to my knowledge, a certain number of owners have actually applied to the Commissioners for an inspection, and although the Commissioners sent out circulars asking for leave to inspect where they had not been asked, yet where they have been asked, they are not even sending an inspector down.

41224. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I will make a note of that and ascertain how far the information which has reached you is accurate, but I think we may take it as certain that in the tracts, especially in Killala tract which you mention, a large number of owners have been applied to for permission to inspect their estates with a view to

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purchase, and that permission to inspect has not been allowed?—Quite so.

41225. Now, I ask you, how are the Estates Commissioners to get into close touch with owners if inspection is not allowed?—I think that just at the present moment the owners feel, and for a little time past have felt, "We had better sit quiet and do nothing, because if we allow inspection and we don't agree as to terms, we will be in difficulties."

41226. CHAIRMAN.—In other words, they don't wish to sell?—Some of them are perfectly willing to sell, but they don't wish to run the risk of failure, and then all the trouble that follows on that.

41227. If, according to your own words, they wish to sit quiet and not allow inspection, how do they want to sell?—They will sell later on if things quiet down.

41228. But at present they don't wish to sell?—They are quite willing to sell if the can get what they consider a fair price; but they say they know the Estates Commissioners won't give them a fair price, and they are not going to run the risk of having all the trouble that ensues when there is a failure.

41229. You mean to say that they, having made up their minds that the Estates Commissioners' price will not be a fair price, are not willing at this moment to enter into communication with the Estates Commissioners for sale?—To some extent, though I think with a little discretion that could be managed.

41230. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Is not that feeling which you say exists in regard to the properties mentioned largely entertained in Roscommon and Galway and elsewhere in regard to grass lands?—Quite so.

41231. Would you not say that that feeling, and the failure of the landlords to co-operate with the Government in the sale and distribution of these grass lands is creating a very bad effect in the country?—You could put it perhaps the other way.

41232. In substance that is the result?—No, because what I say is that the Government say—"We want this thing." They send down a man. I have had some correspondence sent to me. It is not a case I know very much about; but I have had official copies of correspondence sent to me, which will show the risk the landlords run in this. I don't say it is the fault of the Commissioners, but if they were in a position to deal more reasonably with the landlords in the matter, landlords would come in, and what the landlords naturally say is—That is not our failure; it is the failure of the Commissioners or of the Government. If we offer this land and it is rejected we know the consequences. If we offer it and it is accepted there will be enormous delay in getting paid. There will be all kinds of trouble over it and so on. If the Government were in a position to say—"We will pay you cash down" it would be a very different story of course, but at present it may take three years. I have got here the correspondence in the Burton Persse estate, where the landlord offered the townland. They agreed provisionally to take it; they agreed to inspect it; there was not any difficulty about price. After something over two years they came to the conclusion that it was unsuitable, and the man practically lost the use of the land in the interval.

41233. I shall be able to place a very different complexion on that matter; but may I keep you to the point that I want to bring out; it is this—that it was the original proposal and intention of the Land Purchase Act that these grazing lands should be acquired on a large scale for the purpose of the relief of congestion and the enlargement of uneconomic holdings. The Government is anxious to push that policy and anxious to acquire these lands on a large scale. The Estates Commissioners apply for permission to inspect, in order that they may offer a reasonable price for the purchase of these lands; the landlord refuses to allow an inspection. Consequently they cannot get into touch with them. The result is a strong feeling is created throughout the country, with the result which we are aware of. Is not the responsibility of that largely on the shoulders of the landlords, and is not the case made out for compulsory purchase if that policy is persisted in?—If your premises could be accepted—possibly; but what the landlords would say is—they would put it in this way—the policy was to get these grass lands; the Land Commission have adopted a policy, rightly or wrongly, of not giving a proper price, and of huge delay, and it is on their shoulders that the blame for the trouble should lie. If we knew they would deal fairly with us—if we knew when we agreed to sell that we would be paid in the reasonable time that the Act seemed to contemplate, it would be different. The Act, in fact, laid blame on a landlord who could not complete within a year. So far from completing within a year, the other side don't complete within two or three years. At present there is something like £35,000,000 worth of property before us which won't be completed for a great many years, and we say—"With all these difficulties in our way you cannot expect us to run the enormous risk of fixing too low a price or being delayed an enormously long time before we get paid."

41234. We have been talking to you as the representative of the Landlords' Convention—what is your reason for saying you are offered too low a price. Can you produce instances in which negotiations have fallen through because the Estates Commissioners have offered too low a price. If you are not prepared with instances to-day, perhaps you may be able to give them to-morrow?—I will try to get you some instances.

41235. Because I want to bring to the test the grounds and reasons the landlords have for refusing even the power of inspection to the Commissioners. I want to put it prominently forward that the Estates Commissioners are anxious to push this policy of the purchase of these grass lands, and they are prevented from carrying out that policy by the resistance of the landlords and the landlords' refusal to allow inspection to be made with that object?—There is a very great difficulty in putting before you the instances, because, as you yourself must know, if I gave you the cases where the landlords consider the price too low there would be trouble on these properties.

41236. That is possible—I will make every allowance for that; but you could give the Commission such information as to unreasonable time to see whether the evil or the difficulty can be removed?—I think myself if you could remove the delay, you would have removed a very large portion of the difficulty.

41237. CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps you could give us some information on the lines required, privately, and not for publication.

41238. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Does the same objection which the landlords seem to have dealing with the Estates Commissioners obtain as regards dealing with the Congested Districts Board?—I don't know. I think Mr. Fitzgibbon from Castlerea expressed the same view, only from the opposite side. It seems in one district landlords think the Congested Districts Board the best, and in another they will think the Estates Commissioners, and *vice versa*.

41239. Don't you see it is desirable in the interests of the peace and well-being of the county that we should come to close grips on this question of the purchase of the grass lands?—I quite see that.

41240. If you won't come to it by an amicable arrangement, and you see it is necessary to acquire the grass lands, then the case for compulsion is made out?—I don't know I would go as far as admitting that, but still it goes a long way.

41241. The grass lands have to be bought or acquired?—My case is that there are grass lands available. I have grass lands which I have offered to the Commissioners at their own price, as you know.

41242. I know; but I don't like to get into personal matters. But I am aware of the facts, which from the Commissioners' point of view would be a reason why they did not close with you upon that occasion. I don't want to enter into that, but I want to come to the broad question of the acquisition on a large scale of these grass lands which are desirable in the interests of the relief of congestion and the enlargements of uneconomic holdings, as well as the general pacification of the country?—Of course, the two things are really connected.

41243. One is the consequence of the other?—To some extent that is so.

41244. If you won't come to terms with the Estates Commissioners are you prepared to allow the Congested Districts Board to inspect and make offers?—I think a good many of the landlords, rightly or wrongly, would be under the impression that difficulties are put in the way of the Congested Districts Board.

41245. We must do it in one way or the other. If
n don't allow the Estates Commissioners to ap-
ach you, we want to have the Congested Districts
oard to approach you. If you will not have any-
ing to say to either we want to compel you to sell—
e alternative is compulsion—I want to make that
rfectly clear?—If I could tell a certain number of
ndlords who have spoken to me that they would be
irly dealt with, and that they would be treated with
once and paid without delay, I have not much
ubt that I could get a very considerable amount of
ass land offered to you straight off.

41246. How many thousand acres?—It is hard to
ll you straight off. I could get you many thousand
res in a week, I should say.

41247. Forty thousand acres?—I daresay, but not
a week, but in a period of time; it would take
me negotiation.

41248. Can you get me a list of those 40,000 acres
hose owners would be prepared to sell on fair terms
eir grass lands in Roscommon and Mayo?—I could
ot give you a list without their consent.

41249. Of course not, but we want to know clearly
ne landlords who would sell?—I daresay I could.

41250. These are the landlords who are prepared
sell?—I could not give you that list for publica-
on.

41251. Certainly not, but merely for private infor-
ation, that we might know?—Of course, you asked
e here 40,000 acres; it is a rough shot, I may say.
tried myself to see how much one thought one could
ut together as the result of a conversation I had
ith you the other day. I came to the conclusion
at something like that figure could be got in Ros-
mmon and Mayo.

41252. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Let me ask you this,
illustration of what you have been saying. There
no necessity for compulsion if the landlords could
e got to believe they would be likely to be treated
irly; that really means a question of price?—Of
rice and speed. I may say I perhaps differ from
me of them in the view that I take—that speed is
lmost as important as price. You must remember
at a very large number of landlords are not unen-
mbered, and delay is almost fatal to them—I mean
aving the purchase money so long kept back.

41253. What they really fear is that the price of-
red will not be such as they could accept, and that
ven if they could accept it the delay which experience
as shown to exist would make it a bargain that they
annot face?—Yes, and, of course, there is this also;
is not only delay in carrying through but delay in
tting a contract, because what the Estates Commis-
oners generally do—and I know more about dealing
ith the Estates Commissioners than with the Con-
sted Districts Board—is to provisionally agree.
hey don't bind themselves, and the thing goes on
ntil the very last moment with merely a provisional
greement.

41254. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—An agreement
s to the definition of an estate?—Yes, and a kind
f understanding as to price, and on that I may take
y own case. They had a provisional agreement that
hey were to buy some 400 acres of grass land; the
rass land was land they inspected and approved of;
here it is (*map produced*), cut up and settled to
ake, and there was no binding agreement.

41255. Sir Francis Mowatt.—On either side?—
o, but we would have liked a binding agreement.
Ve had put in the originating application; there
as a letter that the price for the grass land was
ubject to the sale going through. The sale went
hrough. Here is the plan of the grass land; they
ame and divided the grass land up; it is all plotted
it into holdings, and so on. They said—"We are
ry sorry, we must exclude that" (*indicates*);
we will take all this." This is where I own some
ore land here (*indicates*); I have a demesne here.
We value this at so much; we deduct this from the
ss purchase price, and we will give you back this
atch of land because it won't suit us."

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—That is——

Chairman.—Are we to go into this question——

41257. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—It is anticipat-
ng, but the O'Conor Don has mentioned it, and as
e mentioned it rather in disparagement——?—No;
am not talking of any personal matters referring
o the Commissioners.

41258. I quite understand that; but it is fair to say on behalf of the Commissioners the reason why they gave back that farm was that it was a wet swamp which nobody would buy from the Commissioners at any price?—With regard to that, I am perfectly willing that when the Commission is down at Roscommon—and I will afford them facilities for doing so—to take them over the property and the so-called swamp. I should like them also to see their own inspector's report on it. I have seen the report. The report is this—"The land is very suitable for the enlargement of holdings." There is not a word about a wet swamp in the report. Mr. Finucane did say to me that he thought somebody had reported that it was a wet swamp, and he looked at the file in my presence, but instead of that it was reported the other way.

41259. All I want to say is the Commissioners when they buy property must have regard to the immediate circumstances, and if they cannot re-sell it, they are not allowed to accept it. In a congested estate they must regard the possibility of recouping themselves for the money they pay out. When they find they cannot re-sell any particular property they are precluded from buying it?—Quite so; and that is what I say is one of the difficulties in dealing with them. I am only putting this as an example of the difficulties in dealing with this matter. If the State wants to get grass lands the State must run the risk. No landlord will like to offer grass land on the terms that "We will take this and give back that." I do not want to sell myself.

41260. Chairman.—What risk must the State take?—The risk of not being able to re-sell. The real reason for their giving back this bit was that they could not get a tenant for it. There was no other reason at all. This is not land they agreed to buy without an inspection. They had two inspections before they made this offer for this place with the wet swamp or whatever you like to call it. I have got the figures of the two inspectors; they differ by about £20.

41261. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—They could not get a tenant to take it?—Yes, because they had a large quantity of better land elsewhere, and I suggested to them that I might get them a tenant, but I have not had an answer to that. I might also point out this—having gone into this matter, it would be well to go right through it—portion of this grass land which has been taken, and which is some of the best portion according to the valuation, has been in fact divided by them between the two local publicans, both men in a large way of business. I don't wish to say a word against either of these two people, because they are both very industrious, well-to-do, hard-working men, men who have land to the value of £50 a year each, I believe.

41262. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Do you say the best land available for division was divided between two local publicans?—I don't say the best land available for division but some of the best land according to the inspector's report.

41263. Sir Francis Mowatt.—What extent of acreage?—Here is the piece (*indicates on plan*). Nos. 11 and 12 to one and 13 and 14 to the other. There are about 300 acres in the whole square.

41264. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Would you be of opinion in reference to the 40,000 acres which you consider may be offered, that in the present state of the country, and in view of the needs of the population, it would be very desirable if the Congested Districts Board had expeditiously made available for it as much of that land as it requires for the enlargement of small holdings?—I think it would. I lay emphasis on the word "and," and "the present state of the country," because I think that that is what requires this to be done rather more quickly than would be desirable, for the needs of the population. I think that for the needs of the population great speed is undesirable.

41265. I quite understand that the pace cannot be a very fast one, but you allow both conditions; and the needs of the population are there, and the state of the country demands pretty prompt attention to those needs?—Yes, but I think if this agitation was not going on, for the needs of the country it could be much better done rather more slowly than will probably be necessary to satisfy the demand.

41266. I appreciate your point that migration and the enlargement of holdings to be done in the best

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way require time?—Yes; you are bound to make mistakes if you rush at it, as it probably will be done, and perhaps necessarily must be done, there will be huge mistakes made.

41267. But take it that the body dealing with congestion demands for itself a reasonable amount of time. Assuming that, all the same, would not it be necessary before it starts operations that it should be in possession of a large quantity of grass land, so that it can survey what is sufficient to relieve congestion pretty much as a whole in a district, though not in detail?—I think you will find it very hard to do that. Do you mean that in your opinion it would be necessary there should be actually sold large tracts of grass land, or does it meet your view that there should be power to purchase when required large tracts?

41268. I mean both; I mean there should be power to purchase, and that for economically dealing with the problem, the body dealing with the problem should have the grass lands in readiness before it acquires the highly congested estates?—Perhaps without directly answering your question, I may express my own view that the best way is to get grass lands, and use them in the very profitable way that Mr. Doran has shown they can be used, and then fill them up gradually as you get estates.

41269. The facts being such don't you consider that it is very regrettable that the Congested Districts Board at the present moment is absolutely debarred from negotiating for the land which it requires for the relief of congestion in the country?—Certainly.

41270. Are you aware that for want of sufficient funds to promote migration and enlargement of holdings pending the sessions of this Commission at this very critical time the Congested Districts Board is very much hampered in negotiations for estates?—I understood that for some reason or another there was something preventing the Congested Districts Board from negotiating, and that they were not in fact negotiating for lands.

41271. Have you heard that they agreed to a self-denying ordinance, limiting the purchases within a certain figure, and that they feel it extremely difficult to meet the reasonable demands of the congested population, and keep to that understanding?—I had heard something of the kind, but it rather shows by the figure being too small—as I believe it is—that it is the money and not that land that is not there.

41272. I am dealing with the money for the moment; do you not think at this critical time, it is a great pity that from the Treasury or the Government there should be any obstacle interposed to prevent the Congested Districts Board from exercising such powers as it has to purchase land for the relief of congestion?—Most undoubtedly.

41273. Do you think adequate funds should be provided to enable it to discharge that function?—Certainly, and I think that if adequate funds were provided, that quick purchase, which the Congested Districts Board have the reputation of carrying through—that is one reason I know a lot of landlords prefer the Congested Districts Board—I think you would have much more sales of grass lands.

41274. Make this case: suppose in dealing with this problem the Congested Districts Board is not able to acquire voluntarily all the land it needs, don't you think there is a case for compulsion?—It all depends on the word "needs"; I say you can acquire all you need acquire, all you like, at a fair price.

41275. Suppose a body is constituted like the Congested Districts Board to acquire land for the enlargement of holdings and the migration of small tenants, and that body maturely decides that voluntarily it is unable to acquire a sufficient quantity of land for the purpose for which it is instituted, do you not think that there is a case for compulsion?—No.

41276. Why not?—Because that body may wrongly decide it is not able to acquire, and may wrongly decide on the quantity that is wanted.

41277. Who would set it right?—I think whatever body is carrying through the matter must see what the Congested Districts Board decides; but what are the facts; that the land can be acquired at the price, and the second is the land wanted. I think if you find that the Congested Districts Board—I don't say for a moment that the Congested Districts Board are doing this—but if you find the Congested Districts Board saying they want a large quantity of land, but yet unable to divide the land they had in hand I should say then there would be no case at all for compulsion.

41278. Take it the other way: suppose the body charged with the problem of solving the difficulty of congestion makes reasonable progress with its work and gives general satisfaction?—I think it has.

41279. And that with their using every inducement to move owners to voluntary agreement as regards purchase, now and then they would be confronted with an unreasonable man who would hold out and insist on two prices, rather than part with some little bit of land which was speciable serviceable for the relief of congestion, would not you consider that the body ought to have compulsory powers in such a case?—Of course, a special bit of land is a very different thing from dealing with the whole country; but even as regards that, if there is plenty of other land available without this, why not do it elsewhere, if you can get it. I say you can get it elsewhere, but what I object to very much on behalf of the landlords would be that you could pick out special bits. I may say I have felt that myself—the Estates Commissioners saying to me, "We are going to have that, but this piece we are going to leave you, and we are not going to give you any fair compensation for severance or anything of that kind." I think that would be grossly unfair to the landlord.

41280. CHAIRMAN.—Would not your point be met in the case of compulsion the purchasing authority was obliged to buy the whole of the estate. I can quite understand your objection to a purchasing authority coming down and compulsorily acquiring the plums of your property and leaving you the worst bits?—That is what they have done with me, so perhaps I feel it a little more.

41281. If that danger was removed, and if it was a question of selling not at all or *in toto*?—I am opposed to compulsion, but I say if you are going to take you should take it all. When I say *in toto* I mean exclusive of demesne.

41282. Obviously; that is what I mean by *in toto*?—Take a comparatively small owner. Take the case Dr. O'Donnell put to me, where a man might have a bit of land and the Congested Districts Board might say "We would very much like that bit of nice suitable land, so we will take it." There might be another owner here with plenty more that would do, and I say there is no case for compulsion made out merely because that man says, "I don't want to sell." You must make out before you can establish a case for compulsion that owners as a whole won't sell what is reasonably necessary and not that there are one or two people who have little bits here and there who won't sell.

41283. Is not what you have just said an argument in favour of some court of appeal rather than an argument against the application of the principle of compulsion?—No. Dr. O'Donnell put to me the case "Suppose we find an owner who won't sell a particular bit that we think very suitable to acquire is it then a case for compulsion established in regard to him"? I say no, because to establish a case for compulsion you must establish first the necessity for getting this large quantity of grass land; and second the fact that taken as a whole you cannot get it. If individual owners won't give small pieces here and there that won't justify you in applying compulsion generally. Of course the real object of the demand for compulsion is to get the land cheaper.

Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Rather to get it at all when the owner says that he won't sell.

41284. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you go as far as this: assuming that a certain amount of land is essential for the enlargement of small holdings, and assuming that it is found impossible to acquire that land at a fair price, broadly, do you then, those two premises being granted, admit that compulsion is justifiable; you have the necessity for the land and the willingness to acquire it at a fair price; if that land is necessary and it is found impossible to acquire it at a fair price, then under those extreme conditions are you prepared to say that compulsion becomes necessary?—I should have thought that the premises as put to me involve the answer "Yes," because the word "necessary" implies the whole case.

41285. Exactly?—If there is a necessity for compulsion it must be necessary. That is what it amounts

but what I say is that there is no necessity as you acquire at a fair price such a very large quantity.

1286. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Suppose you e a member of the Congested Districts Board rged with the work of relieving congestion, and were confronted with the fact that in Roscommon owners do not display great willingness to sell, ld you consider that there was a case for compul-n?—Not necessarily.

1287. What would your remedy be?—To see what true value of the land was, and whether I could rd to give it, and if I could afford to give it I ld try to get it from the landlord.

1288. Suppose they don't sell?—That is supposing tate of circumstances that, in my opinion, does exist.

1289. Mr. Kavanagh.—Is your objection to com-sion a matter of price or of principle?—It is a tter of principle in this sense. I object to com-sion when there is no case to justify it. I don't w what the landlords as a whole may say—I per-ally would admit it if there were a great public d; just the same as in the case of railways, it is r enough then to take land for the public need.

1290. You would say that compulsion would only pe in where the voluntary system breaks down?—t necessarily when it breaks down, because it may ak down without anything to justify compulsion. r instance, the Estates Commissioners, under the sent Act, may not be permitted to give the value the land.

1291. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Why?—Because y are only permitted to give such price as they can sonably secure when they cut it up into small dings. Assume, for the sake of argument, that this property the land is worth £20 an acre as part a grass farm, if you cut it up it may be only worth 0 an acre, yet in that case £20 would be a fair ce.

Sir Antony MacDonnell.—But it is obviously unjustifiable assumption to say that the land uld be reduced from £20 to £10 an acre. We ve had a great deal of evidence as to the value of ass farms and tillage farms, and also a great deal evidence as to the insecurity of grazing rents. The estion is really as regards dealing in the matter ether or not the Estates Commissioners can get per cent. interest on the sums which they pay out m the date of the agreement. It comes to that.

1293. Mr. Kavanagh.—You say that when there is more land that you can buy by the voluntary tem and that the voluntary system has broken down n then see the necessity for compulsion?—I don't mit for a moment that there is no more that you n buy.

1294. I thought you said that when such a thing l occur there would be a case for compulsion. As-me for a moment that the voluntary system has oken down and that the land is required for the rpose of migration, would not you then admit the cessity for compulsion?—I think I admitted that to r Francis Mowatt, that if there was a necessity for mpulsion there would be a necessity. That state of airs not only does not exist, but I believe never will ist.

1295. I can understand an objection to an inspec-n by the Estates Commissioners that would stereo-pe the price in case of difference. But have you r known a case in which the landlord has agreed inspection, and that they have not been able to ree to a price fixed by the Estates Commissioners?—know of some cases where there has been inspection d the thing has failed.

1296. Have you ever known a case in which they ve come to terms?—Yes.

1297. Several?—My own.

1298. The case in which they have not agreed is exception?—I think it is, because I think the only ple who have allowed inspection—I may be wrong out this—were the people who were very anxious to l at any price.

1299. Quite apart from the question of grass lands, you think that it is quite right to say that the sent situation in the West of Ireland is due to e landlords refusing inspection?—No.

1300. It has been suggested that it is so?—With gard to Sir Antony's point as to grass land and llage. I propose to deal with that later on.

1301. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—With regard to e Burton Persse case, which is cognate to what has been said, I want to point out that the facts are these. In one case, in the Burton Persse matter, the estate was taken over within three months——

Chairman.—The Burton Persse case was only raised in a reference, but the figures were not gone into.

1302. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—All I wish to say is, that if he does go into figures there is an adequate explanation. The only other case is that regarding the two publicans, which has been quoted. The explanation is that all the other tenants on the estate refused to take the particular lands, and that the Estates Commissioners had to finish up the matter and gave this land to these two men?—I quite admit that explanation. I was going to deal with it more fully. What I was going to say was: here is a large quantity of specially selected grass land. I quote this as an instance of where the landlord submits to inspection. He has part of the land thrown back on his hands, and the plums taken. I say if there is such a great demand for the enlargement of holdings why give it to these two men at all? There were plenty of other people on other estates whom you could have transplanted to this large field that was divided between the two publicans, two very deserving men; I don't want to say a word against them, but they were not special objects of sympathy from the State.

1303. The answer is that the Estates Commissioners are not agents for migration?—I thought they were. I thought they had two or three estates on hands on which they wanted to buy grass lands. In fact I thought you were sitting to consider whether they should have compulsory powers for getting grass lands.

1304. They cannot bring in outsiders. It is not part of their business?—They are, in fact, doing so to my knowledge from other estates, and they could have brought them to these grass lands. What is this Commission sitting for but to determine whether they should get compulsory powers to buy grass lands and divide them among tenants?

1305. The Congested Districts Board. You are now talking about the Estates Commissioners. We are not dealing with the Estates Commissioners at all?—I thought there was a question here as to whether even the Congested Districts Board would not be done away with. If so, would not the Estates Commissioners have power to get grass lands compulsorily, assuming you report that way?

1306. That is a different matter. That is for the Chairman?—I should have thought that the point was whether compulsory powers should be given or not. What I say is: here is grass land available, grass land that they have themselves selected and that they value at about the highest on the whole farm, and they have a number of tenants from all parts of the country whom they cannot provide with economic holdings. Here is a field on which they could have put down at least one or two holdings.

1307. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Does not that fully illustrate the difficulty of dealing with the thing piecemeal. If any authority, the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners, had not two farms, but had a great area of land instead it might easily have got men to occupy these holdings without having recourse to the publicans as occupiers, but it is not so easy when you have only two farms to dispose of?—As a matter of fact the Estates Commissioners had at some distance from here a very large tract of country, and their action is described by what one countryman said to me. I asked where was Mr. So-and-So. He said, "Out there trying to coax tenants to go." He spent many days trying to coax some of my tenants to go to it; so they really had plenty to deal with. They had a large number of estates on hands which they could have transplanted the tenants on to.

1308. Mr. Sutherland.—You admit that under certain conditions compulsion might be necessary, but your point is that the necessity has not arisen because you say that it could be arranged voluntarily with the landlords to get all the land that is necessary: is that your position?—Yes, and because I say they have got as much as they can really deal with at present properly.

1309. That is for them to judge?—I don't agree with that.

1310. You say that plenty of land could be got; therefore the necessity does not arise. It is all after

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that a question of conditions. What are the conditions; is your position that the landlords are perfectly ready to give up these grass lands provided that they get their own price?—Yes, but I won't say every landlord. I only say the landlords as a whole.

41311. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I am not sure that the O'Conor Don understands the reply which he has given: the landlords are prepared to sell if they get their own price; not otherwise?—I did not say not otherwise. I said at a fair price.

41312. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Who is to fix the fair price?—I will deal with price later on.

41313. This is of the essence of the whole question?—I am quite willing to go into it now if you wish.

41314. CHAIRMAN.—This question does touch what we originally started from. We have had a very long discussion on a great many subjects, but where we started from was a paragraph in your memorandum: "There is moreover, particularly round or near Kilcummin and Killala, a quantity of grass land which could I believe be obtained at a fair price without compulsion, for the enlargement of holdings." That is where we started from, and Mr Sutherland's question as to what you would call a fair price is rather opportune?—Yes. I would rather deal with all together later on, but I am quite willing to go into the question now.

41315. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The question is that the machinery called the Estates Commissioners was created for the express purpose of dealing with these matters?—Here you have a vendor and a purchaser.

41316. The vendor is an interested party, and the purchaser is a totally disinterested party?—By no means so, and I think when Mr. Boyd was being examined Sir Antony interjected that he would not suggest that the Estates Commissioners were the proper parties in the case of compulsion to fix the price as they would be the purchasers.

Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Not finally to fix the price. There should be a court of reference for disputed cases.

41317. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I am quite willing to accept that statement of the case?—You have vendor and purchaser at present, and they cannot agree. That is what is said.

41318. I really have a difficulty in accepting the identity of position in this case with that of a purchaser and vendor, because you cannot put them on the same platform?—A vendor in the ordinary sense; a purchaser in the restricted sense that he is bound to see that there is at least sufficient security. He cannot give even what he might think the fair value if he thought there was a risk, and they take actually 15 per cent. off in practice for that risk.

41319. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you call him a middleman? He has to re-sell?—He is a purchaser, and a purchaser without a free hand, and therefore cannot give as much as an ordinary purchaser.

41320. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But without any personal pecuniary interest whatsoever?—No doubt.

41321. CHAIRMAN.—In answer to the Bishop you said that if you were on the Congested Districts Board what you would do would be to see what would be the true value of the land, and then consider if you could afford to give it?—Yes.

41322. If that be so, how would you set about seeing what the true value of the land is?—Where it is let and has been let for many years on the grazing system, you have got the true value pretty clearly fixed.

41323. Without going into details now, am I to understand that you would arrive at the true value by some process other than inspection?—I don't say that if I was on the Congested Districts Board I should not require inspection as well, because there might be frauds.

41324. You would require inspection?—If I was on the Congested Districts Board.

41325. Is it, in your opinion, possible for any purchasing body to arrive at a proper appreciation of what the true value of land is by any system however good without ultimately also inspecting?—I think even with inspection, very often it would be impossible to arrive at true value.

41326. But inspection must be a necessary part of the conclusion as to what is true value?—I see a difficulty about inspection. We have had it from time to time in the Land Courts. One inspector says one thing and one another. What I say is that the strongest evidence of the true value, assuming you get correct figures, is what A has been paying for the past twenty years for his land, and has been making a living out of it.

41327. Do you believe that the purchasing authority can conscientiously perform its duties in that way?—I would have this inspected as well.

41328. However much they may be supplied with data as to rent, prices, and other things, could they reasonably conclude a purchase without having looked at what they are going to buy?—No.

41329. It is not reasonable to ask it?—No. I am not suggesting it.

41330. If that is so, and if inspection is necessary, how can they arrive at the true value of the land to be sold if inspection is refused?—They cannot, but they could do this. They could say, "we will, subject to inspection, give you so much for this grazing land."

41331. That is fixing the true value before they have seen it?—When land is let on the eleven months' system, you have a clear indication of its value, and you can arrive at its value assuming that there is no fraud of any kind.

41332. Surely your own method would not be satisfactory. You say they could offer a certain price subject to inspection; in other words, what does that mean? Subject to inspection showing that the thing is worth what you think it is worth?—Yes.

41333. Suppose they did that, and they went down and found on inspection that it was not worth what they had thought it was worth, and they did not give you the price previously agreed on, all the objections you would have to inspection would apply equally, and the tenants would know that on inspection the place was not considered worth the amount agreed on beforehand?—Yes, but I think you would find that these cases would not be so very many; but I may say I do think that they are quite right in having inspection at the very start, and that it is the only way of getting at it, but what is preventing the landlords from allowing inspection is that they think that as a whole they are not being given sufficient, and that there is too much delay, and so they say, "we are not going to run this risk."

41334. You mean financial delay?—Yes.

41335. That is not the fault of the Estates Commissioners—is it?—I think it is every fault of theirs.

41336. They have not got the money; it is a question that the Treasury chest is not full enough?—That is what I always maintained and believed was the true cause, but I was always told that the money was there, but it could not get through until we waited. Recently it has been said that it was not the absence of money that was causing the delay. I always believed it was.

41337. Leaving that out for the present, you say that the landlords have a feeling that the Estates Commissioners are not going to offer them a fair price?—Yes.

41338. What I want to know is, how do you propose that a better state of things should be arrived at. On the one hand you say that the Estates Commissioners are perfectly right not to purchase without inspection. You know from what Sir Antony has said, and what you have heard before, that the landlords have refused in many cases to allow inspection, and you say that the explanation of that is that they believe that the Estates Commissioners are not going to treat them fairly; in other words, that at this moment they don't want to sell. It comes to that, does it not?—They don't want to sell at the price offered.

41339. At the price which they think is going to be given by the Estates Commissioners?—Yes.

41340. Therefore, before a better state of things can be arrived at, you have got somehow or other to restore confidence among that class in order to make them allow the Estates Commissioners to make the inspections which you say are necessary?—Yes.

41341. How is that to be done?—I may say at once, with fairness to both landlords and Commissioners or sub-purchasers from them, I don't think that the thing can be carried through in such a way as to treat everybody fairly without more funds. They must be prepared to lose more money.

41342. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Or pay a higher range of prices?—If they pay higher they won't get the holdings taken.

41343. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—They cannot recover from the tenant-purchasers the amount that they give to the landlords?—No. I think that there is a gap that will have to be bridged over to give the landlord his true value and to give the tenant-purchaser his land as cheaply as you want to give it to him.

41344. CHAIRMAN.—In other words, it comes to this: in your opinion, when you say that the land can be bought at a fair price at present without compulsion, you mean that the land can be bought only at a higher price than has been hitherto usually paid by the Estates Commissioners?—I might say I think that there is a great deal of land that could be bought even at present prices if there were quick sales; perhaps I should say at a price of a year or two ago, because prices have fallen just recently.

41345. Suppose that that is so, if the landlords refuse to allow inspection, how can that be brought into the market?—I think that with a little tact, inspection can be arrived at, if it was generally understood that a fair price would be given, and I think that it could be bought as I say even at the price of two years ago; of course they are giving less now.

41346. I don't know what you mean by a little tact?—A circular sent out by the Estates Commissioners won't bring landlords in, because they suspect; but I should have thought that some of the owners and agents could be approached.

41347. And told that the price which will be paid is a price which is likely to satisfy them?—Yes.

41348. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Which cannot be recovered from the tenant?—No. I am sure it cannot.

41349. CHAIRMAN.—You say yourself there must be a gap?—There will be a gap if you want to cut up this huge quantity, because if you cut up this huge quantity there will be considerable difficulty in getting tenant occupiers, and you will only get tenant occupiers if you give it to them very cheap. That was the real difficulty.

41350. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—We have it, on the other hand, that there is not enough of grass land in Connaught to satisfy the demand for it for the enlargement of uneconomic holdings and the relief of congestion; that the supply of this land is not equal to the demand?—I do not accept that for the moment.

41351. CHAIRMAN.—It comes to this: in your opinion, before land can be bought tact has to be exercised; by tact you mean that the Estates Commissioners have got to approach owners and agents and tell them that the price which they are likely to get is one that will give them satisfaction?—I don't think that a formal document from the Estates Commissioners' office would be the best way of doing it.

41352. If that is so, don't you come very near to what Mr. Sutherland just now suggested, that that is equivalent to telling the owners that the fair price shall be practically their price?—To some extent, yes, but what I maintain is that their price is the fair one.

41353. You meant that their price is the fair one?—Yes.

41354. In your view, the price which the landlord asks is the fair one?—I don't say that there are not some unreasonable ones.

41355. Generally speaking, you are of opinion that the price which the landlords are asking is the fair price?—Yes.

41356. Therefore, in order that this land may be bought at what you call the fair price, it will come to this, that the Estates Commissioners must approach privately owners and agents and inform them that they are now in a position to buy land at a price which is practically their price?—Yes. I don't think they need even go that far, because I think there are a number of landlords who would take a great deal lower than what I would call their price; but it is their impression, rightly or wrongly, that the Estates Commissioners last year or so wanted to get the thing a great deal cheaper than they did before, and that there will be huge delay; and I know cases myself in which the delay has frightened them.

41357. Will you admit that in order to bring about this state of things, the Commissioners have got to let it be known that they are prepared to make considerable advances upon recent prices?—That they will make some advance.

41358. A considerable advance upon recent prices?—I don't think they have bought much lately.

41359. You say yourself that prices have fallen lately?—Rather what they are offering.

41360. Well, recent offers then; that the offers in the immediate future are likely to be more favourable to landlords than recent offers?—Yes.

41361. Only by that means you think will the landlords be induced to sell?—That means would be, I am sure, effective. Whether more could be done with smaller means I am not prepared to say, but that means would at once bring in a very large quantity of land.

41362. That is what you mean by fair price; if we wish to buy voluntarily in this way we have to come to the landlord's price?—I think I started by saying that I considered the landlord's price a fair one, generally. In individual instances you may get an unreasonable owner.

41363. His lordship also questioned you with regard to the acquisition of grass lands, and asked you whether you did not think that the purchasing authority ought to obtain possession of grass lands before dealing with the highly congested areas, and I think you agreed to that?—I agreed that they should have some on hands.

41364. Am I right in thinking you have solely in your mind the possession of grass lands for the purpose of relieving congestion?—Yes.

41365. Planting migrants or enlarging uneconomic holdings?—Yes. Of course I have got another suggestion as to what is not directly enlarging, but improving uneconomic holdings.

41366. The moving of migrants is the use that you would make of grass lands in your possession?—Yes. You may remember that in answer to his lordship I said something about the state of the country as well as the removal of congestion because the two things are not necessarily the same.

41367. I am coming to that. You would support the possession of grass lands in the hands of the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Commissioners for the purpose of relieving congestion, would you not?—I would.

41368. And also you say on account of the state of the country?—Yes.

41369. What do you mean by that?—There has been a plan put before you which is by no means the relief of congestion which it might be desirable to carry out in order to quiet the country, and so on.

41370. What is that?—The plan was not to remove a family or household, but simply to give the son of a tenant a new holding. That would not, of course, in any sense relieve congestion. It might, on the other hand, create congestion. By giving one of the members of the family a new holding of grass land and leaving the father and mother and the rest of the family on the old congested holding, it would mean that you would have (perhaps probably in the future) more congested holdings than hereafter. That scheme was put before you.

41371. What connection do you want to draw between that and the present state of the country?—Because I think in parts of the country that that is the object much more than giving up the old holding for the enlargement of surrounding holdings. If you confine yourself to cases where they are giving up the old holdings you will require very much less grass land than if you are going to give new holdings to sons all over the place.

41372. Is this your view: that there are two distinct questions. One is the question of obtaining land for the purpose of relieving congests, that is to say, through migration, and the enlargement of uneconomic holdings, and there is also the other question, quite a distinct one, whether you should acquire grass lands for sub-division among the sons of tenants or other people who don't seem to have so good a claim upon the land: is that so?—Quite; and the doing of the latter may be desirable and may be a good work in providing a living for fellows all over the country, but it will not directly relieve congestion in any way.

41373. In fact might it not have the opposite effect and make it more difficult to relieve congestion?—It might not only make it more difficult to relieve congestion, but it might create, and probably would create, new congested districts in the future.

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41374. If the grass lands of Roscommon were to be acquired and parcelled out among the sons of tenants and other people who are not directly connected with the land, would not it make it much more difficult to relieve the congested districts by schemes of migration?—Undoubtedly.

41375. That land is being used for other purposes?—Yes, and the land might itself become a congested district in the course of time.

41376. It would be as impossible to cure congestion by the agency of migration if the land were given to these people, as it would be if the land were allowed to remain in the hands of the landlord class, who refused absolutely to sell on any terms?—It would be more so in the case of the tenants' sons.

41377. Am I to understand that when you advocate the acquisition of a certain amount of grass lands, you advocate it simply and solely for the purpose of relieving congestion?—Yes; I think so.

41378. If that is your view, may I ask if you have any opinion as to what body should hold that land—the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board?—I think they have both been doing a good deal of work in the matter, and I think it would be very undesirable to take it away from either. Let each go on as it has been, only give the Congested Districts Board more power. I would not tie them up.

41379. Do you believe that if the Estates Commissioners were to obtain large tracts of grass land it would be feasible or possible for them to hold that land mainly for the purpose of relieving congestion?—I think it would be difficult.

41380. Do you believe it would be possible for the Estates Commissioners to hold that land until the Congested Districts Board were in a position to make use of it by planting migrants upon it?—It depends on how much they got. If they got a very large quantity, undoubtedly not; if they got a small quantity, probably yes.

41381. In your view, then, if they obtain a quantity largely in excess of the amount that the Congested Districts Board could utilise immediately the pressure upon the Estates Commissioners would be very great to break up that land among the sons of tenants?—I think it would.

41382. And others not directly connected with the land at present?—Yes.

41383. In that case would the state of the country be likely to improve?—I doubt it.

41384. Would it, in your opinion, be merely diverting the agitation from one source to another?—It might.

41385. Then may I take it that, in your view, if the grass land is to be held for the relief of congestion, the grass land should be held by the authority that is going to move the migrants—in other words, the Congested Districts Board?—Undoubtedly I think so. I don't know if I explained myself clearly before, but I think that it would be undesirable for the Estates Commissioners to buy grass land for the purpose of plotting it out among Congested Districts Board migrants or for the Congested Districts Board to have grass land for the purpose of utilising it for migrants from estates bought by the Estates Commissioners. Each ought to deal with their own. An estate may be bought by the Estates Commissioners, and there may be congested holdings on it and they may want to remove them. Then I should say that they should remove them to land that they have bought, and the Congested Districts Board should remove their migrants to their land, and not crossways. I don't think it would be desirable to have the double scheme unless the land provided was so much in excess of the requirements that they did not know what to do with it.

41386. In your opinion both bodies should at one time only hold land sufficient to meet the immediate needs of congestion?—Yes. I use that particularly with regard to the Estates Commissioners in the sense not merely of transferring migrants, but I think a great deal of good can be done by holding land adjoining estates purchased, and using that for grazing purposes for the use of the tenants on the estate at low figures. That is what they have been doing to a great extent now, and it is not at all an unpopular thing.

41387. Do you contemplate that it is desirable to continue the present system that both bodies—the Estates Commissioners and the Congested Districts Board—should operate as purchasing authorities in the same area?—I don't see any reason why they should not. They might make a rule among themselves that one should not offer for any land that is being offered to the other.

41388. Is it not possible that friction and difficulties may be caused by differences as to price—might it not be that the price offered in both cases is not the same?—Quite.

41389. Is it, to your mind, desirable that within the same area there should be practically two Government bodies—regarding them as Government bodies for the moment—offering different prices?—You would have substantially the Congested Districts Board dealing with congested estates. The suggestion I have made is, let them deal with it more than the others, but I would not make any hard and fast rule. Any hard and fast rule that you make will create more difficulties than you get rid of.

41390. What is your objection to seeing the whole of Connaught, for instance, put under one purchasing authority?—I think that putting the whole of Connaught under the Estates Commissioners would be a mistake.

41391. Reverse it and put it under the Congested Districts Board?—I don't see the same objection to that, because I think that the Congested Districts Board at present knows more about how to manage and deal with congested estates than the Commissioners do.

41392. Suppose you were to put the whole of Connaught under the Congested Districts Board, and make them the sole purchasing authority, do you see any objection to that?—I see one objection, that they would be buying a lot of uncongested estates, taking up time and money, that was quite immaterial to their business.

41393. Suppose you got over that: suppose they did not deal with estates that were not congested?—If you exclude the Estates Commissioners from Connaught you would have nobody that could deal with these estates.

41394. Suppose that there was a method by which the Estates Commissioners could be brought into operation in Connaught with regard to properties that were not in need of improvement: suppose, therefore, that the work of the Congested Districts Board was practically confined to poor estates, and estates which needed improvement, do you see any objection to that?—Yes; the difficulty of determining. It is exactly the same difficulty that you will have by making a rule instead of leaving it to each party to work out as they do at present. You will have it said "this estate is *ultra vires*" whichever body you go to. Take my own estate. It is a non-congested estate. Suppose you say that the Estates Commissioners are to deal solely with non-congested estates and not the Congested Districts Board. If offered to the Congested Districts Board they cannot deal with it, and you would have to have some third body to settle who is to do it. I don't see how you can have that without throwing work on one body that ought to go to the other.

41395. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Do you see any objection to the Estates Commissioners being the sole purchasing authority in Connaught, with power to the Congested Districts Board to requisition the transfer to them of any estate which they please, leaving to the Congested Districts Board then the entire management of estates after purchase had been effected?—Yes, I do.

41396. What is it?—First of all, that the Estates Commissioners already have more work than they possibly do.

41397. Leave that out?—You ask my objections.

41398. I mean to say any fundamental objection apart from increase of establishment?—I think the Congested Districts Board know more about the estates, and it would be better to let them, when they have got the grass land from other sources, see the estate and see what arangement they can make rather than have one body buying and another parcelling it up afterwards.

41399. You mean that the purchasing authority should also be the authority for subsequently dealing with it?—Yes.

41400. Because in fixing the price it is necessary to bear in mind what use it can subsequently be turned to?—Quite.

41401. How is that consistent with your statement regarding the Estates Commissioners in regard to the

ce which they offer. You say they offer too little: the Estates Commissioners in fixing the price st have regard to the use which afterwards the ate is being turned to?—And I prefaced my re- rks by saying that I did not in any way blame m personally, but I think I suggested that there ght be a gap to be got over.

41402. What you propose really is a second bonus? an increased bonus, but what I say is, even ving regard to what can be got afterwards in ny cases, I think more can be got than they think be got.

41403. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—If the Con- ed Districts Board were the sole purchasing hority in Connaught, might not there be an angement by which estates not requiring special atment would, on a certificate from the Congested stricts Board, be transferred from owner to tenant? That can be done at present.

41404. Do you see any objection to that?—No, I n't, except that you are throwing a lot of uncon- ted estates on the Congested Districts Board, and fore you can do that there is a very great deal work which would occupy a very great deal of ur time.

41405. In the transfer of land at present through Congested Districts Board, is not it a fact that great deal of the process is in the hands of the tates Commissioners?—Yes.

41406. Would not that continue in any case?— s. You propose to leave it all the formal deal- gs?

41407. My question is this: do you see any diffi- lty in making the Congested Districts Board the rchasing authority in Connaught, with this pro- so, that where an estate does not require any ecial treatment from the Congested Districts Board, a certificate from the Congested Districts Board, will pass from the owner to the tenants, as other tates do in the non-congested area or outside of nnaught, through the agency of the Estates Com- issioners?—Except that it is throwing on the Con- ted Districts Board an increased amount of work.

41408. What work would you throw on them?— settle whether the estate should or should not ass. It would be a very great amount of work to your schemes into proper order. I don't know hether your proposal would do away with direct ales.

41409. That is not so. It would enable the Con- ted Districts Board at once to deal with such ngested estates as they acquire, and get over ny danger that there would be a conflict as to hich body should have any jurisdiction in that par- cular place?—But I don't think there would be any nflict.

41410. I think you don't see any difficulty in my ggestion?—My suggestion is to leave them as they re. There is no conflict. Your suggestion would row a great deal of unnecessary work on the Con- ested Districts Board.

41411. But do you recollect that at the start you hrew upon the Congested Districts Board the respon- ibility of determining all over Ireland whether an rea should be scheduled or not?—Quite.

41412. Is not it much less than that to put on the Congested Districts Board the duty of determining whether an estate in Connaught should pass from the wner to the occupier without special treatment?— One does not negative the other, and because you hrow a lot of work on them it does not follow that ou would relieve them by the former.

41413. In your opinion, if some of those owners to whom you have referred were approached in an in- formal way there would be a chance of their selling o the Congested Districts Board or the Estates Com- missioners at the prices that prevailed?—I think that a certain number would.

41414. Is not that a greater reason why the Con- ested Districts Board should have the funds necessary o enable them to go on with this work?—I think they would sell more quickly to the Congested Districts Board. Rightly or wrongly, landlords are under the mpression—and I know many cases in point—that if ou sell to the Congested Districts Board you get your money quickly. If you sell to the Estates Commis- ioners you don't.

41415 Is it not a fact that the Estates Commis- ioners cannot possibly hasten payment of the money o the owners in many cases? How can they do it with all the other sales that have been agreed to, are before any sale that may be concluded to-day or to-morrow?—I know there is not enough money, of course. There has been blame thrown upon certain parties, who have been described as carrion crows, but I must say I don't think the solicitors as a body are at all responsible for the delay, although if you bought from a private individual you would have a sale through in a month or two, while if you sell through the Estates Commissioners it will take two or three years. Of course, you have got in a private sale solicitors on both sides.

41416. Mr. Kavanagh.—Do you think title would be proved in a month or two if you sold to a private individual?—Yes. I have invested some of my purchase money in what some people would say is a foolish investment, the purchase of land in Ireland. In every case six weeks was the longest date for completion.

41417. Chairman.—What is your next point?—The districts in Mayo south of Belmullet. These districts, such as Doohooma, Geessalia, &c., are no doubt poor, the land is bad, and there is not much of it capable of cultivation; but what there is of it consists chiefly of land capable of improvement by drainage and otherwise. The population is a sea-supported one, and there is no other land in the immediate vicinity available for enlargement. Improvement of the fishing, assistance in draining and improving the methods of cultivating the lands, exchange of seed potatoes, are suggested as remedies. There is a great deal of drainage that might be done out there with advantage. Of course, it is a very wet district. There is no grass land of any value. There is a good deal of unoccupied land, big tracts of country with no population. It is all moor and waste. Making roads might help. I don't think it is a district in which very much can be done except by trying to make the people as comfortable as possible. There is a good deal done by the Parish Committees. If you go around you will see at once where the Parish Committee has been at work by the difference in the appearance of the houses.

41418. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When you say unoccupied, do you mean absolutely derelict?—Yes. It is not land that would pay cultivating.

41419 Chairman.—Would it graze sheep?—Some of it, the inland district. The lace industry is doing some good in the district.

41420. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Only for the women?—Yes. In some of the inland districts which border on grass lands the enlargement of holdings, rather than migration, might be useful, but everything possible should be done to encourage all local industries. Foxford is an instance of what can be done in a comparatively short time without any heroic methods of migration. The members of the Commission have been to Foxford. It is quite worth seeing. It is quite extraordinary.

41421. Mr. Sutherland.—We have been in other places where local industries have not been so successful?—It is quite extraordinary what they have done at Foxford I saw the industry there when it was started, when it was in a very small way. It is wonderful how the district around has changed.

41422. There are some places that have not succeeded?—Yes; that is due to some extent to want of management; not bad management.

41423. Was there anything in the case of Foxford that would tend to make it more successful than other places?—It looked a very hopeless place to start anything in. It is in the wilds of Mayo.

41424. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I think you will find that Foxford is the only project of this class that the Congested Districts Board has put its hand to?—I remember going down there on one occasion with my father when the people around Foxford were anxious to get help from the Congested Districts Board, and it was for the purpose of trying to get this help that we were asked to go down to assist.

41425. Mr. Sutherland.—Did they get assistance?—They did, but the people set it going themselves.

41426. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—There was help given on educational grounds. There was a loan of £10,000 on easy terms, which has almost been repaid entirely, and there were capitation grants for beginners who were not trained?—It is extraordinary what they have done, and it is not only in the factories, but in the cottages around. They have improved the whole district. It is not easy to get a man to manage local

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industries. Foxford is lucky no doubt in that respect. They have a very large installation of machinery and plant.

41427. CHAIRMAN.—It struck me that it was mostly women who were employed?—Yes. There was a large part of it burned not so very long ago, and I was there shortly after, and they said it would not interfere with them very much.

41428. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are the wages good, do you know?—They are not. They would not be probably high as compared with wages in England, but I forget what they are.

41429. Do you think it has attracted any population?—It was an excessively congested district. You would hardly want to import people into congested districts. As regards the relief of congestion, the Congested Districts Board has proved itself the most efficient body for dealing with the question, and, if scheduled areas are retained as a basis, the purchase of all lands in the district scheduled should be in their hands; they should have power to buy grass lands outside these districts, and the Estates Commissioners should not in any way interfere with their operations, and should merely be used for the purpose of financing and carrying through the legal part of their purchase and sales. Of course I do not think it would be desirable to transfer to the Congested Districts Board all the trouble of investigating title and that kind of thing.

41430. CHAIRMAN.—I think that that statement rather contradicts the attitude you took up before earlier in the day. I understand what you now say to mean that if the congested districts areas are to be retained the Board should have the entire control of these areas?—Yes; but then it was put to me that there would be such a very large change in the scheduled areas—the point suggested to me was the whole of Connaught should be scheduled. Well, I think that completely alters the question. If you schedule the whole of Connaught, you will be dealing with an enormous quantity of uncongested estates, and I think it undesirable to put these estates in the hands of the Congested Districts Board. The income of the Congested Districts Board should be largely increased, so as to enable them to give more assistance to the very poor districts, either for building piers, providing boats, making roads, drains, etc., and subsidising any industries that may require it and might be useful. I do not think there is a great deal of difference of opinion about that. The only difference is how to get the money. Their work through the Parish Committees should be encouraged and enlarged. In most places where a Parish Committee is at work a great improvement in the condition of the people is visible, but so far these Parish Committees have not done much towards draining and improving the lands, as the means at their disposal were insufficient for this purpose. Such work might usefully be done by them, but strict supervision would be necessary, and any Committee found to be wasting its funds should at once have them cut off. I am not in any way blaming the Parish Committees for not doing this. They have nearly always made a rule to improve the dwellings.

41431. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They begin with the homesteads?—Yes.

41432. And although they begin with them, in some instances they have gone outside?—Yes.

41433. You think it desirable that draining and fencing should occupy their attention? I do. The way they do it is a good way—not giving the whole cost, but assistance towards it. As a general rule, they give the cost of the material.

41434. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do the Parish Committees contribute to drainage schemes?—No; but if their finances were improved, they could usefully do so.

41435. I thought you said that was the practice now?—No; it is not. They improve the homestead. My suggestion is that they should do so.

41436. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You will be glad to hear that in some instances they have gone in for drainage?—Drainage can only be done by them in a small way. Big arterial drainage could not be attempted.

41437. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—You have said that Parish Committees were only effective when they had a good Chairman and when the priest took an interest in them. Where the priest does not take an interest, is it not satisfactory?—In the majority of cases, no.

41438. Are there any indications of a better state of things? Are there indications of a public spirit being elicited by the system of Parish Committees?—There are such a large number that do succeed.

41439. You think there must be something else besides the individual initiative of the priest?—I think they want guiding at present. In a few years, they may be able to do without the guidance. In most districts you will get the priest to help.

41440. He is the moving spirit at present?—He is.

41441. Can you give an opinion upon the relative merits of the two systems of Parish Committees that in Donegal which works by a system of prizes, and that in Mayo, which works by a system of grants?—I am afraid I cannot. I do not know anything about the Donegal system. The Mayo system seems to work on the whole very well.

41442. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is there any elected element in the Parish Committees?—There is.

41443. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The Parish Committee is composed of some *ex-officio* members, of some indirectly elected and some members directly elected by the people of the parish.

41444. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do Parish Committees carry on their operations indifferently whether the land belongs to a landlord or is purchased?—It improves the dwellings.

41445. Do they improve the property of the landlords?—It is hardly the property of the landlords.

41446. In the drainage to which you refer?—That is not done.

41447. You are asked what they have done?—It is more clearing cattle out of the houses and building sheds, and keeping the house properly thatched.

41448. Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is more sanitary work they do than improving?—Yes, sanitation.

41449. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They build outhouses for the cattle and improve the dwellings?—They don't really build. They give a grant towards building. They give what is generally estimated as the cost of the material. In congested areas the work of the Agricultural Department should be left to the Congested Districts Board. The latter body seem to have succeeded better in the poor districts. The Department formulates schemes for whole counties which are not suitable for the very poor districts. Moreover, the Department give instruction chiefly by lectures, whereas the Congested Districts Board go direct to the poor man, and do not require him to go to them. I do not wish in any way to suggest that the Department is not doing very useful work. I merely wish to point out that, in my opinion, it is not so well adapted as the Congested Districts Board to carrying on its work in the very poor and congested areas. The Department is really more for the county at large.

41450. CHAIRMAN.—You told us about that this morning?—I have not so far dealt with the migration and enlargement of holdings, which is probably the most important question before the Commission. I do not think this remedy can be regarded as a complete solution of the problem. If it were possible to carry it out in the wholesale way proposed by Mr. Finucane and others, it would probably lead to complete ruin in many districts. He advocates cutting up almost all the grass land in the country, and dividing it into comparatively small tillage or mixed farms. This would almost necessarily put an end to all market for hay and other similar farm produce; the cost of transit, even at low rates, would prohibit its being transported any great distance, and the small farmer would of necessity be bound to have it consumed on his own farm.

41451. I do not quite follow that. Why would it put an end to all market for hay?—Because there is nobody to use it, assuming that the small producer does not consume it.

41452. Well, still I do not quite understand?—At present you have a large area of grass land. You have a comparatively small portion of that in meadow. The class known as the eleven months' tenants, so much objected to, buy a large quantity of hay. You are going to do away with them, and cut up all these grass lands. The result will be an enormous production of hay on that grass land.

41453. Why?—That is what the small man will do.

41454. Why not graze it?—In the first place, he

n't have the capital, and secondly, hay for the me being will pay him better.

41455. Why would it not pay the big man?—I ly say for the time being. It is not an economic ing to do. It deteriorates the land. But that they ll grow hay and grow it largely I have not a shadow doubt.

41456. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Not if there is no rket for it?—They could not graze it without ock. They are not provided with money for ck. Then it is not so economic. You can feed hundred beasts on, say, two hundred acres more sily than you can feed ten on twenty acres. The bour of looking after them and cost of fencing will ke it quite impossible to feed the stock. It has en suggested by one or two witnesses to in-feed the ttle in the winter, but that is out of the question r the small farmer.

41457. CHAIRMAN.—I take your two instances—the st of fencing and labour and looking after the cattle. ne fences are made by the Congested Districts Board? They are charged to the tenant very often. I am lking now of the Estates Commissioners' work.

41458. There may be a certain amount charged to e tenant, but practically the loss is the Congested istricts Board's?—You will not get your stock to do well on the small patches.

41459. I cannot understand why. If you get a ld of a certain size which at present grazes a cerin number of stock, and is in the possession of a rge man, and if you give it to a small man, ny would it not be able to bear the same amount of ock?—If you cut the field into two or into ten it ll be different.

41460. Leave it as it is. Say five or six acres?—ne large bulk of the fields are not cut up into five six acres.

41461. What do they run to?—Thirty or forty res is what we have here.

41462. Take a field of thirty acres that at present portion of a man's holding of 200 acres. You ke it away from that man and give it to another. hy should that field be less able to carry the same nount of stock when in the possession of a small an than it did when it was one of five fields and art of 200 acres?—There is a reason, because the nall man would not constantly change his stock ke the big man from one field to another. I think at this map gives a very fair instance of the differnce. You can see the original fences here and ou can see new ones, and you can see that there is vast difference in the number of fences. (*Produces ap.*)

41463. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If mixed farmng were practised on the new holdings, do you see n equal difficulty?—I am coming to that in a inute.

41464. CHAIRMAN.—Does the big grazier take his ttle from one field to another?—Yes.

41465. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—We have had a t of evidence to show that on these small fields the rmers can keep their stores and market them at an rly age. Mr. Stuart pointed out how that is done, nd we have plenty of evidence showing how in-feedng is practised in Ulster?—I shall come to that in minute.

41466. You say, "If it were possible to carry it out n the wholesale way proposed by Mr. Finucane and thers it would probably lead to complete ruin in many districts." What I understood Mr. Finucane meant was that land should be taken when necessary rom holdings exceeding £100 rateable valuation, r, if necessary, exceeding £50 in rateable value. That is not splitting up grass lands into small holdngs?—Yes, because he does not propose to allot it nto new holdings of £50. He proposes making the ew holdings quite small ones.

41467. Thirty to fifty acres?—Thirty acres won't e very large for grass land, if it is to be a grazing olding; but what Mr. Finucane proposes is tillage.

41468. The idea was that he would have a holding f, say, twenty or thirty acres, and part would certainly be in tillage, and people who deprecate that way of looking at it, and say that the Irish tenant s extremely lazy, and will feed the cattle instead of illing the land, say that this is a very bad way of oing it; but I may point out to you that we have vidence of where small holdings have been created in he West of Ireland, and that result has not followed, nd that a considerable portion of the land has been rought under tillage and a sufficient portion of the land kept in pasturage, and that people do keep the cows and the stores instead of going through the process of the middleman. That is the sort of stage of society you wish to reach, though you tell us that stage can never be reached; but the actual fact is it has already been reached?—I should fancy that there would not be the slightest difficulty in pointing to very many cases where it has not.

41469. Very possibly. I know, for instance, in your own case, in part of your evidence, you point to that; but the explanation is that the division was made so late in the year that it could not be done otherwise?—I think I have an answer for that when we come to it.

41470. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do I understand that, acre for acre, the large holding contains more stock than the small one?—Assuming that it is going to be a grazing holding.

41471. I ask the general question, and it applies to grazing and other holdings. Is it according to experience that a large holding contains more stock, acre for acre, than a small one?—More economically maintained; more stock are contained on the larger.

41472. I am talking of numbers?—You can get more on a small, but it won't pay you to have it.

41473. Is not it the case that they do maintain more stock?—I say they could maintain more on the small, but, in practice, they maintain more on the large. You can do it, but not economically.

41474. Is it done?—Not as a rule.

41475. You are referring to Ireland?—To the West of Ireland. You find more per acre on the large than the small.

41476. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would you mind developing that a little and showing us how you can have more on the small holding, and why it does not pay?—Because on the small holding, supposing it is a grazing holding, you pay a man and his family to look after, say, twenty acres. I am now excluding tillage. On the large you have a man and his family looking after 200 acres.

41477. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—The small holding would occupy the tenant himself and his family, and you pay no man?—That is a fallacy, and it would be grossly unfair to the tenant to value the land and give him nothing for his time looking after it.

41478. Mr SUTHERLAND.—The official returns in Ireland and Great Britain show that there was more stock maintained in small holdings, acre for acre, than on large?—I have not the official returns. I know the holdings about me where there is very little stock.

41479. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The witness is assuming that the small holdings will be in grass?—I was dealing with it on the assumption that it was a grazing holding. As a grazing holding it would not pay. It could not pay because it is too small. Then you are going to put it into tillage?

41480. Mixed farming?—The suggestion that has been made about mixed farming was to stall-feed in winter. If you refer to Mr. Doran's evidence, you will find he suggests that himself. If you don't do that, what is to be done with the produce? I have read a vast amount of evidence, but I found very little—and the little there was of a very meagre and sketchy nature—as to what the produce was to be. Dealing with this; supposing it is land in Roscommon, as to what it is to produce, I found practically no evidence I have read the evidence of some experts, or so-called experts, as to how a mixed farm was to be worked. They were mostly men who, as far as I know, had been in Government institutions, where they always lose on their farms.

41481. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Mr. Doran himself has an agricultural farm in the West, and has worked it. He has also practised in-feeding in winter. Have you read his evidence?—I have, very carefully.

41482. What do you say to it?—I did not know that Mr. Doran had practised it personally. If he has, it is on a very small scale, he has got so much else to do.

Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I think he farms 500 acres.

41483. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—As a matter of fact he had a large farm which was under a system of agriculture under his own supervision for a number of years?—I was not aware of that with regard to Mr. Doran; but I may say that in our place we have tried in-feeding of cattle, and I know that a great

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many round us have abandoned it as hopeless to make it pay. You will find it is being abandoned all over the country.

41484. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—When you say you have tried in-feeding, do you mean you have sold them eventually to the butcher?—Yes. For the English and the Dublin markets, and local requirements.

41485. Most Rev. Dr O'DONNELL.—I can give you the exact locality in which Mr. Doran's farm is situated. It is in Tavrane, Ballyhaunis?—We have found that in-feeding does not pay. A good many years ago it was quite in practice, but it has been given up.

41486. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—In Ireland?—In Roscommon. It is done in Wexford a good deal, but there are reasons for it there.

41487. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL —And in Ulster?—A good deal probably in Ulster.

41488. Would you not consider that the conditions would be quite as favourable in the West?—No, the conditions for in-feeding would not be as favourable in the West, and you find that in Wexford, where they do it, they would tell you they would rather not, but there is no other way to utilise the land. They do it to get the manure, but it is very expensive, and hardly pays.

41489. Why do they do it if it did not pay?—If they could have the land in grass it would pay them better; but their land is unsuitable for constant grass.

41490. Are not wide areas in the West of Ireland more suitable for tillage?—I should say there are some. I should say you would not get the small farmer to do it, and then what crops are you going to grow?

41491. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Corn and roots?—The only thing that will grow at all is oats. Wheat is out of the question. We should not have heat for the wheat. Barley would not pay. Rye could be grown a bit. Oats would grow, but it is not a good crop at all. I have seen the herds' gardens in these grass lands, where they have tilled, and the oats have stalks six feet high, but there is very little oats.

41492. Mr. KAVANAGH.—That is the first year?—It will never be good tillage land. It is too sticky. It will grow fair oats, but not good potatoes at all. As to roots, it grows very poor crops. The large bulk of Roscommon land is on limestone, and the climate is decidedly wet, so that you have not a very big range of crops to choose from.

41493 Was it not all mixed farming at one time? Not since Free Trade.

41493A. You think Free Trade blotted out tillage in the country?—There is no doubt about it.

41494. You think Protection would bring back tillage?—I don't know. Tillage will not pay as compared with grass.

41495. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Don't you think improved methods of cultivation would do a good deal to bring back tillage?—I may say I myself do a certain amount of tillage. I have two or three farms, and the tillage farm is the only one on which there is a loss. I spend over £1,000 a year in labour. There is a big loss, and everything is worked as well as possible. There are many more improved methods adopted by me than will for many years be adopted by the small farmers.

41496. You may not be surprised to hear that in East Donegal there are many tenants who live exclusively by mixed farming, and that it is the regular system of farming in the division?—I think that possible. I don't know East Donegal. If you take the small tenants' holdings you will find the quantity of grass lands increasing. If you go around Roscommon I can show you acres and acres of tenanted land turned from tillage into grass, and when you find the tenantry doing that is it likely that if you give them grass lands they will go and do the opposite?

41497. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Is it a question of want of labour?—If you allow for the labour, it does not pay. If you do not allow for the labour it does, and you can get a big profit. In the good farms you will find very little given to tillage. If you go around Castlerea you will find a great deal of land in the hands of small farmers that has in the last twenty years changed from tillage to grass.

41498. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Do you connect that with emigration at all?—No doubt, to some extent.

41499. Has there been any introduction of labour-saving appliances in the meantime?—Very little, and I don't know how it would be introduced under the present system, because what you do is to cut up a grass farm and give each a piece, and the farmer generally has only a small capital.

41500. Is not the effect of your argument a sort of *non possumus*—we can do nothing; leave things as they are?—No, I have got a suggestion to make later on. I don't say you cannot do anything; but I say you could not expect these small farms to return proportionately as much as the same acreage in a big one, and if you carry out the whole scheme you will have the last state worse than the first.

41501. Upon that, I think, you are in direct conflict with the expert evidence of the Department of Agriculture, which says that you can make more out of a small farm in agriculture than in grass?—Whether I am or not, I say that an expert there consists in a man who as a rule is an expert in losing money, because there is not one of these Government farms or Government institutions that is carried on at a profit or pays its way. Take the universal experience in both England and Ireland since Free Trade was introduced, and everybody will tell you that the general practice has been to reduce the quantity of tillage.

41502. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is not so; it is increasing in Scotland?—In England and Ireland.

41503. In England very slightly; in Ireland very much?—It probably decreased before it began to increase in Scotland.

41504 Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You refer to your own locality. You will not be surprised to hear that in East Donegal a 25-acre farmer would not dream of earning his living by allowing his land to remain in grass; he would consider he would get three times as much out of it by tilling it?—Take a broad view of the question, and see where tillage has increased and where it has decreased, and you will find that on the small holdings it has decreased. Take England. You will find large quantities of land going out of tillage, and you will find nearly every tillage farmer telling you it does not pay. If the experts are right that tillage paid, how can you explain the fact that it is decreasing?

41505. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But do you think tillage has decreased on small holdings?—In Roscommon undoubtedly. I can remember many fields that used to be in tillage that are now under grass on the small holdings.

41506. I quite admit what you say as regards large holdings, but I am alluding to small holdings?—You will see them growing grass. When you find that going on in existing conditions, is it likely when you have good grass land that takes five years to produce at least, that the tenant will go and break up a large quantity of that. What he will do is he will have a patch of tillage for his own home use. He will have a potato garden. In order to have a potato garden he will have an oat plot Those are the only tillage crops grown there now to any extent. My own experience of tillage is that it is a disastrous loss.

41507. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Therefore your prospect is that the whole of the land will go back to a state of nature again?—If you call the grass land a state of nature. I think you will have all this land under tillage where it cannot be kept under anything else because it won't produce anything if you don't till it occasionally; and that land that requires to be tilled occasionally will be tilled. That is about what is being done now, but the land that will do best is grass will be left in grass.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is a very dark prospect.

41508. Mr. KAVANAGH.—You will find that the land that has to be tilled and is tilled, pays the man who tills it?—It pays him something, but if it was good grass land it would pay him more. He can do it cheaper than I could.

41509. Good grass, certainly?—Good grass land is largely what we are dealing with. I regard the infeeding of cattle as out of the question for the small farmer. It necessitates the large use of cake and artificial food stuffs. Even the larger farmers, with plenty of capital, have found that it does not pay and have given it up. It has been largely tried on my Clonalis home farm, but without success. However, this complete transformation of the country into small farms is not a practical question, migration on the wholesale scale would be impossib

o carry out. The people would not move. No doubt, hen a Commission or inspector goes round, many ill say they will go, but when it comes to the point f moving, the position is very different, *e.g.*, this lonalis estate. A large body of tenants said they anted new holdings, and would migrate. The Estates Commissioners insisted on getting land at Belanagare for them. Eventually, with a trivial xception, not one would move, and as the Estates ommissioners find they can buy more grass land an they are able to dispose of to migrants, they ave not taken 145 acres offered to them at their wn valuation. There was a very large amount of orrespondence between my father and the Estates ommissioners as to providing grass lands at elanagare. He offered to undertake to give the elanagare grass lands to the Estates Commissioners henever the Belanagare estate was sold. He said e thought it was useless for Clonalis. However, fter a lot of discussion, there was an amount agreed pon—something between 300 and 400 acres—and aken, and the Clonalis tenants were asked one day o go down and say would they take holdings. The lonalis tenants were given the choice of the holdings ere. Some thirteen, to be accurate, went down to xamine the holdings, and although they had been amouring for new tenancies, only one of the thirteen aid he would take the holding. None of the others ould move, and the result was the Belanagare land, o my mind quite rightly, was divided up among he Belanagare tenants, with the exception of one ore or less non-resident tenant at Clonalis who had een previously asked to go.

41510. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—The land was ally insufficient for the Belanagare tenants. It s a small point, and I won't cross-examine upon it, ut I believe, as a matter of fact, some Clonalis nants have since moved to the Taaffe estate, where and is provided for them?—A few of them.

41511. The land in Belanagare was really insuffient for the Belanagare tenants?—Insufficient in the ense, as Sir Antony MacDonnell pointed out a few inutes ago, that they did not know what they had. here are large fields shown on the map that had to e given to two publicans.

41512. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—But they have migrated ow, have they not?—Not a very large number. hree or four, or at the outside, half-a-dozen.

41513. What made them change their opinion?—ecause they considered the Taaffe land cheaper, and arther, it was nearer.

41514. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—It is a fact that number of the Clonalis tenants have since asked he Estates Commissioners to let them move to other ands, thereby leaving some land available in Clonalis or distribution among these who remain?—I dispute hat fact.

41515. I am briefed to that effect, if I may say so?—I think when you inquire into the question, you ill find they are not tenants at all. They are relatives of tenants who want holdings.

41516. It is a slow matter, as you say, but the pirit of migration is beginning to move, and tenants re more willing to move now than two years ago?—f they get a really good bargain, yes; otherwise, o; but I don't think the number of migrants has ncreased very much. It is a very slow process, but he spirit is moving the people. As we are on this ubject, the Estates Commissioners bought this lonalis estate, which they made so much trouble bout enlarging. On one townland, where there is eal congestion, they have done nothing, because it ust happens they cannot get people to go there. I night say there has been no relief of congestion whatever on the Clonalis estate.

41517. I would not put it so bluntly as that. It an only be afforded by the departure of people from lonalis, thereby making it possible to distribute the and they relinquish amongst the people left?—What is being done is this. Tenant A has been moved and tenant B given A's holding. Although there are a large number of changes nominally, actually there is only one; so you have a great many more changes reported than in fact took place. I should say there is no appreciable difference as regards congestion of the estate. One labouring man's holding has been enlarged up to about £4 or £5. That is almost the net result. One big man was, however, transferred to Belanagare, and that helped some half-dozen tenants.

41518. CHAIRMAN.—You say that the Estates Commissioners could not find people to occupy grass lands?—Yes.

41519. I think you said that the result of this action was that only one tenant moved from Clonalis estate to the grass land, and eventually it was divided up among the Belanagare tenants?—There was one big man who was arranged for by my father.

41520. He went to Belanagare?—Yes.

41521. With the exception of him?—There was the brother of the Belanagare schoolmaster. His was only fifteen shillings a year.

41522. The point is, do you think the breakdown of the attempt to migrate to Belanagare from Clonalis was due in any way to the feeling of the Belanagare tenants about having land divided up amongst Clonalis men?—I don't think there was any very serious difficulty. I think there would have been a little friction. Of course the Belanagare men were aware they were going to get a very large quantity, or rather more than they wanted.

41523. Is that not sufficient explanation why the Clonalis men would not do that?—No; but I think it probably had some influence. You see, some of Belanagare land could not be used up.

41524. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Are you sure. I am informed that the area sold was insufficient to enlarge small holdings on the Belanagare property?—The land had to be divided up between two publicans because there was no one else to take it.

41525. It was the remnant, and they were on the estate, and that was the reason it was given to them to finish up the business.

41526. CHAIRMAN.—Is it quite certain that the refusal of people to take that land was not due to the fact that it was known that the two publicans in question would like to have the land?—I don't think it was known until the last minute. It was not suggested. I may say that there are one or two now in Belanagare who are asking for land that was not provided.

41527. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Is that several months ago?—There are a few still wanting land, but there was more than would satisfy them, and there is that there still if anyone wants it.

41528. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You said just now that one of the tenants who migrated was a labourer with a very small holding. You told us, I think, some time before, that your labour bill was something over £1,000 a year. Do you always find it easy to get labour when you want it?—No.

41529. To what class do the labourers belong?—Small holders.

41530. Where do you get labour from when you are there?—Simply and solely from our own tenants.

41531. From small holders?—Up to £4 or £5.

41532. Then, as soon as the bulk of the tenants became (to use the expression we hear so much of) economic, the labour supply will greatly shrink?—I suppose it would. Of course that has not happened yet, because there has been no change on the Clonalis estate yet. At present there is rather more difficulty than usual about labour on account of the work of the Congested Districts Board, and to some extent of the Estates Commissioners, because they are employing labour largely, and just at the time the crops are being reaped there is great difficulty in getting it. They are getting higher rates than usual. I do not object to that.

41533. We have been met with two somewhat inconsistent theories. One is that men are leaving the country in great numbers because it is impossible to find employment at home, and on the other hand that the farmers can't employ labour because labour becomes so scarce and the price has gone very much up. These two things are rather inconsistent?—I know a number of young men who would not come in to work with us. They were in rather a better position than the men I have been speaking of. They are labourers who go over to England to work. It may seem strange, but it is a fact.

41534. They are better paid there, are they not?—They are, but if you take out their expenses and all that I doubt if there is very much difference. They are paid 14*s.* a week, and our rate is 2*s.* a day.

41535. CHAIRMAN.—Do you imagine a labourer working in Roscommon could in, say, seven months

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save £15?—If he was a married man with a family certainly he could not.

41536. Because is not that about what they do in England. Those men when they go away within less than seven months come back with about £15 saved?—That is putting it high.

41537. I should have thought it low. I was going to put the women as earning 12*s.* and the men 15*s.* to 18*s.*?—Very few women go from our part. Of course the class who go away are generally young men, and their actual support, living with father and mother, would not be very much. When you say 15*s.* do you count the initial expense of going?

41538. I fancy it works out at about £15 actually saved?—I don't think it is quite that.

41539. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—How much do they save going to England—about 10*s.* a week?—It seems enormous. It means 12*s.*, or more than that, because they have railway fare and all that to pay out, and if they go as agricultural labourers in England they don't get a pound a week.

41540. CHAIRMAN.—Don't they in harvest time?—I don't think so.

CHAIRMAN.—They go, I fancy, from one harvest to another.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—There are the two harvests.

CHAIRMAN.—And then there is potato picking.

41541. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Do you happen to know anything of the enlargement that took place on the neighbouring estate—the Ffrench Estate near Castlerea?—No, I do not.

41542. CHAIRMAN.—In a note on migratory labourers prepared by the new Department and printed in the Appendix to our Second Report it is stated:* "At the same time the Donegal men, having long frequented the districts in which they work, have a good idea of where employment is likely to be found. Most of the work is done by the piece or on special wages. Turnip singling and hoeing, potato pitting, and pulling turnips or mangels are usually done by the piece. Also when corn cannot be cut with the machine it is often harvested on piece-work wages. The working day is ten hours, but on piece-work longer hours are frequently worked. Wages vary much more than amongst the Achill workers, and it is therefore difficult to generalise as to earnings; 4*s.* 6*d.* is considered a fair day's wage for turnip singling, and 5*s.* for potato pitting and turnip or mangel pulling. When on time wages the usual weekly pay is from 18*s.* to £1, though in dull times wages will fall as low as 12*s.* In harvest time the practice is to pay a wage for the harvest months, which works out commonly from £1 to 24*s.* a week, together with a considerable allowance of food and drink, viz., bread and cheese, with beer or some other drinkable. When cutting, binding, and stacking corn by the acre 4*s.* to 5*s.* a day is a common earning. In many cases men stipulate that the harvest wages shall be paid for a certain number of weeks, which holds good whether the harvest lasts that time or not. In Berwickshire, Donegal men are employed, but not to the same extent as in the Lothians. In West Lothian they are not much needed after the corn harvest." Then lower down: "The savings of the Donegal workers are not easy to estimate, as these depend, necessarily, on the regularity of employment, the wages received, and the disposition of the individual workers, but, so far as can be estimated, a good, steady worker, with fair luck, will save from £12 to £15 during the season of from five to six months"?—In putting it at 12*s.* I mean putting it on time.

41543. The point arose when, in answer to Sir Francis Mowatt, you said labour was very often difficult to get. The explanation is that as long as men can go back after five or six months in England with £12 or £15, and sometimes more, saved, they are not likely to go out of their way to take local employment?—Of course men who earn £1 a week by task-work, like mowing hay and all that kind of work, would not. The enlargement of holdings can, I believe, where grass lands adjoin small, poor holdings, be carried out advantageously, and, provided proper steps are taken to ensure that proper use is made of the grass land so added, such enlargement would be beneficial. Great precautions should be taken against sub-division and against constant meadowing, and unless this is done the added land will be ruined. It is quite impossible, absolutely, to prevent sub-division; it can be kept in check, but the present powers of the Land Commission are wholly inadequate for the purpose, and the idea of rate-collectors informing about it is ridiculous. The enlargement of holdings was tried on a very small scale by my late father, in 1870, in Cloonsuck. He then cut up a portion of a grass farm and added it to a number of adjoining small holdings. It has on the whole worked well, but, though everything possible was done to prevent sub-division, still such took place, and has been now sanctioned by the Estates Commissioners. The added land has, of course, been kept in grass by the tenants, as no doubt will be the case nearly everywhere. On what was till recently my Belanagare Estate a large quantity of grass land was, last May, cut up among the tenants, and this year most of it was used by them for meadow, and unless the constant meadowing is prevented the land will be ruined. One result of the cutting up of the grass lands on a large scale in the Belanagare district has been to reduce the price of hay, there being no buyers. I have this year (largely to help tenants) bought hay at £1 per ton, whereas formerly the price used to be double this. If all the grass lands were cut up there would be no market at all.

41544. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I understood you to say that this is an indication that splitting up this grass land will be injurious, as they won't cultivate it?—They won't.

41545. In regard to keeping this grass land in meadow, was not it a fact that the land to which you refer was only split up in April or May?—Yes.

41546. Is not it a fact that it was not then fenced and could not be grazed?—Yes.

41547. And the only use they could put it to was meadowing?—Yes.

41548. Is it not also a fact that since then the purchasers have at their own expense made the fences?—Not entirely their own expense. There have been grants to help them.

41549. Mainly at their own expense?—Largely at their own expense.

41550. It is mentioned to me here on the authority of the Estates Commissioners that on many of the estates that have been bought, such as the Henry, Bodkin, Clanmorris, and Lansdowne estates, the tenants who have been given these untenanted lands have themselves made fences and brought a considerable quantity of land under cultivation?—I can't answer for the others, because I don't happen to know them.

41551. I myself have seen land brought under cultivation in the West of Ireland, in Galway?—I may say that in Roscommon very little of the sub-divided land is brought under tillage, and with regard to the fencing, that is done; you will have the meadow this year despite the fencing.

41552. That is a prophecy?—I can see it growing. I was down there four days ago.

41553. What you say here cannot be taken as an argument as to the future, because of the reason that I give that it was too late to do anything except meadow last year, and the present year they have only made fences, and, I assume, brought some land under cultivation?—Out of the 400 acres I saw when down there some days ago I saw only one plot under tillage, and I asked what it was, and they said, "Oh, some fool of a fellow has broken up that good land to till." The plot was a rood

41554. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If a tenant wanted to till would he not experience for the first few years on going into his new holding great difficulty?—Yes.

41555. He would not do much at first, because he would require capital for tillage on a large scale?—He would let the grazing. He is used to it.

41556. Even if he is disposed afterwards to till?—I don't believe he ever will till, because I think it will be the wrong thing to do with this grass land, a great deal of which is fattening land

41557. My point is that for the first couple of years he does not do much, but one must not conclude that he would not till afterwards?—No, I suppose not: but what I call attention to is the tendency not to till. I think it is an advantage to them to have a bit of grass, as it is an adjunct to their holding.

41558. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—You say it is easier to let in grass?—Yes.

41559. And you say it is the most profitable?—Most profitable.

41560. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I don't quite understand what you said just now about destroying the

* See Appendix to Second Report of the Commission [Cd. 3319, 1907], pp. 314–5.

market altogether; that hay has fallen from £2 1 a ton?—I don't say that the fall is entirely due is. It is partly due to the good crop.

561. You say that one result of the cutting up of -lands has been to reduce the price of hay, there no buyers, and that you have this year got hay £1 a ton, whereas formerly the price was double and if all the grass land were cut up there would o market at all How is that consistent with the y that the cheapest and best way to treat the is to keep it in grass?—As long as there is a ket even at £1 a ton it will pay a great deal than the annuity, because this land is being let hem at 15 shillings an acre, and some of them to pay £4 an acre for it.

562. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What do they get he acre?—From three to four tons. This is fatng land, some of it, and is as good as any down e. The reason I am putting this here—and I y that some of the Commissioners will agree with is that the Estates Commissioners should have e power to see that the land is properly used, be- se there is very great danger that some of the ller tenants, the poorer ones, will ill-treat the land ontinually meadowing it.

563. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—What power ld you give, and what would be the sanction of power?—There is one way that it could be done.

564. Is it that they would sell them up?—Yes.

565. Is that possible?—Or not vest it until after interval of three or four years.

566. Is that possible?—It is difficult. You can a great deal by holding the vesting order up for a ain period.

567. You would have to vest in the end?—Yes.

568. In the meantime who would pay the interest he loan?—The man in occupation.

569. You would get the 3½ per cent. out of him, you would vest it ultimately?—If the man gets the right way of doing things for four or five rs he will probably continue it.

570. CHAIRMAN.—Does the annuity so far as ulti- e ownership is concerned begin from the vesting r?—Yes That is postponing it, but with legis- on you could make the annuity start straight off. could make provision for that, because it is only nancial matter.

571. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I am afraid that must look to the growth of self-interest?—I think s a difficult question. No doubt there will be a culty over this. They will use most of this land hat way.

572. You say with all the power your father posed he was not able to stop sub-letting?—No. I 't think you can help it. The only thing is to be careful in making your holdings such that they n't be easily sub-divisible. If you give a man a here (*indicates on plan*) close to his holding, of able size, as sure as fate you will have this turned a separate holding, too.

573. CHAIRMAN.—Probably there will be failures ong these people as among any other class; but why uld we imagine there will be all these difficulties en we are faced with the fact that in the case of se people whom the Congested Districts Board has eady established on small holdings there have been mparatively few failures, if any; the great maity have succeeded and are succeeding very well?—I must remember that in the past there has been a at deal more care taken in the selection of the ht man than there could be in the future.

574. Why do you say that?—Because it is proed to do it on such a huge scale.

575. Is not it probable that as there has been h an insufficiency of land, they have not been able take all the available people?—That is probable.

576. Again: has not there been a considerable ejudice against migration, a prejudice which is owing less?—It is said to be growing less.

577. If the prejudice grows less, and there is a ater amount of land available, is not it quite nceivable that the Congested Districts Board will able to accelerate the migration operations conerably without running the risk of removing untable people?—I think they will move unsuitable ple. They cannot help doing that. It is only a stion of the community.

578. It is a very curious thing, as Mr. Doran plained to us, that the very people whom they have moved up to now were to a very large extent unsuitable, and were not the people whom he would have liked to remove if he had any choice. He told us himself that a good many of the people he thought most suitable were not willing to move. They had a stake in their present holdings; they were doing fairly well, and for that reason they did not want to move. To get migrants he had to go very often to people who were not succeeding very well in their then existing conditions, yet those people when moved have done well?—You hear it said—I cannot say that I personally have very much knowledge of the matter—that the migrants, as a rule, are doing very badly.

41579. Mr. Doran tells us that they are doing very well, and he ought to know?—About Roscommon they are nearly all keeping it in grass, whether rightly or wrongly. I would say it is right.

41580. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are those migrants who have come under the auspices of the Congested Districts Board or of the Estates Commissioners?—Some of both. You will see some tillage round the house, a sufficient quantity for their own use. Oats and potatoes are the only things I have seen generally. I don't wish to press that too far, because in the earlier stages it is more or less necessary that that should be so.

41581. You agree that even if tillage is to come, the first years are the difficult ones?—Yes. I quite admit that. I don't want to press too far what has happened.

41582. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you ever thought of the question of communal grazing?—Yes. It comes a little later on.

41583. CHAIRMAN.—Mr. Doran gave us a few instances from the Port Royal estate. They are mentioned at page 314 of the Appendix to our First Report.* In the first case the rent of the old holding was £9 8*s.* 6*d.*, and of the new holding £10 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the annuity was £7 10*s.* That was what he called a desirable man. The second man was also a man of that class. The next is a woman, Catherine Prendergast. The rent of the old holding was £1 10*s.*, and of the new holding on which she has been put £11 6*s.*, and the annuity is £7 7*s.* 2*d.* All these people are doing well. In another case where the old rent was £2 15*s.*, the migrant was put on to a holding the rent of which was £14 3*s.* It shows that they can be put into much improved circumstances, and apparently succeed in them?—I don't know anything about the particular cases, but it may be that that woman was specially picked. It may be that she had some means outside her holding. They must have been very hard up for migrants if they took a woman who paid a rent of £1 10*s.*, and had no other means.

41584. I saw myself the other day the case of a widow who had two or three small children, who had been migrated to an estate on the borders of Mayo, and apparently she was put into an old lodge of the demesne, and she was doing perfectly well. She got her neighbours to come and help her to till, and she was paying her annuity all right?—She had nothing to start with?

CHAIRMAN.—Nothing at all except three young children.

41585. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—She had four head of cattle?—Again, where migration takes place, the new occupier should be supplied with ample capital. Up to the present this has not been done. He has generally been transplanted with little or no capital, and with very little knowledge of how to use his new farm. He will naturally use it as a small grass farm, with only sufficient tillage to provide for his family wants. A large portion of the Roscommon grass farms are unsuited for tillage. They are cold and sticky on limestone, but are good for grass. The only tillage crops that are grown to any extent in Roscommon are oats and potatoes. The grass lands are bad for both of these. I am dealing with grass lands generally there, because some of the grass lands are not bad, but I think on the whole that these Belanagare grass lands would not be at all suitable for tillage. Again, the difficulty of turf and water is almost insuperable. It has already caused enormous trouble.

41586. Do you mean there is no turf?—In the grass land district lying between Castlerea, Roscommon, Strokestown, and Balanagare, there is practically no turf at all.

*See Appendix to First Report of the Commission [Cd. 3267, 1906], p. 314.

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41587. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Are not there other tracts in Ireland where there is no turf, and yet they import either turf or coal and get on; in the neighbourhood of Limerick, don't they import coal?—Yes, but you have a very different class of farmer in the neighbourhood of Limerick. In Limerick they have almost entirely gone in for grazing, dairying. If that is what you are going to establish it is a different question.

41588. I merely refer to the absence of turf. There are parts of Ireland where you have no turf?—It might be a result of the absence of turf that you have not got small holdings but have got big dairy farms. I know Limerick a bit.

41589. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Take the County Wexford. It is a county of small farmers, and there is hardly any turf in it?—They are near the sea, and the coal would be fairly cheap.

41590. Take places further inland. Take Carlow and Kilkenny. There is no turf practically in either of these places; they import coal?—You are not dealing with men who have been accustomed to have turf at their doors.

41591. Yes; it has been cut out?—It is creating a difficulty.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This difficulty of turf is an old friend. We have heard of it two or three times. We recognise it.

41592. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Then there is the water difficulty?—Yes.

41593. Owing to the extreme dryness of the climate?—No, but on some of the grass lands there are no rivers or streams. Either the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board on some farms near Ballintubber had great expense in providing water.

Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—These things are not beyond the resources of civilisation. These same difficulties have been solved by the Estates Commissioners on estates that they have bought.

41594. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They could readily sink artesian wells?—Yes; but it all adds to the difficulty of re-selling at a price that would be at all fair to the owner.

41595. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If under cattle, would not the water difficulty equally exist?—No; when you have a 200 or 300-acre farm under cattle, you have water here on the 200 or 300 acres, and you can water your cattle that way; but when you divide it up into twenty or thirty small holdings, as you have done in this case, you wont have water for each plot. There was a lot of trouble even there, although it was a well watered farm.

41596. Does not that point to the conclusion that the well in the district should be reserved for all the occupiers?—You might have some trouble over it. There has been trouble over it already I know.

41597. Would not it be possible to use the bog of Allen and boat turf up to Roscommon?—There is no waterway.

41598. Is not there a canal into the Shannon?—Yes.

41599. Would there be no way of getting turf from the Shannon to Roscommon?—No. It is too long to cart. You have got turf nearer than that.

41600. The railways would not be available for that?—It would work out at too extravagant a figure for carrying turf. Mr. Fitzgibbon sees the difficulty about the turf, and suggested pressing the turf as a means of overcoming the difficulty, but the pressing of turf does not so far seem to be a success. Near Limerick they got some machinery for pressing turf and so on, but they never went further as far as I know. There is plenty of turf further west, but it is very expensive to cart.

41601. CHAIRMAN.—Surely these things are only difficulties which may have to be considered in fixing a price or the annuity of the tenant. They are not insuperable to farming the land?—Probably not.

41602. The Bishop's suggestion about having the well common to all the estate would get over the water difficulty at once. There might be friction, but it would be possible to do it?—In a great many cases they could. I am putting these as difficulties. I don't say that they are insuperable, but they are things that have to be considered. There are a few places where I don't know how they will get over the water difficulty. About Ballintubber, it cost an awful lot already.

41603. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—These are grazing tracts?—Yes.

41604. And the cattle had to get water?—You may have grazing farms where the water is all right, and when you divide it up into a lot of small holdings there will be great trouble in working it.

41605. The water is there; it is the difficulty of carriage?—Yes.

41606. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose, as far as the cattle are concerned, you could have a dam?—You could in some places. I know the difficulty that was caused in settling this land on account of the water. It was a very well watered farm. I know in Ballintubber the Board spent a lot of money, making huge fences cutting up in what otherwise would be an improper way to get over what would otherwise be the difficulty of water. Another objection to migration on a wholesale scale is, that the people of the district, even when their own holdings are not very small, greatly resent the introduction of strangers, and great friction will arise if they are brought in. The idea of giving everyone as much as they want is, of course absurd. In Roscommon the people naturally say that Roscommon men should get any land that is to be divided. My sympathies are with them. I think it is only natural that the people in the district should want what is going.

41607. Your sympathies may be with them, but if you give effect to them you would not get very far with your remedy for congestion?—Yes; but it is a difficulty you have to face. It is not only the very congested holders who object to strangers coming in but also the sons of quite well-to-do people.

41608. But you will admit that if you were to encourage that feeling you would never be able to relieve congestion?—Quite so; but I can quite understand it.

The Commission adjourned.

EIGHTY-THIRD PUBLIC SITTING.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11TH, 1907,

AT 11.0 O'CLOCK, A.M.,

At 35, Dawson Street, Dublin.

esent:—The Right Hon. the Earl of DUDLEY, G.C.V.O. (in the Chair); The Right Hon. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL, G.C.S.I.; The Right Hon. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT, G.C.B.; Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL; WALTER KAVANAGH, Esq., D.L.; ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Esq.;

and WALTER CALLAN, Esq., Secretary.

The O'CONOR DON further examined.

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41609. CHAIRMAN.—You dealt with migration yesday?—Yes, and before I go on again I wish, both justice to the Estates Commissioners and myself, correct a wrong impression that seems to have been ated outside by some of the evidence yesterday. is stated in the Press that the Estates Commisners allowed me to sell uneconomic and congested ldings without providing grass land, and that I was aining the grass land in order that I might extort at I considered a reasonable price. I may say, so as the reasonable price is concerned, that I acted the figure put on it by the Estates Commisners, and the only reason why this extra grass d was not taken was that none of the tenants nted it.

41610. That is the patch you were speaking of sterday?—Yes, the 145 acres. It was not in any y retained in order to extort what I considered a sonable price. It is true there was some bargain ut price, and my father considered some of the ces put on the land too low.

41611. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I may say I was nisant of the transactions between the Estates mmissioners and your father, and the impression veyed in the Press is entirely misleading and irely wrong?—I only wished to correct what I was posed to have said yesterday. Then, again, with ard to the labour in England, I forgot to mention t the people who go to England have practically hing to do in the winter months, and in comparing figures that has to be allowed for, I do not know is very accurate.

41612. CHAIRMAN.—I suppose there is nothing lly to prevent them working in the winter in Ireld, and they can earn the higher wages in the mmer in England?—Of course they can earn higher ges in the summer in Ireland also.

41613. What have you to say regarding the supply grass lands?—There are at present thousands of es of grass land available in Galway, Mayo, and scommon, if a fair price is paid. I know myself ny cases where the land can be obtained, and no onger proof of the supply being greater than the nand exists than that the Commissioners had to e back to me 185 acres which they had agreed to , and were getting at their own valuation. This d is still available.

41614. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—In view of what s passed, I presume you will not insist on the clusion you have just stated?—I will insist on it this extent, that I say if you want the very best d for migration purposes, this fact has no bear:, but if you want grass land, taking the rough h the smooth—because you took the very best kind land from me—then I say there is no reason for ang you can't get all you want.

41615. Is that the Carrowreagh farm?—Yes.

41616. The reason it was given back was because it s impossible to do anything with it. It was a wet mp which nobody would take?—That is what you ted yesterday, but I wanted the Commission to e down and see it. You have stated it is a wet mp, and I would like to refer to the report of the two inspectors of the Estates Commissioners who inspected the farm.

41617. At any rate, that was the ground on which the Estates Commissioners refused to take it?—I do not know what grounds they had for refusing to take it. All the reason they gave was that they could not get anybody to take it. But the report of their inspectors, which report I have here, is to the effect that the farm is very suitable for the enlargement of small holdings adjoining. That is their own report after two inspections.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—It is not the Estates Commissioners' own report. It is the report of their inspectors.

41619. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—The argument you place here is that the Estates Commissioners have refused to take certain land which was available for them?—Yes. Quite so.

41620. Which shows that the supply of land offered to the Estates Commissioners is greater than their demand. Now I ask you whether you are aware of the fact that the Estates Commissioners approached 161 owners in County Galway, 115 of whom refused to allow the Estates Commissioners to have any estimate formed or furnished; in County Mayo they approached 115 owners, of whom ninety-four refused to allow any estimate to be formed, and took no notice of the Commissioners' letters; in County Roscommon they approached 116 owners, ninety of whom treated the Commissioners' inquiry in the same way; so that, all told, only 5,235 acres of land in Galway and Roscommon and 3,757 acres in Mayo have been reported upon by the Estates Commissioners. That, I submit to you, is a complete refutation of the statement that the supply of land offered to the Estates Commissioners is equal to their demand for it?—Well, then, how explain the fact that what they had offered to them at their own price they did not take. I further say here is a body coming forward and openly saying, "We cannot pay for what we have bought already, some thirty-five millions worth of land," and then they send out notices admitting the impossibility of payment, and saying we want to buy more. Is there any other body in the world that would do that?

41621. Don't they pay from the time of purchase?—No, not for a long time afterwards.

41622. Don't they pay interest from the time they take possession of the land and allow you to collect the rents from the tenants?—The interest they pay is 3½ per cent. on the purchase-money, whereas the charges and so on on the land are often four and five per cent., and as you have to go on paying these charges in full your margin is cut down to nothing, and you have perhaps got nothing to live on for two or three years.

41623. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Are these charges not paid before the negotiations are carried through?—Not at all. There may be mortgages and such like, and there are management charges.

41624. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—But you are relieved of management charges once the Estates Commissioners take over the property?—Yes, once they

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take it over, but as a rule what happens, as you are probably aware, is that they take it over within a month or so of the day they are ready to pay in the purchase money. Perhaps they do not take it over until they are just ready to pay the purchase money. I know in my own experience you have to pay a collector, because it is ever so much more troublesome to collect. You do not get paid in full, and the losses in our case were about two years' income.

41625. But when you have not received the purchase money you are getting interest?—You have not received the purchase money and you are getting interest in small quantities, and if you are an owner with mortgages and charges you are in the greatest difficulties.

41626. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is that owing to the small amounts paid, or the low rates?—You get low rates, and you have to collect it as best you can. Of course, eviction proceedings and such like are out of the question, and in the case of sales under section 6 till the matter is finally closed you are done out of a very large portion of your income. Of course if you are a man of means and not living on a mere margin it is fairly all right. But I say here is a body coming forward and saying we have got some thirty-five millions worth of land promised to us. We cannot pay for it, and we think it unreasonable that people should not offer us more. I say let them first pay for what they have, and there is a good deal of grass land in the thirty-five millions worth. The real difficulty is a financial one.

41627. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If it be reasonable for the owners to object on the financial ground, and if the owners consider that the delay in the distribution of the purchase money is a sufficient reason why they should not come forward with offers of land, do you not consider that the Irish taxpayer has a much greater reason for being chary about future purchases?—Well, I think the finances of the Act are framed in a way that is decidedly disadvantageous.

41628. You are a taxpayer yourself?—I am.

41629. And there should be representation to correspond with taxation?—If you can have it.

41630. Is it not a fact that we have it now from the Government, according to a statement in Parliament, that the expenses of the flotation of Land Stock and the banking losses in connection with that flotation all fall on the Irish taxpayer?—Quite so, and there is a quite unnecessary loss of about 8½ per cent.

41631. You consider it an unnecessary loss?—Yes, when you take the price of Consols and the price of Land Stock. Take Consols at, say, 85, then Land Stock ought to stand at 93½.

41632. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—You think Land Stock ought to be 93½?—Yes, if Consols are 85.

41633. Why are they almost equal?—Because of the way the matter is done. If the money was procured in a way that it would not be called Land Stock it would stand near the figure I suggest. It is really England that gets the advantage of this, and the Irish taxpayer has to meet this loss of 8½ per cent. owing to the way it is doled out. If it was raised as Consols you could get it at Consols' price, that is to say for every 2½ per cent you would pay 85, whereas they are now 85 at 2¾.

41634. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—In the main there are two sources of loss?—Yes, they come out of the Irish funds, and mean 8 per cent.

41635. There is the discount and the bank loss?—Yes.

41636. Both of these losses ultimately fall upon the Irish taxpayer?—Quite so, or come out of the Irish Development Fund.

41637. Either out of the Irish Development Grant, or grants-in-aid?—Yes.

41638. And therefore in the end the loss on the flotation of Land Stock comes on the Irish taxpayer?—Entirely.

41639. Then don't you think, as an Irish taxpayer, that whether bargains are good or bad henceforward the Irish taxpayer ought to have a voice in all bargains?—I think that would be very difficult to work out, and you would get very few bargains if you had such a system in operation.

41640. I put it to you that the Irish taxpayer is being taxed in every single instance in which land is bought?—I would try and do away with the taxation, and that would be the simpler way. There are d[i]culties, but I think it could be done.

41641. I put it to you disjunctively; either this l[a]to the taxpayer should be done away with, or the t[a]payer given a voice in the incurring of the loss?—I think if you give the taxpayer a voice you will k[i]the whole scheme.

41642. I have no doubt, but is there any way [o]of it. Whether the land is sold to the tenants [o]the landlord cheaply or dearly under the existing [a]rangements the Irish taxpayer must lose?—Yes.

41643. There is no way out of that?—No.

41644. So it comes to this: if representation sho[u]go with taxation either the loss has to be got rid [o]or the taxpayer has to be consulted?—Well, of cours[e]you have representation and representation, and i[n]sense you have representation now. I think if y[ou]are to elect a body throughout the country to deal wi[th]this matter you would kill sales at once, and I thi[nk]one must look at the matter from a practical poin[t]view. If you have a debating place where every[one]expressed his views on every proposed sale, why [a]sale would ever go through.

41645. I quite admit that, but if it be reasonab[le]for owners to say that the distribution of the pu[r]chase-money being so delayed justifies their bein[g]tardy about offering their land, is it not equal[ly]reasonable that the Irish taxpayer should come fo[r]ward and say until this question of the loss incurr[ed]in the flotation of Land Stock is satisfactorily settl[ed]there should be no purchase and no sales?—You migh[t]say that, but I doubt if the majority of taxpaye[rs]would express such a view. In numbers, if you h[ave]everybody that paid taxes, possibly so, but if y[ou]have one vote, or so many votes for every million [of]taxes paid, I think you will find the taxpayer v[ery]not object.

41646. Your view is that the Irish taxpayer ought not to bear this loss?—That is my view, undoubtedl[y]and I think there is a waste of eight per cen[t]roughly, on the present system which could [be]avoided.

41647. But the loss is much more, the discou[nt]alone is more than that?—I am taking the differe[nce]between Consols and Land Stock.

41648. In this matter we are not at all deali[ng]with losses in connection with nonpayment of annu[i]ties?—No, not at all.

41649. CHAIRMAN.—What are your views on migr[a]tion?—No doubt migration and the enlargement [of]holdings to a reasonable extent can be carried o[n]and will help to relieve congestion; but more mo[ney]must be spent over it, and in starting the new oc[cu]piers, than has been yet done. To my mind, one [of]the most useful ways of helping small tenants in [a]district where there is grass land near would be [to]the Congested Districts Board to buy the grass la[nd]and let the grazing to the tenants at low rates. T[he]land is grazed much more economically in this w[ay]than if it is cut up into small plots. Even if migr[a]tion on a very large scale is possible, plenty of gr[ass]lands will still be available, if a fair price is giv[en]and no great delays occur in carrying out a contrac[t].

41650. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—To what ext[ent]do you think the Congested Districts Board could [fo]low that plan of grazing?—I think they could fol[low]it considerably in the districts where there are sm[all]holdings around the grass lands. I do not think t[hat]is at all unpopular.

41651. In the part of Roscommon with which [you]are familiar, for instance, the 40,000 acres that [I]mentioned yesterday, do you think the Board co[uld]adopt that plan in respect of those 40,000 acres?—Oh, no. I say that the plan could be adopted [a]good deal, and is being adopted.

41652. Could it be adopted very largely, for [in]stance, if the Congested Districts Board bought, s[ay]50,000 acres? Could they graze that without a lo[ss]Could they get from the grazing rents the percent[age]of 3¼ per cent. which they have to pay on the purch[ase]price they had to give?—I should have thought t[hey]could do as much again. Mr. Doran's figures, on p[age]50, show that they make a large amount.*

41653. That is to say on the quantity of land t[hey]deal with, and that is limited?—£25,000 a yea[r]very substantial.

41654. My point is in regard to where the Bo[ard]buy an area of 50,000 acres, could they be ass[ured]they would not lose on it in the interval betw[een]purchase and distribution?—I think they could [do]that, but I do not think they could permane[ntly].

* See Appendix to First Report of the Commission [Cd. 3267, 1906], p. 50.

graze the whole 50,000 acres. Of course I do not know what they paid for this land or how many acres are in it, but £25,000 a year must represent something between 15,000 and 20,000 acres.

41655. I remember the reference to that, but I think they stocked their own farms. The Congested Districts Board do not merely take in cattle, but graze and stock their own farms?—I know, but there is considerable anxiety to get this grazing because the Board can give it at considerably less than it used to be given. They charge about one-third less, and I know it is a popular system. I am quite sure the tenants round some of these grass lands would much prefer to get the grazing than to have a County Mayo man brought in if they had that alternative.

41656. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is a great advantage for men on small agricultural holdings to have facilities for grazing their stock, even at a distance?—Yes, and at a low rate, too. I am quite aware that part of this proposal may be highly disapproved of by some landowners who say the Congested Districts Board have cut down the grazing rate all over the place.

41657 Sir Antony MacDonnell.—They would not object if their land were bought?—Oh, no, but they object very much to the rate for grazing. Of course, looking at the matter from the point of view of the good of the country they must submit.

41658. Mr. Kavanagh.—Could they permanently graze smaller areas?—Yes.

41659. Don't you think that would be a great advantage to the people around?—Yes, I think it would be a great advantage.

41660. Such grazing might enter into a scheme of migration?—Yes. You might give a man a patch for tillage on his small holding with the right to graze so many head of cattle at a certain price. The rate would be low on account of the adjoining land being unsuitable for cutting up. I fancy there would be a good deal unsuitable for cutting up, and if there is any scheme of purchase that in justice to the owner will have to be bought because you cannot take field A and leave field B. You will have to take the good and the bad.

41661. How many miles away would people take grazing rather than migrate?—Well, I know at present cases where they take grazing four or five miles away, but I think that is rather too far.

41662. Do you think so?—Yes. I should say two or three miles would be sufficient.

41663. I should have thought they would have gone further?—Yes, but I am talking of permanent settlements, and not temporary.

41664. I also mean a permanent settlement?—I think you could not go beyond three or four miles. I think it would be unreasonable to ask them to go further, and there would be difficulties with the adjoining owners if they had to go very far. They would say we must have this grazing, and you must not come in here.

41665. They might say the same in the case of migration?—I think they would.

41666. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—You think Mr. Kavanagh's suggestion a practical one?—I think it is to a limited extent, but I do not think it will solve the whole question.

41667. No, it would be one of the expedients?—Yes.

41668. Would you consider that small occupiers could with advantage graze their stock four or six miles away?—I put it at three or four, because I think when you run to six you are met with difficulties. There would be a feeling among the people where the grazing was against bringing in what they would call strangers. I happen to know of instances where the people had to go from eight to ten miles where there was that difficulty. I think that in the case of a man who had only gone four miles he would not be considered as such. Then there is the driving of cattle and attending them at a great length and I think that would create difficulties.

41669. I think we have it from Mr. Doran's statement that for a time, at all events, that system was being carried out at a greater distance than you contemplated?—Quite so; and I say temporarily you may do it at a greater distance, but permanently I doubt it.

41670. I do not mean the joint management of grazing lands by a community, but the providing of facilities for grazing stock at a distance?—Yes.

41671. Mr. Kavanagh.—Are you aware that in grazing sheep a man will go into another county and take grazing permanently year after year?—I daresay.

41672. Mr. Sutherland.—Do you consider that the Congested Districts Board should retain these grazing lands and let them each year. Let them to the tenants each year at low rates, or sell them?—I would say to let them.

41673. The Congested Districts Board would therefore require to be a continuing body for the purpose of administering that?—Yes. I assume the Congested Districts Board is likely to be a continuing body for a great many years yet, or if not, then the Estates Commissioners, or whatever body you have dealing with this. There is no immediate prospect of discontinuing either of these Boards.

41674. It would be an entirely new function for them?—No; they are doing this at present on a large scale.

41675. But it is only being done for a time?—That may be.

41676. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—It is being done now for a time. Mr. Doran's idea was that this suggestion in itself familiarised small occupants with lands to which they might afterwards migrate?—Yes.

41677. It was not in contemplation that the land might be held by communities?—Of course, there would be no difficulty in providing the purchase annuity out of the rates charged. You could be gradually paying off capital, and instead of the 3½ it would fall to 3¼. That is a mere paper transaction, and there would be no loss in that way. I now wish to deal with prices, and I say it is clear, from Mr. Doran's figures,* that up to the present the Congested Districts Board have made remarkably good bargains. As long as they have the lands in hand they receive £25,000 a year as grazing receipts for land valued at £16,500 a year, for which they pay the Land Commission much less than they receive. They do this even though they let the grazing at 30 per cent. less than the usual prices, and, as regards lands which they farm themselves, owing to the magnitude of their operations, they cannot do it with the same care as regards buying stock as the ordinary grazier. Their own figures prove conclusively that the land is worth more than they are giving for it.

41678. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—You say that the Congested Districts Board make a very good thing out of the grazing?—Yes.

41679. And the Board charges 30 per cent. less than the ordinary grazing rents?—Yes.

41680. Now, if the Congested Districts Board make a very good thing out of the grazing, and let their grazing 30 per cent. less than the ordinary grazing rents isn't it the inference that the ordinary grazing rents are at least 30 per cent. too high?—No. The inference is that they made a good thing because they bought the land 30 per cent. too cheap.

41681. Allow me to point out that they bought lant at about 29 years' purchase of the Poor Law valuation of £16,500, and the Poor Law valuation is about the same as second term rents?—Yes, but you must remember that you have also owners' and occupiers' interests to deal with, which makes a difference.

41682. We have heard a good deal about that, but I ask you to think over this point, because I think it is a difficult one for you to explain. On your own admission, you show that the landlords are charging 30 per cent. too high for grazing lands, the argument being that at the price at which the Board bought, which is based on the Poor Law valuation (and the Poor Law valuation in Roscommon is about equal to second term rents), the Board are making a good thing out of it?—And the Poor Law valuation in Roscommon in particular being admitted, in one or more Government statements, to be about 5s. in the £ lower than it ought to be. It has been stated by eminent valuers that if there was a re-valuation the Poor Law Valuation in Roscommon would be raised on the average 5s. in the £1.

41683. Isn't it a fact that your father sold land at a basis of 15 per cent. under the Poor Law valuation, and accepted that as a fair rent?—It was I who sold in fact. But if you saw the correspondence I do not think you would say it was accepted as a fair rent. It was accepted under the quasi compulsion that Lord

*See Appendix to First Report of the Commission [Cd 3267, 1906], p. 50.

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Dudley has spoken about. Once you get into negotiations you cannot go back.

41684. Mr. KAVANAGH.—When you speak of landlords charging so much for this land is it not as a matter of fact put up to auction and the highest bidder gets it?—It sometimes is, but, as a rule, before the Congested Districts Board came down there was a difficulty in refusing grazing. You had grazing more than you could take at the rates charged, and I do not see how it is fair to argue that because you are charging prices that everybody is willing to give, and prices that obviously pay them to give, that it can be said those prices are excessive because a certain body has been able to buy some land at a fixed price, and can make a profit even while charging lower rates on that price. Surely the only true conclusion to arrive at is that the price paid by the Board is a low one because they can let the grazing at less than the ordinary rates. To my mind it is absurd to say that the rate for a particular article is too high when you have hundreds ready to come in and give a particular price for it.

41685. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I do not see how that agrees with your statement. You say the Board receives £25,000 a year for land valued at £16,000. What valuation do you allude to?—To Poor Law valuation.

41686. The Board receives £25,000 a year for land which is valued in the Poor Law valuation at £16,500?—Yes.

41687. Do you think that is an excessive margin?—In what way an excessive margin?

41688. The Board must have interest on the money which they expended on the purchase of the land?—Yes, interest on the purchase money will come to even less than the Poor Law valuation.

41689. They pay the Land Commission much less than they receive?—Yes, and much less than the Poor Law valuation, I fancy.

41690. Have you the figures?—I have not. Mr. Doran did not give any figures. He stated they paid less.

41691. Do you contend that the difference between what they receive and what they pay would be anything like the difference between £25,000 and £16,500?—I should have thought it would be greater, but I cannot tell you; Mr. Doran could give the figures.

41692. It would be important to have the figures?—It would, and I really quoted this for an argument later on. But taking it that the experts to whom Sir Antony has alluded say the land is worth, as tillage or cut up, as much as it is worth as grazing—they say more, but I am satisfied to take it equal value. I say they buy at this price, and they are able to make one and a half the Poor Law valuation out of it as grazing, consequently if it is worth as much cut up the fair annuity would be at least one and a half the Poor Law valuation. I do not see any way out of it.

41693. Have you made deductions for management in that statement?—Well, I put the bonus against that, the costs of selling, and so on, because once you have sold to the tenants there is no question of management.

41694. I think you will find that the bonus has been already calculated in the advantage which the Congested Districts Board receive. You say they receive £25,000 a year for land valued at £15,000?—There is no bonus in that. That is what they receive as grazing rents, and I say, assuming that the rents will come to as much as that if cut up into holdings the holdings' rent of the land would be £25,000 a year.

41695. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I beg your pardon for interrupting you, but I do not think so. That £25,000 a year includes the profits of stock bought and sold?—I am quite prepared to admit that, and it is a great help in my argument, because it cannot then be said, so far as stock is concerned, that the price charged is too high. It shows you are using this land yourselves and making profits on stock bought and sold, and that you can make this clear profit. The argument of all the experts who are in favour of these divided holdings is that the land will give even more profit if cut up. But I say, to take it at the same figure of £25,000 a year, the land will produce in annuities £25,000 a year, and that would be enormously above what the landlords have suggested.

41696. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—If the outgoings are £16,500, and the income £25,000, you have only the balance between the two for all manner of profits on the transaction. If the land is divided among various holders, do you think that is an excessive profit to enable families to live?—No, because the families are living then on cut-up holdings. In calculating the profits on cut-up holdings I do not altogether agree with some of the experts, who say that the actual profit out of the holding, allowing a man for his labour and everything, will be more than the grazing rents.

41697. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I did not understand them to say that at all. What I understood them to say was that the income produced from agriculture would be more valuable than if produced from grazing. But from the produce of agriculture you have to deduct the costs of labour, which are infinitely greater than the costs of grazing?—And therefore you conclude that is the more economic way of using the land. It is what I was contending yesterday, but I do not think you agreed with me.

41698. Most Rev. Dr O'DONNELL.—The point I wish you to elucidate is, supposing the grazing receipts from land amount to £25,000 a year, is it not too much to pay out £16,500 in rent?—I do not think so, because the grazing income means practically no expenses. The way the Congested Districts Board let grazing their only expenses are the grazing rent collector and a few herds.

41699. That is paying out two-thirds of the receipts in rent?—But you must remember Mr. Doran says they make a profit of £25,000.

41700. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Do the Congested Districts Board let the grazing on the ordinary eleven months' system?—No; it is so much a bullock's grass, and that is about £3.

41701. How does that compare with the auction rate?—It would be about 30 per cent. lower. It has reduced the grazing rents throughout the district, and Sir Antony consequently argues that the grazing rents have been too high, but I say no.

41702. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—My argument is, where you have such a profit derived by the Congested Districts Board at low rates *a fortiori* there must be larger profits derived by the landlords?—You have grazing rents bringing you in so much. A great many people say, instead of letting the grazing I will graze the land myself, and they say they can make bigger profits by doing so. I say the land is worth these bigger profits. The men without capital take in cattle, and the men with capital graze it themselves, and I do not suppose there is very much difference in the profits, because if there was you would at once have the people all doing the grazing themselves instead of letting it out.

41703. The reason I asked the question was we came yesterday to the point that the Estates Commissioners and the landlords could not come to terms. The landlords say they are not offered a sufficient price, and then I take advantage of this statement of yours to point out that the Congested Districts Board while letting the grazing at 30 per cent. less than the landlords generally in the district charge, they are able, according to you, to make a very good thing out of it, and that has furnished to my mind an explanation why the Estates Commissioners and the landlords cannot come together?—They let the grazing at 30 per cent. less, and taking into consideration the price they paid, they can well make a profit. The landlord who can make a large profit by putting his own stock on his land naturally says, "I want such a price as will fairly recoup me my actual income," which was so much. I say this proves that the price that they bought at is really below the value, because the land, unless there are disturbances, will yield a good deal more than the Congested Districts Board are getting out of it. But even if it only yielded the same it could stand a larger capital sum as the purchase price. I do not see any way out of that argument.

41704. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Have you any figures to show what the landlords charged for this land valued at £16,500 and out of which the Congested Districts Board make £25,000 a year?—I have not. That will have to come from the Estates Commissioners. I have no way of collecting that information, because it is only from Mr. Doran's evidence that I got these figures, and he did not mention the price; but I think I could safely assume that the annuity did not amount to £16,500 a year.

41705. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I would not like ou to assume that too readily for this reason, that he Congested Districts Board have been in the habit f acknowledging the occupation interest as well as he owner's interest in such lands?—Even so, it ould require big purchase money.

41706. Chairman.—Your next point?—I wish to ay as to the possibility of a fall in value there is n equal chance of a rise. The importation of anadian cattle would cut down the price of young ock, and so injure the small man; but it would ather help the grazier with good land, as he could et his stock so much cheaper, and thereby the value f the grass land would increase. There are possibili- es both ways, and it is not fair to discount the price or one and not raise it for the other.

41707. I suppose if they could get their stores heaper the price of the beast when fattened would e lowered?—Not at all proportionately lower.

41708. But the price would be lower?—Possibly, ut still there would be more profit on it, and it would ake the land of the bigger man more valuable, hough it might not be so in the case of the poorer an. There may be protection, but I do not think here is much likelihood of that, but if you are going o take in political possibilities you must take in both des. Then again, at present there is no difficulty when no boycotting) in getting grazier tenants, and any graziers have been grazing the same lands for ears. I may say as to the grazier rents and prices enerally that when you come to ask a landlord who or the past twenty years has been getting £200 a ear for his land on the eleven months' system to ell, he naturally says—and, I think, fairly says—I ust get such a price as will give me that income. he Estates Commissioners as a rule won't give him hat. I quite admit if you have got an occasional razing tenant for a short time at a high rent it ould not be fair to take that into consideration, ut in Roscommon, where the bulk of the grass land s let on the eleven months' system, you have the ame man year after year, although nominally for leven months; in practice the man is a permanent enant. They have been paying these grazing rents nd making a good thing out of it.

41709. Mr. Sutherland.—Would you be willing to ive the eleven months' tenants the privileges of an stablished tenant?—They are made eleven months' enants, no doubt, to avoid that and it would add reatly to the difficulty of relieving congestion if you ere to give them such privileges.

41710. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Under the eleven onths' system the land is nominally in the hands f the owner for the last month?—Yes but it is urely nominally. As a matter of fact, the eleven onths' man stays on.

41711. And his cattle can remain on?—Yes.

41712. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Your argument s based upon the permanence of the eleven months' ystem?—No, not exactly. My argument is that hen you can get these rents from a man who knows e can be turned out at a moment's notice, and that an can year after year pay a good price for the and, it shows that the land is worth it. It is the trongest evidence you can have of that, and you find t the same time a great many of these men flourish- ng.

41713. Mr. Sutherland.—What could they do other- ise?—What will they do now if the land is taken rom them.

41714. Is not this grazing system a monopoly?—No, ecause a lot of these men did not begin as graziers, ut grew into it.

41715. Quite so, but that does not alter it. You are ealing with a monopoly. There are several bidders or it, and so the owner gets the highest price for his onopoly?—Not exactly. But even if that were a act, these graziers are well-to-do men, and have suc- eeded very well. They are not poor men at all, and hey are willing to continue the system and prosper nder it.

41716. Still they are dealing with a monopoly?—Yes, but they are able to make a good living out of t. You might as well say the same about any pro- erty in the world. The fact that these men are able o earn a good livelihood and to prosper is a strong rgument that they are not paying too much for the and.

41717. We have two classes of tenants. There is the class who have had a revision of their rents by statutory process, and on the whole those rents have been cut down. In the other class the tenants are grazing on the eleven months' system, and in that case you are dealing with rents which have been forced up and are rack rents?—No; I do not think so. I think you will find in Roscommon the grazier has been paying at the same rate all through, and there has been no attempt to raise it.

41718. Isn't there an essential difference between a statutory rent and a rack rent?—Quite.

41719. You must make an allowance for that?—I am not suggesting you should not, but in the case of statutory rents you have an occupation interest which I am prepared to deal with. That is said to be difficult to explain, but I do not see much difficulty about it. In the case of the statutory rent it may very well be said that it has been fixed by a body appointed by statute which came down there for that purpose, but that is not a true test of the value. But where you have people prospering and flourishing for years paying what are known as rack rents, you cannot say then that the land is not worth the amount of rent paid for it. What would be said in England suppose a landlord were getting £200 a year year after year for a farm, and it was said the land was a monopoly, and therefore it must be bought cheaper on that account? It would be said that is the value of the land. It is the same in Ireland where you have an open market.

41720. That has been interfered with, as you know, in Ireland for reasons of public policy?—Quite so. The statute was passed to protect the small tenants, because where you had a big number of them wanting land the rents might be forced up, but in the case of the graziers they are a comparatively small number, and they are men well able to take care of themselves. They are good, substantial men, most of them, and I think they should be left to make their own bargains in the same way as in any other country in the world.

41721. I am content with pointing out the fact that it appears to me your argument was lacking, because it did not take into account the fact that in one case you have the price of rents fixed by statute and in the other you have not that?—Quite so, and I say in the case of the rents fixed by statute you may have an improper rent fixed, but in the rents agreed upon in open market you have a truer price.

41722. Sir Francis Mowatt.—It is a case of the ordinary law of market price—selling in the open market?—Yes, the ordinary law of what the article will bring in the open market. People find they can afford to buy at this price and make a good profit, and that is a true test of the value.

41723. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—How does that agree with what we know is the case in England that it is exceedingly difficult for the owners of land to let it in such a way as to get large rents for it?—I think you will find that in England, where there are good grass lands, there is not that difficulty; it is where there is tillage.

41724. Chairman.—It all depends on the class of the land?—Yes.

41725. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—I have been told by the owners of large properties in England that the outgoings on English estates are so heavy as to almost take away the rents they receive for them?—Well, I have had a brother in an English estate office, and he does not bear that out. I say if you have good grass land in England you can get a good price for it.

41726. Does grass land in England fetch as good a price as grass land in Roscommon?—Some of it, but I do not think the most of the grass land I have seen there is good. We have a very moist climate, which makes the grass good.

41727. They have the advantage of proximity to market, and we have the advantage of climate?—Yes.

41728. My information is that you can get very good land in Yorkshire for ten shillings an acre?—I do not know anything about that, but I have seen very bad land in Hampshire let at eighteen shillings an acre which the Land Commission would value at five shillings an acre in Ireland.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—My opinion is altogether subject to the correction of our Chairman, who has first-hand information on that point.

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41730. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—What income would you expect from a thousand acres of land if let on the eleven months' system, as compared with what it would bring if let to yearly tenants. Would the rent be higher or lower or the same?—Are you assuming a fine.

41731. No, I am not assuming a fine. There are three classes of tenants—the tenant on the eleven months' system, the future tenant, and the present tenant. How would the future tenant compare with the eleven months' tenant as regards income to the landlord?—I should say more.

41732. More for the eleven months?—Certainly, if you were to put it up for auction you would get more. I may say that in regard to some of the land I sold to the Estates Commissioners I was offered a larger price for it cash down than the Estates Commissioners gave. Of course, I could not sell a piece in that way, but there was land adjoining sold at very much the same price, which has since changed hands. The purchaser has given £1,200 or £1,300 for the interest over and above, and he is liable for the annuities just the same. That shows the market value of the land.

41733. Mr. KAVANAGH.—The eleven months' rent is not a net rent. There are the fences, and so on, to be maintained?—Yes. I would like to say a word about the costs on the bonus and the loss during the interval of sale. The bonus has been alluded to as going entirely to the landlord. But it must be remembered that in sales to the Land Commission the landlord, quite out of the ordinary practice, pays all the costs. In the ordinary sales between two persons out of court it is the purchaser who pays all the costs.

41734. Except in proving title?—In nine cases out of ten you will find there is a clause in the purchase agreement providing that the purchaser will bear all costs or a fixed sum for the vendor's costs. That is the usual thing, but in the case of sales to the Land Commission it is different, but then the landlord has the bonus. What I say is that the bonus is a liberal allowance for costs and loss during sale; that is the way I treat it. I know people who have said that is absurd, as the costs could not come to anything like that, and I think Sir Antony MacDonnell thinks it is a great deal too much.

41735. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—I put it at five per cent.. Well, I put it at ten per cent., and I may say I have sold two properties during the last few years—one to the Estates Commissioners under Section 6, and one to the tenants. I have made out a calculation of the costs and loss during sale, and in the smaller case they came to a little over twelve per cent.

41736. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Do you include in that compensation for the agent?—In this particular case there was no compensation to the agent. He was paid a very small sum. I do not like to give the actual figures, and have them appear in the Blue Book, but I can hand them in for the information of the Commission.

41737. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it not an extraordinary thing that in the transference of property £12 must be paid out of every £100 for clerical work and such like?—No; I say the landlord when selling has to pay certain sums. He won't get his sale through if he does not. He must give the bailiff something. If he does not the bailiff won't be very favourable when going round with the Land Commission inspector.

41738. Isn't that brokerage in the ordinary sense that is paid in similar cases?—I think so; I am not justifying it, but I say it is a necessity. There are others who must be provided for. There is the solicitor, and that will mean from 1½ to 2 per cent.

41739. CHAIRMAN.—That is a fixed charge?—No; it is whatever bargain you make.

41740. I thought under recent sales it was fixed at 1½ per cent.?—It is working out now at 1½.

41741. Is it not 1½ for the solicitor and 3½ for the agent?—I would not give the agent so much. In my particular case the agent only got 1½, and although doing it on the cheap, so to speak, the costs have run up to the figures I have stated. Then there are surveyor's fees. Another item of costs which I have not heard mentioned yet, and which on many estates is very large and on almost every estate is a fair amount, is the costs of various people having charges against the estate. That is never included in the 1½. There is the head rent, which has to be cleared. I am at present dealing with a head rent, the capital sum of which is £450, and I would be perfectly willing to hand over a cheque for £50 for the costs of that. There are all these charges, and it is not merely the landlord's own charges, but of everyone having a claim on the estate. All these have to be paid. I am not saying whether it is right or wrong, but there they are, and the owner has to provide for them. I have worked out the figures in the two particular cases coming under my own knowledge—one a sale direct and the other under Section 6. In one case they came to a little over 12, and in the other it is practically 11 per cent.

41742. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Will you let me have a copy of your calculations?—Certainly; I have not the least objection, but I do not wish all the particulars to appear in the blue book.

41743. And can I have them tested by the Estates Commissioners?—Certainly.

41744. I do not mean in the slightest to cast any doubts on their authenticity, but merely to have them tested as regards their practice?—Certainly. I am quite willing to show the books if desired. I have put down everything here in round figures, and I have checked them over. There is only one slight mistake in regard to the bailiff, and that reduces it to twelve instead of thirteen. But I wish to be quite candid; the biggest item is the loss of rent during the interval, and the way I have calculated it in the larger case is, I have taken the average receipts for the five years prior to the sale, and the receipts during the two and a half years the sale was going through.

41745. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—And while you were receiving the 3½ per cent?—Or was supposed to be receiving it I have worked that out

41746. CHAIRMAN.—What do you mean by supposed to receive it. Do you mean you did not actually receive it?—No.

41747. Would the arrears be added on to the purchase money?—I am afraid not.

41748. Do you mean to say that you are entitled to receive 3½ per cent., but you did not actually get it?—Yes. That is the usual course. You never get the 3½ on a sale under section 6. The practice adopted is, you negotiate with the tenants under section 6, and see the price they will give. Then you get them to sign undertakings to purchase from the Estates Commissioners at this price, or probably interview the Estates Commissioners, and get their view as to whether they will sanction it, and they may do so only provisionally. Then you have to go round the tenants, and get all the agreements signed, which takes time.

41749. And won't the 3½ per cent. run from the time they sign the agreement to purchase up to the time the property is actually vested in them?—Well, no; it is up to the date of the contract with the Estates Commissioners. I am not blaming the Estates Commissioners for this.

41750. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—It is entirely in your own interest you are doing it. You have gone to the tenants and got them to sign agreements under section 6. You are under no obligation to do anything of the sort. You might have gone to the Estates Commissioners and said, will you give me £5,000 on my property, and they might have agreed, or offered £4,500, but your arrangement was for the purpose, and I do not suggest it was improper, of raising the money to the higher price which you thought you would not have a chance of getting from the Estates Commissioners?—No; I would not agree with you there. What happened in one particular case was, my father got the tenants to purchase one-third of the property direct. They said we will buy from you provided you can get undertakings signed; in fact they insisted on undertakings being signed in nearly every case, and, I think, rightly, because they say, under the section, unless you are able to do so there is a loss.

41751. You do for them in anticipation what they do themselves?—In practice it is necessary to do it, because you will be put off with one thing and another if you don't do it.

41752. One of the objects was the idea that prevailed among landlords, that agreements made under these circumstances would be agreements within the zones, and the idea was to bring the operation of the

system to bear on the operations under section
d now it has been shown that the zone system
applied to section 6, and we never understood it
I can assure you, in my case at any rate,
was no such reason.

53. I did not insinuate anything of the sort?—
they were mostly non-judicial tenants.

54. I do not say but that you are perfectly right
ing it, but the object of it is to get higher prices,
nall blame to you?—No; I think you are under a
prehension, because I think you will find that the
tactics of the Commissioners is to say you must
these things quite apart from whether the land-
wants them or not. They create a difficulty if
don't, and, rightly or wrongly, you have to do

55. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You said the 3½
ent. is not paid?—I will tell you the process, if I
because some of the Commissioners may not be
of the practice in selling property. You get
agreements signed by the tenants, and lodge
application, and so on. During the interval of
the tenant is supposed to pay you 3½ per cent.,
in many cases, he does not. You have no way of
elling him to pay, and you are bound to
a loss.

56. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—But that is rent,
you could add it on to the purchase price; you
add on any number of years' rent?—Excuse me,
nce these agreements are signed, you cannot add
penny.

57. But that is not under section 6?—I may say
was a half-year's rent due in my case, on the 1st
ay, last year, and we applied to the Estates Com-
oners for leave to add that to the purchase money,
as the tenants were anxious that this should be done
would expect that it would be done, but leave was
ed, and we had to collect the arrears, but I may
the Estates Commissioners gave us every facility
collecting them.

58. Have you added on anything on account of
ars previously?—No.

59. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Why should
be any special default in this 3½ per cent.?—
not know if you are aware of the fact that Irish
nts do not pay on the day the money is due. They
pay the full rent within a year, but they do not
on the day the money is due, and then you have
hammer coming down on a particular day, and
ything is gone that is not collected on that day.
cannot collect a penny afterwards.

60. Might you not have an arrangement with the
nts by which they would pay the 3½ per cent. be-
the hammer comes down?—If they did. But it
not pay you to wait. You prefer to lose the money
er than waiting, because it is a case of waiting
finitely. Then, again, there is another point.
on the 1st of May, the 3½ per cent. is due; the
nts in the West of Ireland generally pay in Nov-
er only, and it is very difficult to get them to pay
he 1st of May, but if the hammer comes down on
first of November you must necessarily lose all
een the 1st of May and the 1st of November. You
never get your sale to work out so that the agree-
t will come on the gale day. The hammer will
come down on the gale day, nor will the money
aid up to the gale day.

61. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Can you not
on the hanging gale to the purchase price?—That
ld be equal to increasing the years' purchase. Sup-
I said I will sell at twenty-one and add on a
's rent——

62. You make your bargain with the tenants
a certain price, and you are entitled to add on
many years' rent as are recoverable. At first it was
ght that you could only add on one year, but
you can add as much arrears as are recoverable.
pursuance of that rule, you can add on the hang-
gale. It is loss of income, and I am only dealing
the fact. During the five years previous to the
I got some hundreds from the property, and
le the sale was going through I got so much less
nts. I put that difference down as a loss.

63. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—It would be a tem-
ary loss?—No, a permanent loss, because you never
ver it.

64. But can't you recover it if you can add it to
hanging gale?—No. Sir Antony admits that the broken period is not added, and I must join issue that you can add anything. You make your bargain at the start, and I do not see how you can add on to it afterwards.

65. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—But you could if you could foresee that?—But that is only saying to the tenants you must give twenty-one, and add another year, which will be twenty-two. When you are making the bargain the tenant will say I will give you twenty-one and no more.

66. I would not consider it desirable to add to the number of years' purchase, but is it not possible to make an arrangement by which the 3½ per cent. would be paid?—I do not think it would work out in practice. Theoretically it might be done, and, in some cases, is done, but when you have the hammer coming down it would not work. I am not blaming the Commissioners for letting it drop on any particular day, because in my case they did everything they could to help us.

67. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—We have had Mr. Doran's evidence on an extensive scale, and I have no recollection that he put before us any such loss as you describe?—Because you must remember that they will pay the Congested Districts Board where they will not pay us. You can never get them to come in on the day. And then there is the broken period, and by no possibility, if it accrues, can you get it.

68. But no landlord expects it?—I am not saying he expects it, but it is part of the loss on the sale, and I have taken it into account. I have taken the income prior and subsequent to the sale, and you will find the loss is so much, and you will find your bonus is gone. I think these are rather high, because the sale went on so long, but if the sale went on for five years you would find it even worse.

69. CHAIRMAN.—I have heard of a good many cases in Ireland where the 3½ per cent. has been paid, and very regularly paid?—Yes.

70. Why is it paid more regularly in case of direct sale?—Because the Estates Commissioners collect it. It is collected after the sale has gone through, and they have powers to demand and collect it. But the tenants know it cannot be collected in the case of indirect sale once the sale is sanctioned, and we had an instance of that some years ago under the late Land Act. The tenants agreed to pay certain arrears, but once they signed their agreement they snapped their fingers at us and said—"You can't get them." The agent foolishly got the agreement signed before the arrears were paid.

71. And then you have to modify your statement as far as the bonus is concerned to this extent, that if in your opinion it is a liberal allowance against the costs of sale under Section 6, in cases of direct sale, where the 3½ per cent. is paid, and where therefore the loss is not so great, it would obviously be much more liberal?—Well, as a matter of fact, as I said, I have got two cases here. In the last two years I have sold under both systems. Of course, the first case is much the smaller one, and the costs are proportionately higher, but there the bonus did not cover the loss.

72. One case is under Section 6 and the other direct. Why is it that the cost is so great in the case of direct sale?—Because in the case of direct sale the tenants say—"We won't buy at all if we have to pay any rent at all," and they consented only to those terms.

73. But I think you said that in case of direct sale to tenants the Estates Commissioners collect the rent due?—We should lose the rent then due. They would not agree to anything being added. I tried to get it added, but they would not agree.

74. The rent then due was the hanging gale?—I am not putting down anything for arrears of rent, but I am simply taking the actual averages.

75. What do you mean exactly by "the rent then due"?—In November there was a year's rent due. They come in, and they only pay once a year. The actual net receipts from the property I spoke of yesterday during the previous ten years amounted to £175 clear per annum. I find by a memorandum that I made at the time—I had not got it while I was in London, but in this I give the actual net receipts from the property and they work out at £175 a year clear.

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41776. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Was it within the zones?—Yes. That is on a rental of £400, or practically £375, with charges amounting to £200. That was about £400 a year, and they said—"We won't pay this." Of course, I had to pay head rent just the same.

41777. CHAIRMAN.—There was a year's rent due which they declined to pay?—Yes.

41778. Was not that equivalent to merely buying the thing one year's purchase less?—In a sense it was, but I wanted to add it to the purchase money, and they would not agree. When you say "the landlord gets so much" you must take off these sundry things that he has to give up.

41779. But you probably got a year's purchase more?—No; we could not add anything.

41780. But suppose you agreed to sell at twenty-two years' purchase or any figure—at twenty-two years' purchase, say—on the condition that the year's rent due was not paid, is not that exactly the same thing to you as if they had bought at twenty-one years' purchase and paid the year's rent, too?—Yes, exactly; but when you say I got twenty-two years' purchase for it you must deduct the bonus. I say I got the twenty-two years' purchase, but the bonus went in all the costs and expenses.

41781. You say you do not get the twenty-two because of the remission of the year's rent?—Yes. I say it is exactly the same as saying I got twenty-one and the bonus or saying I got twenty-two without the bonus.*

41782. Not on the rental?—But I mean without the bonus. I say it cancels the bonus or a portion of the bonus. I take it out of the bonus. Your lordship takes it out of the purchase. They do not pay in cash, and I say in some cases you have a year's rent not paid, and in other cases you have part of a year's rent, and in all cases you have a broken period unpaid, and the landlord loses that broken period absolutely, and there is nothing provided for that.

41783. The difficulty, to my mind, is this—You are trying to arrive at what you call the average cost of sale, and you put down amongst your costs of sale one year's rent due, do you not?—Yes.

41784. And it appears there as a lost sum, but if you had sold at twenty-one years instead of twenty-two that sum would never appear in your costs of sale at all?—No; but I say that if you had been able to sell—it is impracticable, but if you had been able to sell at twenty-one or twenty, and said to the tenant, "You pay the costs of sale," you would have had no costs of sale to pay.

41785. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I think that Lord Dudley's point, at all events the point I wish to make—is that all these things are part of the sale price of the estate?—I admit that, and do not wish to say anything about that; but when you say, "The landlord has got such a high price"—and it has been said time after time—and he gets the bonus in addition, I say you must make allowance for all this loss of income in the interval and for the costs. Of course, this year's rent is only one item. I say that in a sale under the 6th Section you are forced into other losses of income, and you lose a portion of it anyhow for the broken period. And then I may say, even where the Land Commissioners are bound to pay you interest themselves, and they are responsible whether it is paid or not by the tenants, they do not pay very punctually. I may say that I have got some due since last December. It has not been paid. It is only a small matter, but I was only paid the November instalment a few weeks ago. They do not pay that very quickly, and, of course, if people were in difficulties it might be a matter of importance to be paid quickly. I have not put that into this paper at all; but there are these two items which I wish to point out, which are really in my mind part of the loss consequent on the sale. It is not fair to say, "You have got such a high price," without saying, "You have to deduct from that these costs." You may say if you like, "You have got a low price and a bonus," but do not say, "You have got the full price and the bonus."

41786. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—And this applies equally whether you sell to the Estates Commissioners or to the Congested Districts Board?—It will not apply to a sale to the Congested Districts Board, because they buy *en bloc*, and they give you cash down. I mean there is no delay. It is the delay which causes all particular item. And the Congested Districts Board generally give you something for the arrears.

41787. CHAIRMAN.—Any other point?—Now, as to the causes that prevent owners of both tenanted and untenanted land selling. If the vendor were guaranteed (provided he were not in default) four per cent on his purchase money from a period of six months after lodgment of the originating request or application, there would be hundreds of owners willing to sell who now are afraid of the delay.

41788. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—You can make an agreement with your tenants at four per cent. if they please and if you please?—I am not aware of anybody having done it with small tenants.

41789. I have known instances where four per cent was agreed upon?—As a rule it is impracticable in the case of small tenancies.

41790. At all events, the Act does not make 3½ per cent. compulsory?—No, but during the period that you are taking this 3½ per cent., or getting whatever you do get, you are paying the charges on the property in full, and your gross income has been reduced. It is not the case merely that after the sale is through you get perhaps a smaller income, but very often an encumbered owner will perhaps get nothing out of the property during the two or three years the sale is going on. I heard a day or two ago a man say—"I am starving, and the whole of the money is going to pay off mortgages and charges and so on."

41791. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Your point is that the delay is the chief reason for landlords not selling more quickly?—I think the delay has an enormous amount to say to it. It is the chief reason. If it was a quick business transaction hundreds of them would take to it.

41792. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I thought you said it was immaterial to an owner whether he got twenty-two years' purchase without the bonus or twenty-one with the bonus.† I think it must have been something else than the bonus that you were alluding to?—Somebody corrected me there. I was not quite correct. Twenty-one years' purchase and the portion of the bonus attributable to the year's rent—a deduction of £200 or £400.

41793. The other would not be correct?—Oh, no; the other would not, because the bonus is bigger. But I say the rest of the bonus goes in costs pure and simple, but one year's rent goes then and is lost.

41794. I wanted to be sure that I understood you—I say the rest absolutely goes in necessary costs that are unavoidable, and the amount I have put down for bailiffs and so on is not more than is justified by the facts. It has been said that the delay is largely caused by the vendors or their solicitors. This is absurd, as it is obvious that vendors and their solicitors would not delay so much more (if at all) in sales to the Commission as compared with sales to ordinary purchasers, and yet in the latter case a month to six weeks is a usual period to insert in the conditions of sale for the proving of title and completion. I can quote instances. I have had a few instances lately of ground rents, and the longest period in any one was six weeks.

41795. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was that in England?—No, in Ireland.

41796. And were you dealing with public funds in the public interest?—No, and I say that is all the difference. And I say it is not the solicitors on either side, because in my two cases you had two sets of solicitors, and you could have double delay; but it is a public body, and a public body must necessarily be slower.

41797. You consider that the delay is not in the public interest?—And that it prevents owners from selling.

41798. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you mean to say that the investigation of title, as a rule, of landed estates in Ireland is completed in six weeks?—No; I say that in my particular case the contract was completed in six weeks, and they would have been bound to pay me the full interest for any time over. I insisted on this in the contract, and I agreed to pay them fees if I was not regular, but I knew I would be regular. But I would not suggest that it would be possible for the Land Commission to do it in that period, but I think that running it to two or three years is not right.

* See question 41792.

† See question 41781.

799. You said you would quote instances, but you e exceptions?—I quote particular instances that ve had to deal with.

800. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Let us just take xample of a case in which an owner who has sold property and has to pay charges while he is re- only 3½ per cent. Take the case of a property £1,000, and say that property is sold at nty-two years' purchase. That would be £22,000, per cent. on that would be £715 a year. Now, that property of £1,000 a year unsold, and with s, charges, and everything like that causing ex- e, you would be fortunate if you got £800 a year f your £1,000?—Perhaps you are taking the cost o much. I am referring to the actual cost. I got the actual receipts and everything in the I gave. The rent was £401—I will call it £400 d the net receipts for the previous five years, deducting all expenses of every kind, were £375.

801. Every year?—Every year.

802. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Any agent's on that?—Yes, 5 per cent.

803. Deducted?—Yes, but I may say that there some arrears included.

804. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—But 5 per cent. t's fees on £400?—Yes; that is every year, taking n the average of ten years. But I collected more what was the year's rent, because every year the nts paid some of the arrears. They cleared off of the arrears. I can really show you the rental on like

805. Let us take it at £400. There would be 5 cent. agent's fees on the £400?—Yes.

806. And there would be bailiff's fees also?—Yes, a year.

807. What would be the total expenditure that had to pay out on the management of that es- , bad debts and everything like that—would you it at ten or fifteen per cent.?—Oh, no, because ou include bad debts you must include good debts, ch might counterbalance the arrears.

808. You see the bad debts out of the £400 would r be recovered?—I might say that the bad debts almost *nil*. As a matter of fact, the receipts every year more than the rent.

809. But the Land Conference took ten per cent. e the average cost of management, and that was idered afterwards to be not quite sufficient?

Ir. KAVANAGH.—Mr. Gladstone put it down as 7 cent.

810. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Let us take it en per cent. That would give you £800 out of 00, and the difference between that and £715 ld be £185, and that would be, you see, the loss uch an estate as that?—Yes.

811. If on the other hand, the expenditure was ter the loss would be less?—And if the expendi- was less the loss would be greater.

812. Well, then, the interest on the charges you 'd have to meet would be, as a rule, four or five cent?—I should think so, on a great many of n.

813. Would the interest on the mortgages be four ive per cent?—Five very often. Four-and-a-half ld be, I should think, the average. You can take hat the whole £185 comes out of your margin. t is the way I look at it, because it is no matter t the items come from, the whole loss comes out your margin, and it is a very heavy loss if your gin is small; and if your margin is big it is not naterial. And then you are calculating your inte- on the whole period, instead of calculating it tly on the broken period. I put the actual figures this case, what the receipts and everything were, the purpose of comparison.

814. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Might not you st the proceeds of that sale at four per cent., if you did you would have an income nearly al to the £375 a year?—No; I think somebody ked out these figures here for me.

815. I worked them out. Twenty-two years' pur- se of £400 is £8,800, and four per cent. on that ld give £352?—The way I have done is this. I e taken the actual cash receipts that I got at the and that is £3,656, or what I, in fact, got out the sale.

816. How much?—£3,656, that is allowing for those losses in the sale, and 3½ per cent. on that gives £128 a year.

41817. I thought you got twenty-two years' purchase on the rental?—Yes.

41818. Very well. Twenty-two years purchase on a rental of £400 gives £8,800. Is not that so?—Yes.

41819. You invested at 4 per cent., that gives £325 a year?—Well, here is the way I have worked it. I have invested at 4 per cent., so that gives £352 a year as against £375.

41820. Yes, but when you take £375 you include some arrears, because otherwise it would not come to so much?—I know. The tenants were gradually paying off their arrears, but I have charged a year's rent here as a loss in full, and I have not added anything more for arrears but deduct the actual figures, in fact, charges, redemption, and costs, which you have not allowed for; and the way I have done it is this: I have put down the £8,800, and the bonus, £1,056. That makes the gross purchase money £9,856.

41821. Yes; that is more than I took it. I did not mind the bonus at all?—Well, then, you have got to deduct redemption price of head rent, £5,000. That is about the figure in fact.

41822. Yes; but how shall we work that out to £375 a year?—My margin was £175 after paying the charges.

41823. You deduct, then, how much?—£5,000.

41824. That leaves £4,856?—£4,856. Then I deduct £1,100 for costs and loss during sale, and these are the actual figures. In this calculation I made a mistake of £100, because I put surveying and some other things down twice. That gives you a balance of £3,756. That, at 3½ per cent. gives you £131 10*s.*, as against £175.

41825. But that £175 would include arrears?—Yes, and you might take £15 off.

41826. That would be £160; and £3,656 at 4 per cent. would give you nearly £150?—Yes. That is far less.

41827. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Now, your father and yourself were resident landlords?—Yes.

41828. In the case of non-resident landlords, absentee landlords, the margin for management of an estate is probably a good deal larger?—No.

41829. Naturally money is spent on labourers' wages, and so on, and the rent is paid more easily in the case of a resident landlord, and you would not put that forward as offering any example of the margin between the net and nominal income of an absentee estate?—As a matter of fact I may say that one of these estates is an absentee estate, in the sense that it is a good way from our place, and there is no real connection with the other, and the other has a residence, and the net receipts are very much larger in the case of the absentee estate. It is the other way about to what you are putting to me.

41830. And would you say that the absentee estate is more easily managed?—Yes.

41831. And the rents paid more readily?—Yes. Where the landlord is on the spot, if he is a good-natured man, like my father was, and the tenants can pay any time, the rents are not paid at all as regularly as they would be in the other place, where there is nobody to come to, and it is the same as the Land Commission. And your lordship will recognise that.

41832. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is not it almost unexampled that you should have, year by year, £375 out of £400?—It is high.

41833. And that was the case of a resident landlord?—No, because, as a matter of fact, it happened that so long as my father was resident there he did not get anything like that; but in 1896 he transferred it to me, and I was an absentee in London during that period, and I think that was the reason the rents were paid so well.

41834. Did you not consider your father as resident there?—No, because he said he would not interfere, and that he would have nothing to say to it.

41835. CHAIRMAN.—Perhaps we might go on now?—Well, as to compulsion, that is quite unnecessary, as any quantity of grass lands can be bought without it if a fair price be given, and, above all, delay in completion be avoided. Some of the witnesses, when dealing with the question of price, say that the graziers are in a bad way, and are gradually getting into difficulties. If this is so it is obviously the better course to wait, so as to get the land cheaper. Mr. Dolan

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argues that if lands are not got now they never can be, as they are being sold, and there are many anxious to buy. This does not look as if grazing was a failing business. If they are being sold too dear the graziers will not be able to make them pay, and they will again come into the market cheap. If they are being sold too low the Congested Districts Board can offer more and buy. He admits an enormous quantity of grazing land is on the market. Again, if compulsion is to be used, and the grazier evicted, it can be done just as well after he has bought as now. The demands for powers of compulsory purchase has arisen because landlords regard many of the prices hitherto offered as inadequate and unfair. If fair prices were given there would be no grounds for proposing compulsion. My idea of a fair price would be as follows, and I believe that, on such terms, all land required could be obtained without compulsion:—The annual value of the required untenanted land should, unless the owner elects to prove the contrary, be taken to be one and a third times the Poor Law valuation, *i.e.*, the normal standard for income tax. The double interest of owner and occupier would thus be provided for. But as in many cases, the Poor Law valuation is largely under the net annual income, the owner should have the option of proving, by means of his books or otherwise, on sworn evidence, before a judicial tribunal, the actual net receipts, and where he exercised this option the net receipts so proved should be treated as the annual value. The vendor should then get such capital sum as would yield him as income the net value thus ascertained.

41836. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—One question I wish to ask. You say you take the annual value to be one and a third times the Poor Law valuation?—Yes.

41837. The Poor Law valuation being 6 per cent. higher than the first term rents?—Second term.

41838. In Roscommon the Poor Law valuation is 6 per cent. higher than the first term rents, and the Poor Law valuation, therefore, would be considerably higher than the second term rents?—But you must remember that it is very difficult to get at what is the fair rent of grass lands.

41839. I am pointing out to you what the position would be. If you say that the basis for calculation of what the price would be ought to be the Poor Law valuation plus one-third, you therefore take a very much higher basis for your calculation than second term rents, second term rents being the basis of calculation in the fixation of prices under the Land Purchase Act.

41840. CHAIRMAN.—The whole difference is that second term rents represent the landlord's interest, and not the occupier's interest?—Of course, the Poor Law valuation I put down as representing the landlord, and the third as the occupier.

41841. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—Was that the way you did it?—That is the way the income-tax people do it.

41842. But you do know of an estate on which the grass lands were sold on the basis of 15 per cent. under the Poor Law valuation, offering a fair basis upon which to work?—No; I do not.

41843. You referred to it just now in your own case?—As offering a fair basis?

41844. Upon which to calculate the number of years' purchase?—I admit I know of a case where that was done, but there was very great objection raised to the price being sufficient.

41845. But it was done voluntarily?—It would not have been sold if it had not been for the tenanted land.

41846. But I want to point out that you are laying down for the purchase of grass lands a basis which is entirely different from that of the Land Purchase Act, second term rents being taken as the basis of land purchase?—Of course, you have no second term rents in the grass lands.

41847. You must endeavour to get at something in the case of the grass lands that would be equivalent to second term rents?—And I would say one and a third on Mr. Doran's figures would be very low.

41848. What is the other alternative you take—one and a third, or what?—What I say is that in a large quantity of those cases you have got your value fixed.

41849. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You say the State puts the occupier's interest at one-third of the owner's in taxing you?—Yes.

41850. Is not the owner's interest, for sale purposes, represented by the second term rents?—No.

41851. Would not it be a good plan to find the average of second term rents on similar lands in the county and add a third in order to ascertain the owner's interest?—Well, you see it is an almost impossible thing, because you may have two holdings next to each other, one with a second term rent, and the other with a first term rent, and one as low as the other. I might say the same with regard to our own estate. There were very few second term rents on it, and there was great difficulty in some of those cases for the second term rents were not any lower than the first. Some of the tenants went in and got no reduction at all.

41852. The valuation apparently in one county is over the first term rents?—But in Roscommon the figures that Sir Antony has quoted from are chiefly based on a very poor class of land, because in Roscommon there are no second term rents at all on the very good land, and the figures would not work out at all on the grass lands.

41853. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—But at all events we come to this certain basis, that you, yourself, and your late father, have sold grass lands chiefly on the basis of the Poor Law valuation, taking the Poor Law valuation and then applying a certain number of years' purchase, which, in your own case, was twenty-four years?—Yes. You may be aware that my father said that he did not for a moment think of taking such a figure, but you see when you have gone so far as that you cannot go back. It was a quasi compulsion.

41854. I venture to say that that would be challenged?—But at all events that is the fact.

41855. CHAIRMAN.—Just tell me, as you are now speaking of your case, is not it the fact that the Estates Commissioners refused to declare your father's tenanted land an estate unless he threw in the grass land with it?—They refused to declare Clonalis the property, and he said, "I am willing to give the Belanagare grass land with Belanagare estate, which adjoins it, or give a large quantity of it, for the adjoining tenants, whenever an arrangement is come to for the sale of the estate, and I will undertake that, whenever I do come to an arrangement with the Belanagare tenants." And the Estates Commissioners said, "No. We won't let the Clonalis estate" (the tenants were most anxious to buy on Clonalis) "go through unless you give the grass land of Belanagare with Clonalis." My father said, "I will be in difficulty when the Belanagare estate comes to be sold," and eventually it was decided to sell them as one estate.

41856. But the Estates Commissioners declined to declare the Clonalis estate an estate for the purpose of sale under the Act of 1903 unless the Belanagare grass lands was put in with it?—Quite so; and the Belanagare land is twelve miles away, and my father said. "It is no use, because they won't go there."

41857. So that I understand from you that in your father's opinion the price of the grass land of Belanagare was very much affected by the fact that it was only by selling that that it was possible for him to get the Clonalis tenanted estate declared an estate to be sold?—Yes; and I may say that if he had been offered the price that it was eventually arranged to be sold for, and if he had known that he could not have got more than that, I have no doubt that he would not have sold it; but when you have been two years at a thing you will go through.

41858. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—What I was going to bring out is this, that landlords—you, yourself, as I said, and there are, no doubt, many others—have sold grass lands in Roscommon on the basis of the Poor Law valuation, applying to it a certain number of years' purchase (I think it was twenty-five years' purchase), and that you have sold your demesne on those terms, and bought them back?—I dare say, yes. The demesne was bought back at a higher price.

41859. I do not single you out, because I know it has been the case with others. The Congested Districts Board bought lands on that basis, taking the Poor Law valuation, and applying a certain number of years' purchase, what they could get the landlords to agree to. In some instances we bought at twenty-seven years' purchase, and in some at thirty. We think, my lord, we have gone, in some cases, higher.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Quite so.

41860. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—But the basis taken was the Poor Law valuation, and there was no idea of adding on a third, and if you do add on a third I think you will have to reduce the multiple?—I thought the Bishop told us that the Congested Districts Board in practice added something for the occupation interest.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is so, but that is independent of the valuation.

41861. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—We took the valuation as the prime basis, and then we applied to that a number of years' purchase, which we were in the habit of giving for tenanted land; and then we considered the landlord to be entitled to something else, because in him were concentrated the two interests. That is the difference between the system of valuation at present of the Congested Districts Board and the Estates Commissioners as far as I have been able to understand, but I have never been able to trace it fully out. The Estates Commissioners go into the market and say, "We will give you a price"?—Take the Congested Districts Board's practice and it is exactly what I am suggesting, only the multiple may be possibly different. I say so many years' purchase of the Poor Law valuation for the landlord's interst, and a third for the occupation interest. The multiple may be different, but the practice is really the same.

41862. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—The procedure that the Congested Districts Board followed is what Sir Antony has outlined for you. The Board was in the habit of giving more money for land on which no tenant resided than for land in the occupation of a tenant. The Board looked upon itself as in the one case acquiring a dual interest, and gave more for such land. Mr. Doran fixed the fair annual value, and the Board said how many years' purchase the Board would give of that annual value. Sir Antony is perfectly right in saying that the Government valuation was not the basis on which we proceeded in those transactions?—I thought it was so valued, and I was just trying to raise that question.

41863. What he said to you was that the Congested Districts Board did not add a third to the Government valuation in fixing a basis for the number of years' purchase offered by the Board?—No; but I mean that the Congested Districts Board, if I understand the matter rightly, went on Mr. Doran's valuation, and not on the Poor Law valuation.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—That is right.

41864. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—But the Poor Law valuation is always a factor in Mr. Doran's figures.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Certainly?—But in those figures twenty-seven years' purchase is mentioned. That, I understand, is twenty-seven years' purchase of Mr. Doran's valuation.

41866. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Of whatever valuation we accepted as being the proper basis?—It is not necessarily the Poor Law valuation.

41867. For instance, in Roscommon the Poor Law valuation would be a nearer approach to the rental of untenanted land than elsewhere, because in other places it would be much less, but in Roscommon the Poor Law valuation is higher than the first term rents, and in many other counties it is much less?—But I do not think it is perfectly fair, because it is a totally different class of land, first term land in Roscommon, and altogether a poor class. There are no rents fixed on the grass lands, so that you cannot draw any conclusion from that.

41868. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—On the return presented to this Commission by the Congested Districts Board the price paid for untenanted land is measured in the number of years' purchase of the Government valuation, but that is by special request of this Commission?—Yes, certainly, and consequently when Sir Antony says that there is twenty-seven years' purchase of the valuation that does not mean twenty-seven years 'purchase of the poor law valuation. It is of Mr. Doran's or whatever gentleman you employ; and what the proportion to the poor law valuation is I do not know.

41869. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Well, the only conclusion I come to is to challenge the necessity of adding a third to the poor law valuation?—Well, you add on something to the valuation, and I put it as a third. You add three or four years' purchase. The objection to taking in all cases the net receipts is that where a man farms his own lands it is often impossible to ascertain exactly what are the net receipts. The lands required may be farmed jointly with other lands, and it may be impossible to allocate the profits. Again, a great many resident owners, largely for the purpose of giving employment, employ more labour than is necessary, and thereby reduce the profits. It would be unfair to penalise them. This has been done on the Clonalis estate for many years, and the farming profits on it are consequently small, but the labour bill comes to over £1,000 a year. Mr. Doran's evidence, moreover, shows conclusively that the true value of the grass lands is largely in excess of the *prima facie* standard which I suggest above, and consequently the owner should have the option of proving the actual profits where he is able to do so. The standard above suggested for arriving at the fair price of untenanted lands would do away with the great uncertainty that now prevails when the price is left to be fixed by valuers who differ enormously in their views. The uncertainty of the results of such valuations could not be better illustrated than by the correspondence which has appeared in the *Times* for many months past as to the extraordinary discrepancies in the valuations of even the most eminent professional valuers in England. Of course, it was last year when this note was written, and there was for some six months a correspondence in the *Times* showing that professional valuers were valuing in the most extraordinary way, one putting on one value and another another. Before concluding I would like to say one word about landlords of the West. It has been alleged that they did nothing for their tenants. I repudiate this. On the Clonalis estate for many years past more than the whole rental of the estate has been spent annually in labour there. In 1880 or thereabouts my father spent over £4,000 in relief of distress works on the property, chiefly on tenants' holdings. When seed potatoes were necessary he has often given them out free to his tenants under £5 valuation, and I have done so this year. He constantly gave his tenants timber, etc., for their houses, building bridges, etc., and although I have sold the property I am continuing this practice. Another practice that greatly assisted the tenants was to allow them to pay the rent by feeding one or more head of young cattle. Although I have sold the property I had a number of applications for cattle in order to pay the Land Commission rent. I sent out cattle to the poorest, although it is not a very paying way of feeding them.

41870. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Perhaps you did that as an Irish chief rather than as a landlord?—Well, it has been the practice on the property, and all I say is that you must not abuse us too much for the way we treat our tenants. The Estate Commissioners have taken over the property, and so far as I can see, they have not done anything to help the tenants on the Clonalis estate, except giving holdings to two or three of them, and the tenants are fully expecting a few thousand pounds to be spent, but I do not know whether they will be disappointed. I believe there are many landlords who have assisted their tenants in similar ways. To summarise the whole situation, I say give the Congested Districts Board ample funds and full powers of regulating holdings and carrying out drainage works, a proper staff, and ensure quick payments of purchase-money to vendors, and they will be able to do a very great deal towards ameliorating the lot of the poor in the West of Ireland. Just before I leave I might mention one point that Mr. Fitzgibbon alluded to. There are three estates adjoining mine, and they have been sold under the three systems; the Sandford estate, the Dillon estate, the De Freyne estate, and my Clonalis estate. Mine has been sold under Section 6, the Sandford estate under direct sale, and the De Freyne and Dillon estates to the Congested Districts Board. And I may say that of these three different ways, the tenants are well pleased with that of the Congested Districts Board.

41871. Sir Antony MacDonnell.—Because their holdings have been improved?—Yes.

41872. And the Estates Commissioners have no money to improve the holdings, because it was not bought as a congested estate?—No. So far as that

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goes, the landlord would raise no objection whatever.

41873. Yours is less congested than the Dillon or De Freyne estates?—It is not congested within the meaning of the Act, and that is one of the points I raised at the beginning, because although there is very great congestion on two or three townlands, taking it as a whole, it is not congested.

41874. CHAIRMAN.—Tell me, in the case of a property like yours, where your estate is sold to the Estates Commissioners under Section 6, and therefore, as Sir Antony has pointed out, cannot be improved, but must be merely re-sold by the Estates Commissioners to the tenants, what is the difference really in practice between that and direct sale?—I think there is very little, except that there is a possibility of migrating the tenants; and with respect to the Clonalis estate, we were delayed a year and a half over the sale of the Clonalis estate in order to provide facilities for that.

41875. You say there is very little difference except that there is an opportunity of migrating?—Yes.

41876. How does the opportunity of migrating come in?—Because they buy grass lands in order to transplant tenants from the tenanted part to the grass lands.

41877. But they can only do it if they can get back from the tenants the actual sum of money which they gave to the landlord, is not that so?—They can spend money in fencing and building; they can do something in that way.

41878. Sir ANTONY MACDONNELL.—For new tenants?—Yes.

41879. Only to the extent of 10 per cent.?—Yes. But I may say that there is some way of doing it.

41880. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Out of a reserve fund?—There is some way even where there is direct sale, because they spent £2,000 on the Sandford estate, and they have spent nothing so far on ours.

41881. CHAIRMAN.—On what have they spent £20,000 on the Sandford estate?—On draining bog.

41882. But they have not actually altered the tenancies?—No. They have removed a few of our tenants, but I cannot say they have removed them from the really congested part.

41883. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This other estate on which they spent the £2,000 must have been scheduled?—No. But the Clonalis estate is in a scheduled area, and Belanagare is not, and as a matter of fact the estate that is not in the scheduled area has had all the holdings enlarged, and the one that is in the scheduled area has not.

41884. Because there was land available in one case?—Because there was land available. But I think something could be done to improve Clonalis, although a good deal has been done already.

41885. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—You live pretty near the Dillon estate?—Yes, adjoining it.

41886. What has been your observation of the operations there?—Have they not conduced much to the advantage of the occupiers?—Oh, yes, they have; and there is a good deal of that due to wages. I do not think it can be disputed that there have been very good wages given, and there is a great deal of employment.

41887. And many of the holdings still remain uneconomic. Would there be grass lands pretty near for the enlargement of some of those holdings of the Dillon tenants which are uneconomic?—That depends on what you mean by pretty near. The Dillon estate stretches twenty-five miles. From the end nearest Castlerea, I would say there would be grass lands within ten miles.

41888. I ask you for this reason, that one might contemplate a small occupier surrendering his little property for the enlargement of his neighbour's holding, and therefore intending to move to a better holding. Do you think that that will likely occur on the Dillon estate?—I think it will to some extent, but I think there is much more desire to get an enlarged holding than to move to a new one. You know, in the case of the Clonalis estate before we sold, the tenants came forward and said they must have grass lands, and they would all go, but when it came to the point of going, although the Commissioners did all they possibly could to get some of them to go to Belanagare, they got none except one man who did not practically live there, and he is a schoolmaster, and had a plot of 15*s.* a year.

Mr. W. HARRINGTON examined.

Mr. W. Harrington.

41889. CHAIRMAN.—Since this Commission began to sit we have had a great many remarks made in the course of the evidence with regard to the kelp industry by people who suggested to us, especially in the country, that the kelp industry might be encouraged by grants from the Congested Districts Board. We have been told that prices of kelp vary considerably, being much better some years than others; and we have also heard that during the last few years a process has been invented for obtaining iodine from other things besides seaweed, and that this has very much affected the future of the kelp industry. We are very anxious, therefore, to obtain some evidence from someone like yourself who knows all about it as to how far these things which we have heard are true?—It is very many years since I have been in touch with the kelp industry. I may mention my firm manufactures chemicals. We thought we might do something in the way of recovering iodine from kelp in connection with other matters. With that view I remember going to the West of Kerry and interviewing an enterprising man there, a Mr. M'Donnell or O'Donnell in Castlegregory. He took a keen interest in it. There was kelp to be had there. He went in for it on a pretty large scale.

41890. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Did he go into it experimentally or as a trader?—He collected the seaweed and burned the kelp.

41891. He went into it commercially?—Yes, he thought it might pay, and be a good thing to do for the sake of the people about. He also had the idea not of selling the kelp as kelp, but of extracting the salts from it. Kelp contains potash salts and soda salts. They are of a certain value. The idea we had was that he should get as much of the salts out of the kelp as possible, and send up to our works the concentrated iodine liquor. The iodine is one of the last things that remain in the liquor. The other salts crystallise out. We worked that for a short time. It just paid its way. I think he was handicapped rather inasmuch as he could not always get enough of the weed. It was a limited quantity that came in, and the weather prevented the people from getting it sometimes, and so on. We extracted the iodine partly, and also we sent it in a concentrated form to France. We got a market for it there. I may say it was done through an agent in London. He applied to us for concentrated iodine solution. It was in fact that that gave us first of all the idea of starting this thing. He got it into France without duty by calling it soda lye. He got it in *sub rosa*, that is without paying duty, and it paid him very well. Then Mr. M'Donnell got into bad health, and died soon afterwards, and the thing collapsed. That is my experience of it. The Chairman has mentioned that it was suggested that there was another source for iodine. That has been known for very many years. The principal source of iodine is from Chili saltpetre. Many years ago at the time that I was thinking of going in for this iodine business, I made several inquiries in London and elsewhere, and found that they have immense stocks of iodine and could swamp the market any time they liked, so that it was a dangerous thing I thought for anyone to put works in Ireland for the purpose of extracting not only the iodine from the kelp, but also the salts, the potash and other salts.

41892. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Would that be equally dangerous?—No. The potash salts are marketable always. Long ago, when kelp started in Ireland, potash was not known in great quantity. Germany had not found such deposits of potash. I should say subsequent to that when they were found they took away from the profits of the kelp industry to a very large extent.

41893. What is the form in which potash is contained in it?—There is 35 to 40 per cent. of chloride

of potash in kelp, and about 10 per cent. of sulphate of potash.

41894. Potassium chloride?—Yes, and of sulphate of potash about 10 per cent., and perhaps 5 or 6 per cent. carbonate of potash.

41895. Apart from the iodine, which I understand is the most valuable part, would these other potash salts pay to manufacture?—That is the point. It means a good deal of trouble to extract them. They are worth about £9 a ton. It depends principally upon what you can get kelp for, and what the extraction costs.

41896. CHAIRMAN.—What was being paid for kelp at the time to which you refer?—I do not remember exactly.

41897. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Was not it sold early in the last century for as high as £20 a ton?—I daresay it was.

41898. CHAIRMAN.—Does it not now come to £4 a ton sometimes?—If it was good kelp.

41899. During the last two or three years we have heard that kelp has been fetching from £3 to £4 a ton?—I should not be surprised.

41900. If it is found so easy to extract iodine from Chili saltepetre, and if there are these large reserve supplies of iodine in London, why is there a market for kelp at all now?—The amount of iodine they get from all the kelp they receive is such a bagatelle compared with the amount that they have from the other sources that really they don't mind the competition. The price is regulated by the Chilian supply altogether, and the others have to fall in with it. It is not their policy to run it out altogether. They make more by keeping the price steady. The kelp people have to follow them. There is some profit to be made also, no doubt, out of the potash salts that they recover.

41901. In your opinion there would be always a certain market for Irish kelp?—That depends upon whether those who are using it now will always continue to manufacture from it; but there is always the fear that if it became a serious competitor with the Chilian supply they might knock the price down.

41902. Could it become a serious competitor; is not the process so laborious?—It is a matter of quantity; what they get altogether.

41903. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Is the quality of each kind of iodine the same?—Yes, the same iodine. Then iodine is not so valuable now as it was a few years ago. It is about eight shillings a pound now. They have plenty of it there in Chili.

41904. They don't get it out of the nitrates?—Yes; that is the source.

41905. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it as popular in medicine as ever, or has there been any falling off in that respect?—No. It is used quite as much as ever.

41906. Do you know what percentage of iodine a ton of kelp would produce?—It varies very much. It depends altogether on the quality of the kelp. It varies from ·2 to 1·4 per cent. The general run would be from ·4 to ·5; about one-half per cent.

41907. It depends on how it is burned, and so on?—Yes. A lot of it is mixed up with sand. There is a great loss in the way they burn it. Improvements could be made in that way. There would be a great deal more iodine in the kelp if it were properly burned.

41908. One gentleman in Donegal said: "If I might be allowed, there is a little industry I should like to refer to that belongs to the congested districts. It is the kelp industry that exists a good deal around the division which I represent in Donegal. It was a very paying industry for years, and even last year the prices were as high as £3 and £4 a ton. But the people round here represent to me that they often think it is worth more, but that there is no competition for buying. They say the shore is divided into districts, by the buyers, and that one buyer will not buy in another's district. They map it out among them. Those fishermen and others who burn this kelp are saying that this year they have no buyers at all, and that they received no notice from the buyers that they were going to come. Consequently there are between £1,200 and £1,500 worth of kelp lying on the hands of the people for which they can find no market." That is at page 47 of the Appendix to our Second Report*?—I can quite understand that they are completely in the hands of the buyers. I think there is only one firm that works kelp in Scotland.

41909. Any in Ireland?—I don't think that there is any firm in Ireland that works kelp, and extracts the iodine from it.

41910. It is all exported?—Yes. I think Paterson is the name of the firm in Scotland.

41911. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Is it the same firm that controls the supply from South America?—They have nothing whatever to say to that, and have no control over that supply at all.

41912 CHAIRMAN.—Do you mean to say that the only people who buy this kelp are Paterson's buyers?—That is what I think. There is no proper competition in the market for it. That brings the price down very low. The only way to remedy that is to start another works. Who is going to do that.

41913. Suppose the Congested Districts Board were to buy against these buyers, as they did with regard to the herrings and mackerel, in order to keep up the price, is there any way in which they could get rid of the kelp when they bought it?—No way at all. There are very few users of kelp. I don't know of any but the one firm. There may be one or two.

41914. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Taking that another stage, it would be quite intelligible if the Paterson firm controlled the iodine supply from South America that the starting of a factory to make iodine on the Irish coast might lead to the suppression of the kelp industry altogether?—It might, of course.

41915. But if we assume that the Paterson firm merely supply iodine from kelp to the general market, what is there to justify an apprehension that if a factory were started on the Irish coast to make iodine out of kelp, as the Patersons do in Scotland, that those who control the market would intervene and swamp the Irish trade, or to put iodine on the market so cheaply as to make the Irish manufacture an impossibility?—Certainly, I think they have no reason at all for running down the price more than at present. It is all a matter of the amount of iodine recovered. If the industry grew to such an extent that the amount recovered from kelp was three or four times what it is now then it might be a question whether they would lower the price, but as long as no more iodine is made from kelp than at present I don't see why they should take more notice of it than now.

41916. CHAIRMAN.—And there would not be any reason?—I don't think so.

41917. Paterson's make their iodine from kelp collected around these coasts?—Quite so.

41918. They have to put it on the market at a price which is governed by the Chilian supply?—Quite so.

41919. Suppose that a factory were started in Ireland, all that would happen would be that a certain amount of the kelp would be diverted from Paterson's factory to this factory?—Quite so.

41920. The general output of iodine would not be any greater?—No.

41921. Unless you assume that Paterson does not buy to the full extent that he could buy?—That is quite so.

41922. Then, as to the price you could pay to the people who burn it, it is a question of what Paterson's real profit is after he has bought from these people?—It is, of course.

41923. It is a question of whether Paterson could, if he chose, afford to pay those people a better price and yet put his iodine on the market at the same price?—Yes, it is, altogether. He might not be able to give more, but, of course, I need not tell you that when there is only one manufacturer working a raw material like that the tendency is to give as little as possible.

41924. Of course he has got a monopoly?—That stands to reason.

41925. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Has the price of iodine kept up in later days?—Yes, it is about eight shillings a pound now. It was never much above that. I think it might have been nine or ten shillings.

41926. CHAIRMAN.—In your opinion, it would be worth the while of the Congested Districts Board seriously to consider the suggestion that has been made?—The only way they can meet that and cause some competition in price would be to have works started in Ireland, but then that is a big undertaking, possibly.

41927. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Does it involve very expensive machinery and staff?—No; I should not

* See Appendix to Second Report of the Commission [Cd. 3819, 1907], p. 47.

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say it would run into a great deal of money; but you would want to go into it very carefully or it might be a failure. That would not be nice. You would want to get a good deal of opinion on the subject.

41928. CHAIRMAN.—What sort of plant does it require?—There is a good deal of evaporation. The kelp, as it comes, is treated with water. All the salts have to be dissolved out of it. These various salts crystallise out Some products crystallise out before others. The very first product to crystallise out is sulphate of potash. Then they go on evaporating, and they get some of the soda salts out. The third crystallisation generally brings the chloride of potash out. The residue then contains more soluble salts, such as iodine salts, sulphate, and other compounds of soda, which are formed in the beginning, sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and chloride of soda.

41929. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are all those different salts marketable?—Not all. Sulphate of soda is worth nothing, but the potash salts are all marketable at £9 a ton.

41930. You have all these by-products besides the iodine?—Yes. There is over 50 per cent. of potash salts in the kelp, fetching about £9 a ton.

41931. In a factory like Paterson's, that deals with kelp, is his main output and his main source of profit the iodine or potash salts?—That I cannot tell you at all.

41932. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—He might have his working expenses out of the iodine, and make his profit out of the by-products?—That is quite so.

41933. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you recollect what the expenditure of Mr. McDonnell was?—No. I never got any return from him of his expenses, but he told me he got about clear out of it, but he did it in a very experimental way. I need not tell you that anything done in that way will not pay properly. If you want to do a thing in which there is a narrow margin, you must do it on the most economical lines possible.

41934. CHAIRMAN.—He put up a factory himself?—No. He had a sort of outhouse. He did it in an inexpensive way, but it was a ruinous way.

41935. Did he actually procure the seaweed himself?—Yes; he had men employed collecting and burning, and he then extracted these salts himself, and sent up the concentrated liquor containing the iodine and many of the soda salts. He got the potash out of it, and I think he used the potash as manure.

41936. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did he do that by burning it openly as we see on the coast?—Yes.

41937. There was no house built?—No. Of course it was wasteful.

41938. Are you aware that in some places there are brick houses with nothing but burning places in them?—Yes.

41939. I saw that in Scotland, I think, done by this same firm, but unfortunately I was not so much interested at that time, and I did not ask, but my information is that they only did the burning, and then the kelp was transferred to the Clyde, where it is finished?—Quite so.

41940. Would that system save anything in Ireland? If there were brick houses with furnaces built would it be a more economical way?—No doubt, it would be better. The present method is a very crude way of burning. It means that a lot of iodine is lost, and I think that they could be instructed so as to burn it to greater advantage. A great deal could be done in that way, and another thing that might be suggested, is that they ought to be paid really according to the percentage of iodine in the kelp, so that those who took the trouble to burn it properly would have an incentive by getting a remuneration for their care. For that reason, I think it would be a good thing if some arrangement could be made by which they should be paid according to the amount of iodine, because, I need not tell you, that much of it is a good deal adulterated with sand. The manufacturer, when giving his price, takes the good with the bad, so that those who are really careful do not get the benefit that they should.

41941. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—But the plan that was contemplated was rather that some authority should start a furnace, or whatever you like to call it, buy the kelp at so much a ton from the people, and do the burning themselves, and export the ashes?—Or recover the salts from the kelp, recover everything that is marketable.

41942. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—This firm in Glasgow might buy it in that state?—They would, but there would be no advantage as compared with taking the kelp over, as you would have to pay freight on the sulphate of potash.

41943. CHAIRMAN.—If you started a factory in Ireland for getting in Ireland the salts, and soforth, out of the kelp, would you suggest that they ought to buy the seaweed from the people or the kelp; do you think that the people ought to burn the seaweed?—I would suggest that they should buy the kelp. If I was working a factory, I would give a better price to those who gave kelp with a large percentage of iodine. That is the valuable portion, and I would pay according to that, just as they pay according to the amount of cream in the milk sent to the creameries. If this were done, the people would very soon get into the proper way of burning, and you would get the best results.

41944. Is there such a thing as good burning and bad burning?—Yes; and such a thing as putting a lot of sand into the kelp.

41945. For weight?—Yes.

41946. But you can burn the seaweed in such a bad way as to lose some of the iodine?—No matter how you burn it you lose a certain amount of it, but you lose a great deal more by carelessness, and they might be instructed in that way; but the only way you could have a bit of competition in the price of kelp is by starting works in Ireland; but it is another question whether it would pay or not. That I cannot give you any information about.

41947. CHAIRMAN.—Let me read you one or two questions and answers from the report of our evidence in Donegal, page 93*—"Is there such a thing anywhere as a factory for kelp?—No, there is not, but they manufacture kelp. The chemical works to which the kelp is sent are at Falkirk and Bowling, on the Clyde." I suppose that is Paterson's. Then Mr. Sutherland says:—"You think it would not be impossible to get such a factory as they have at Bowling?—It was once attempted, but all such attempts fail through want of support. It was attempted at Meenacladdy by Benjamin St. John Baptist Joule, of Rothesay, Bute." "The price of kelp fluctuates?—Yes, from £3 to £4 a ton." "It would pay at £4 a ton?—It would pay well at £4 a ton." "What is the current price?—From £3 to £4. About £3 10s. 'Some years it is less. It depends upon the quality." Then:—"But you are of opinion that the industry is capable of development?—Yes. It is a valuable industry." "And that the by-products are valuable for manure?—I am sure they would as a top-dressing." "Have you any locality to propose where this kelp may be gathered?—I would not suggest the locality. I think I would leave that to the people who know the neighbourhood well." Then, at page 98:—"Another considerable industry along this coast is kelp. The prices vary from £4 to £3 a ton. Last year there were 172 tons exported from the port of Bunbeg. This year the price was only £3 a ton." "Have you ever heard it said that kelp could be dispensed with altogether?—I know it could, because they have discovered other ways of getting iodine. What ruined the kelp industry in this place for a number of years was that they burned a number of heavy stones in the centre to make it weigh, and they said they never had such a prosperous year in their lives." "As a matter of fact, the theory is advanced that chemical processes are known, which if put into operation by those who have control of them, could ruin the kelp industry?—Very possibly. I am not prepared to say that." "Mr. Sutherland.—The kelp industry is rather precarious in the present state of chemical science?—Yes, but they get the price for what they produce." "The Chairman.—Is that because manufacturers think that a second string to their bow is desirable?—Very possibly that may be the reason."

41948. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Have you been asked at any time to purchase iodine from kelp made on the north coast?—No.

* See Appendix to the Second Report of the Commission [Cd. 3319, 1907], p. 93.

41949. There was a little factory at the Fahan ation near Buncrana, conducted by the station-aster?—Did he recover the iodine himself?

41950. Yes, and he had some little help from the ngested Districts Board, but the project was on very small scale, and the man who had to attend trains could not do much at an iodine factory; t I don't think he met any loss by it?—Of course s best plan would be to sell the concentrated liquor the maker.

41951. Have you any idea of the size of a factory at would apply a reasonable test to this industry? I have not. That is a matter that would have to gone into. I could not tell you what amount you ould turn over in order to make it pay. Things th a narrow margin like that have to be worked a certain scale. Otherwise you cannot get any fit out of it. The charges on small things are ry often as big as those on large.

41952. Would you contemplate in reference to arting this industry on the Irish coast, that it ould be with a view, in case success was likely, starting several if not many factories along the ast?—The only thing is, would you get at any one int enough kelp to supply many factories. I fear t.

41953. You alluded to the process of burning kelp, d you said that there is a better and a worse ocess?—There is.

41954. Is not it also important to get the May ed for this?—Yes. Some weed has more iodine an others.

41955. With reference to the purity of the kelp elf, did it occur to you that inspection might be stituted to prevent the mixture of stones with the ed?—Of course, I think all that could be regulated paying according to the contents of the kelp. If at were done, the evil would soon remedy itself.

41956. I presume it is difficult to do that?—Yes. is hard to get an even sample.

41957. If the manufactured article is not tested, it ll go to Scotland, and it will be difficult to make rangements to pay upon the value of the article?— s.

41958. Sir Francis Mowatt.—When the kelp is rned, what remains?—All the organic matter goes ay, and the minerals remain. All vegetable tter has a certain amount of mineral contents. ey remain as ash, with a certain amount of this ckness from carbon, and the iodine that is there combined with soda to a certain extent.

41959. Chairman.—The first thing is, that the d burnt in a lump produces a sort of thing like black stone?—Yes. All these salts fuse together.

41960. That is the kelp?—Yes.

41961. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Yes, but there two ways of selling it, either as solid or as hes. It may be sold either one way or the other. ey have resorted to selling it as ashes wherever it desirable to prove that there is no admixture what-er.

41962. Sir Francis Mowatt.—That is what I was ning to. If it is turned into the ash form it uld be very easy to run it through a sieve or some-ing to get rid of the stones?—Yes. The stones could detected very easily, but they put sand in, too, d that would also go through the sieve.

41963. Chairman.—What is the difference in the ocess by which in the one case that black lump is oduced and in the other case ashes?—The one is rd burned. The ashes are fused. Greater heat is d and the potash salts fuse together, go together a mass.

41964. When you get that lump it means that ater heat has been used?—Yes.

41965. That is the usual way?—That is the way have always seen the kelp; in lump form.

Chairman.—I have always seen it in that form.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—They have introduced e other way on the Donegal coast.

41967. Sir Francis Mowatt.—In that lump do the lts remain?—All the organic matter is burned away the people. It is converted into gas and goes off the atmosphere, and only the mineral matter mains behind. If you burn coal, for example, you ve your ash, the mineral matter, left behind.

41968. Chairman.—How are the salts extracted from that lump?—By water. They heat it in a series of tanks. They dissolve the kelp in this water. The various salts have different degrees of solubility. One salt is more soluble in water than another. Sulphate of potash, for example, is the most insoluble salt in the kelp. When this concentrated liquor has got sufficiently concentrated and is allowed to cool, the most insoluble salt crystallises out first. That is the sulphate of potash. Then they evaporate more, and the next crystallisation brings out the soda salts. The third crystallisation brings out the chloride of potash salts, which are more soluble than either of the other two, and remain the longest in solution. Finally, the iodine salts, the most soluble of all remain in the last liquor. That is the process which is followed. It is really on the way that the evaporation is carried out that the cost of production of these salts depend.

41969. If I can be allowed to sum up, what you have told us amounts to this; in the first place, the great supply of iodine now comes from Chili saltpetre?—Yes.

41970. And that supply is so large compared with what can be derived from Irish kelp, that it is not likely that the people who have control of the iodine derived from Chilian saltpetre will ever think it worth their while absolutely to crush out the supply of iodine derived from Irish kelp?—That is my opinion. I think they are not likely. At one time I thought that they might do it

41971. Therefore it is probable that there will continue to be a sort of market for Irish kelp?—Yes.

41972. But so far as price is concerned that can only be tested by the erection of a factory in Ireland?—The creation of competition can only be effected in that way, by having some other works either here or elsewhere.

41973. And, of course, anybody erecting such a factory would have to face the fact that the price of the finished article must necessarily be governed by factors which they cannot control themselves?—Yes, starting works is a speculation; I think a very great speculation.

41974. Mr. Kavanagh.—We have to look to all these industries for a certain purpose: would you say that there is a future in the kelp industry?—I would say that it ought to be a source of income still, but if they are not taking it in some places at present it is a bad sign. Whether that is to get the price down it is impossible to say. It may be that these people who are manufacturing find that even at £3 it does not pay them.

41975. You are not very hopeful of the future of the demand for iodine?—I am not very hopeful in this way, that there is only one factory. It is completely in their hands. They regulate the price, but I really don't know sufficient about the profit that there may be in the manufacture of the article with prices as they are at present to give an opinion. They may make a very good profit out of it. That is a thing I could not say very much about.

41976. Sir Francis Mowatt.—You are not able to say that purchasing good kelp at £3 a ton affords a fair prospect of making profit?—I am not in a position to say that.

41977 Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Apparently the only serious risk in starting a factory on the Irish coast from your evidence would be that these gentlemen in Scotland who now take the kelp might be put out of the market?—They might.

41978. The danger is not that those who control the general iodine industry would take any offence at this?—I should think not.

41979. Chairman.—Even if the Scotchman were put out of the market you would not be in a worse position than now.

Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Only this: you should be prepared in future to take the kelp yourself?—Yes, and you should take it from all parts of Ireland, too, and then the question of transit comes in, and you will find it would be very much cheaper to get kelp over to Glasgow from many parts of Ireland than to another spot in Ireland. That is the general rule you will find. It is cheaper to have it transshipped from all parts of Ireland to Glasgow than it would be to get it from various parts of Ireland to some other part in which you might be working.

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41980. CHAIRMAN.—If your object is to maintain the price for the burner along the west coast there is no particular reason why the factory must be in Ireland?—There is no reason, but it would be better to have it in Ireland, but the site for it would require to be selected with a view to taking into consideration the question of transit.

41981. If as you say the cost would be so much less to take kelp from various parts of Ireland to places in Scotland rather than to collect it at certain places on the Irish coast, it would be perfectly feasible to have an Irish-controlled factory in Scotland?—Of course it would. In making that statement as to the cheaper transit to Glasgow I was thinking of the fact that the facilities would not be so great around the Irish coast.

41982. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—The ultimate product is not at all bulky?—The kelp is not a bulky thing. It is a very heavy thing.

41983. If you could get a really good supply, as w understand there is along the Galway coast, and bur that out, the cost of the transit of what I may ca the ultimate product to Glasgow would be ve small?—That would not matter so much, b I don't suppose that any part of the coast Ireland would produce sufficient kelp to keep a facto going, and if you start works you must keep the going all the year. It would not do to work the spasmodically. It may be that Patersons require the kelp they can get to keep their works going. Th is a point that must be considered. If you ere works you must get a sufficient supply of material keep them going, because spasmodic work won't d

41984. CHAIRMAN.—There might not be enoug material to keep Paterson's works and new Iris works going at the same time?—There might not b

Mr. J. L. PIGOT examined.

Mr. J. L. Pigot.

41985. CHAIRMAN.—I think you are adviser in forestry to the Estates Commissioners?—Informally I am, but my regular position is chief of the mapping and surveying department. I do any technical expert forestry business which happens to come before the Estates Commissioners.

41986. You have had great experience in Ceylon?—I was lent by the Government of India for a year to Ceylon, but I had an experience of twenty years in India and a training of three years in the French National Forestry College. I have been interested in the question of afforestation in Ireland since the 1885 Parliamentary Committee, for which I procured some evidence, and during the last few years, since I joined the Land Commission, I have had opportunities of studying this question as affected by the Land Purchase Acts.

41987. You have been good enough to prepare some notes for us, which perhaps you might go through?—I have prepared these at the request of the Estates Commissioners and not specially for this Commission, but I sent them on to the Commission thinking that there might be points as to which you might wish to question me. The main points are the destruction of timber on tenanted holdings, the acquisition of waste lands for afforestation, the purchase of existing plantations in order to save them from destruction, and the ways and means of carrying out those objects.

41988. Will you develop that?—(*Witness, reading from memorandum**).—The reservation to and the management by the State for purposes of forestry or in general interests of moor, mountain and bog lands, not required for pasturage and agriculture in Ireland, is a necessity if the land is to be economically utilised. Because—(*a.*) There are immense tracts of such land.

41989. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—That means moor mountain and bogland?—Yes.

41990. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Not required for pasturage?—Not required for pasturage.

41991. CHAIRMAN.—Where are these immense tracts?—I will bring that out a little more presently. (*Reading memorandum*).—(*b.*) The best, if not the only use to which much of the "waste" land can be applied is the production of timber, or of minor forest products such as osiers for the fishing industry.

41992. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I have understood that the osiers have practically lost their value altogether now for the fishing industry?—I had it recently on good authority from an official in the Congested Districts Board, though I am not personally qualified to speak on that special point. A few years ago osiers commanded a high price. In evidence given before a previous Parliamentary Commission it was stated that osiers could be most profitably grown. I think in a recent pamphlet issued by the Department of Agriculture they bring out a high profit for osiers, whatever destination they are intended for.

41993. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—They are used for baskets in the fishing industry?—There is an enormous number of baskets used in the fishing industry, for lobster pots, fishing baskets, and soforth.

41994. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Are you aware that a great number of acres of osiers have gone out of cultivation because there was no demand for them?—I was not aware of it.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—It is a fact.

41995. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It is a fact that there a several factories in Scotland where they manufactu those year after year; you are aware of that?—No.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—They manufacture these osie into the baskets that Mr. Pigot refers to. Thousan and thousands are used in the herring industry.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—I understand that they ha introduced thin wood crates, and that baskets wo pay.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—There are official baskets stampe to contain a certain capacity.

41996. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—For Post Offi purposes, such baskets are used for the parcels pos and soforth?—There is a very large trade in ther but I have not the figures for that. (*Witness rea ing from memorandum*).—In the third place, (*c*) is accepted, as the result of various Gover ment and Parliamentary Commissions of Inquir that forests, properly managed under the conditio as to soil and climate which obtain generally in Ir land, are in themselves a sound financial investmen apart from many economic advantages derivable fro their existence. While, in the case of turf bogs large extent, it is very doubtful whether reclamatio for agriculture can be really economically effect without State aid or intervention.

41997. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is to say you s no doubt about it?—Yes.

41998. To whom does the profit accrue?—The pro from the plantations?

41999. From the economical management of pla tations?—We have practically no scientifical managed woodlands in this country. I am speakin of the evidence given before Parliamentary and oth Commissions mainly as affecting forests in oth countries which are scientifically managed.

42000. That is a very general statement, of cours which we may take upon your authority. Can y tell me the countries in which it is of proved econom advantage?—In France, where I studied; German Holland, Belgium, and Denmark; Denmark and B gium perhaps as much as any. (*Witness readi from memorandum*)—Fourthly (*d*), the State is gen rally the only proprietor who can afford to incur t initial high cost of planting or reclamation on an exte sive scale; who can afford to wait until the woods, et begin to yield interest on the capital invested; a who, above all, perhaps, is in a position to secure th continuity in the system of management which, the case of forestry at least, is a condition essenti to success.

42001. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You have said it doubtful if reclamation for agriculture can be rea economically effected without State aid or interv tion?—Reclamation of turf bogs.

42002. CHAIRMAN.—When you talk about State i tervention there you mean State loss?—Yes.

42003. If the State wishes to turn the bogs in reclaimed agricultural areas, that can be done, b only at a great loss of public money; on the oth hand, there would be much less loss if the State we to acquire these bogs for the purpose of planting?—Or at any rate not more. The Bog Commission

* See p. 337.

10 estimated that in any event the State would have arrange for passage over the bogs in order to get any necessary lime or other manures which the bogs

42004. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Do you make the distinction between the two that the one requires State tervention and the other does not, because you also y that the two of them, both turf bogs and afforestion, require State aid and intervention?—Yes, but subsequently draw a distinction between the two.

42005. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is it your object to show that planting with trees is economic, d that reclamation for agricultural purposes involves necessarily a loss?—No. That is not my ject. I say that on many waste lands the most nomic method of utilising the soil is by afforesting—lands of very poor quality, which perhaps let at xpence or less an acre.

42006. What you mean is that there are some lands such a quality that the best use for them is forestation rather than to attempt reclamation for gricultural purposes?—Yes. In the case of extensive rf bogs I make out that in order to reclaim them me State aid is required, and the means of applying me sort of State control such as is adopted in enmark and Schleswig Holstein.

42007. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Is turf bog not suitble for afforestation?—It is not. (*Witness, reading emorandum*).—These considerations have, no doubt, l along applied. But, concurrently with the peration of the Land Purchase Acts, and especially connection with the working of the Act of 1903, the uestion has become of more immediate interest and nportance.

42008. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Is not it a fact hat underlying turf bogs we find a great quantity f timber that apparently grew there?—In many laces that is so.

42009. How is that explained?—There are various heories as to the origin of the bogs. I don't think has ever been satisfactorily proved how they arose. That timber was there at one time in many parts of he country is undoubted. It is dug up every day.

42010. Sir Francis Mowatt.—Does not it follow ther that the trees grew on the bogland or that the og has grown after the trees died down?—I think necessarily follows.

42011. One of those two things happened?—I don't ee any other alternative.

42012. You adopt the second, and say the bog ould not stand timber?—The bog need not have een so deep at that time. The climate may have hanged considerably.

42013. Mr. Sutherland.—Do you think the irruption of the bog destroyed the timber or some other eans?—I have never really formed any conclusion. o much has been written on the subject, and there ave been so many varying statements, mostly dogmatic, on the subject that I don't know what to think bout it. No doubt the bog grows in many places t present by the growth of the bog mosses. Very ften the wettest portion of a bog is the highest rtion.

42014. Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell.—Did you ever ave the experience of trying to grow Scotch fir on bog?—It has been tried a great deal in Ireland, nd a great deal under more scientific conditions in North Germany, and the conclusion I bring out ater on is that on deep bogs it can never be grown ith success unless the bogs are previously drained and manured, which would be very expensive.

42015. Mr Sutherland.—Have you formed any ea as to whether the Irish forests whose remains e see in these bogs were destroyed by fire: have you een charred roots?—Yes, but whether the charring as posterior or anterior to deep bog formation I cannot say. Some of it seems recent to me. I think that he mere destruction of the timber in historic times ay have resulted in a greater off-rush of water from he hills, which certainly would have increased the rowth of the bog below.

42016. Chairman.—How do you mean—the off-rush of water from the hills?—In consequence of the denudation of the slopes. There may also have been a change of climate

42017. Would the planting have helped to keep up he water?—Tree-growth keeps it up enormously; so much so that waterworks, catchment areas, like those of Liverpool, are clothed with firs, and the French Government for many years has spent large sums each year in acquiring pasture lands in order to plant them up and cure the torrents which carry down the *débris* and stones to the lowlands underneath.

42018. Is it that the roots have increased the amount of water absorbed?—The fallen leaves take up an immense amount of water. Then the living leaves stop a certain amount of the rainfall; but the main effect is by the roots, and the layer of decaying vegetable matter which sometimes is several feet deep and takes up an immense quantity of water. (*Witness, reading memorandum*)—If extensive tracts of waste land are to be acquired for afforestation, fairly free from adverse rights and at a reasonable cost, it is almost a case of "now or never." For once allow such land to be transferred from large owners to numerous small peasant proprietors with divergent interests, the difficulty of securing sufficiently large and conveniently situated tracts, of arranging, commuting, or transferring rights of pasturage and passage, will be enormously increased, apart altogether from the increased price which, in such circumstances, would probably have to be paid for the land. Ireland was formerly well wooded and noted for the excellence of its timber supplies. In comparison with great timber-producing countries, such as Russia and Norway, it is very favourably circumstanced for the practice of economic forestry. Potentially one of the best timber-growing countries, it now is, with the exception of Portugal, the least wooded of Europe. The Land Act of 1903 has aggravated the position. For, not merely has the working of the Act led directly to the rapid, reckless, and improvident felling of trees, and to the permanent destruction of woodland crops throughout the country, but the very existence of woods in present conditions interferes with and retards the transfer of tenanted or untenanted lands.

42019. Is it in your knowledge that since the Act of 1903 a great many trees have been cut down?—Yes.

42020. They have been cut down since the Act of 1903 faster than they were before?—That is not within my own knowledge, because in order to have personal knowledge of that I must have been travelling extensively through the country both before and after; but it is beyond doubt in my mind, from my own personal observation, from the trade journals, from the public Press, and from my interviews with timber merchants, land agents, vendors of land, and other persons.

42021. Of course the purchase of land has been very much accelerated since the Act of 1903. I suppose that is what it really means: it really means that more land has changed hands, and then more trees have been cut down?—Yes, or that vendors are preparing to sell their estates, and that in order to do that they get rid of a commodity—

42022. Is it the vendors who have been cutting down the trees?—As well as the tenant purchasers.

42023. Which to the greater extent?—The tenant purchaser, naturally, cuts down single trees, small belts, and wind screens. You would not get much else on his land. The vendors have plantations, and they not infrequently fell the outlying portions which they do not keep with their demesnes.

42024. Sir Francis Mowatt.—We have heard a great deal of evidence in which small holders petitioned that they should have trees set down to make these little protection belts for their residences?—Tree-felling is by no means universally the practice. It has been increasing, but there are distinct evidences of a revival of tree-planting in certain parts. My argument is, taking the whole country, the amount of timber in Ireland is being enormously reduced, and in many parts of the country the tenant purchasers have cut down timber extensively, and in some parts almost cleared the country of timber.

42025. Mr. Kavanagh.—Could you give us the name of a county in which that has occurred?—I don't suggest that they have cleared a whole county.

42026. I would like to hear the name of any one county?—On the Wallace property in the North, in Down, for instance; in Armagh there have been clearances; in various counties in which I have been myself. I don't know whether you mean any very large geographical area. I do not suggest that any very large proportion of a county has been cleared of timber. I do say that, from my own information, and from reports, which I cannot cite unfortunately, which have reached me,

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there have been extensive clearances of timber. You can see this, within my own knowledge, in certain parts of Limerick, for instance, and in Wicklow, and the West of Ireland. I have contributed myself to this destruction by arranging for unavoidable sales of timber for the Estates Commissioners.

42027. You say that the vendors have cut timber before selling: is that within your knowledge?—It is.

42028. Do you mean woods and plantations or timber in the hedge-rows?—No; woods also.

42029. That would be in their own hands?—That would be in their own hands, the reason being that the Land Act has passed woods by. Woodlands are a special class of property, and the Land Act does not deal with them, except under section 4, which is a section, as you know, empowering the vesting of woods in trustees for certain purposes, and in order to get rid of their estates vendors sell woods for felling. Only the day before yesterday a very large owner of land in Ireland was sent to me by one of the Commissioners, with the following tale. He was selling an estate with a large fine wood adjoining a river. He had come to terms with his tenants as to everything with the exception of this wood. It was a wood about 1½ miles long in a strip. He wished the tenants to buy it; they refused. He said he would cut down the wood, as it was a residue of his estate which he practically had to get rid of, and could not protect it himself. The tenants declined to allow that to be done if they were to purchase their holdings, whereupon he came to the Estates Commissioners for advice. It was aranged he should apply to the Commissioners to purchase his wood. It was his representative arranged that. There are many cases of the kind. I am in a peculiarly advantageous position for knowing what is being done, inasmuch as the map of every estate being sold in Ireland passes under my eye. It is part of my official duties to satisfy myself that the map exhibits the vendor's estate, what he is retaining, what he is selling, what he wants the Estates Commissioners to purchase, what he wants to sell and re-purchase, and, incidentally, it is necessary to ask the vendor's representatives certain questions.

42030. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—With what object are the Commissioners going to buy this piece of wood—to maintain it or fell the timber?—If an estate is offered it may contain certain plantations, and they may have to buy the whole. They are not a Forestry Department and can only buy a tract of land in order to resell with a prospect of profit, or, at any rate, without prospect of loss; and these woods, as I bring out further on, are a source of embarrassment.

42031. CHAIRMAN.—Embarrassment to the Estates Commissioners, in this sense, that they have no staff to deal with them or protect them?—They can only purchase them to sell them, strictly speaking.

42032. It would be always an embarrassment to a forestry department to have a whole lot of little strips of wood stuck about all over the country?—It would.

42033. When you speak of the economic advantages derivable from forests, I suppose, you have in your mind great contiguous tracts of forest?—Large tracts.

42034. All lying together?—As far as possible together.

42035. Tracts which would lend themselves to be dealt with in blocks?—Yes.

42036. But you could never make money out of merely having a wood here and a wood there—could you?—No.

42037. It would take an immense staff to look after them?—Yes, unless the small woods were required in the interests of the tenants themselves, as very often they are, in which case the tenant purchasers themselves could assist in the preservation of the woods.

42038. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—By a committee of tenants?—Yes, or by individual tenants.

42039. Sir Francis asked you whether you were aware that tenants asked to have shelter belts constructed on their farms?—Yes, I am aware of that.

42040. At Buncrana, tenants also suggested to the Commission that a certain zone should be planted and held by trustees for the tenants; has that come under your notice?—No, but they have so often requested the landlord to plant for shelter that I can easily imagine that they would ask to have it done.

CHAIRMAN.—How would those be looked after?

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I think the idea was that they would look after these common possessions pretty much as they would look after grazing in common.

CHAIRMAN.—They would all belong to the tenants, and a committee of the tenants would all decide what was to be done with them, when planted, when to cut down, and so forth.

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Quite so. In such circumstances the immediate control would be under the committee. There might be general direction and advice from the forestry department.

CHAIRMAN.—Then the forestry department would be only a dead and alive sort of thing that might at times be consulted by a committee that was anxious to learn.

42041. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Take, for instance, the case that has been mentioned of a forest that is a white elephant on the hands of the Estates Commissioners, might they not arrange to convey that forest to trustees for tenants to be managed for them?—I don't think trustees in the ordinary sense of the word can manage forests, because very technical and expert knowledge is required. The only justification for doing anything with a forest is that you do not lessen the producing capacity of the soil, and ninety-nine people out of one hundred who would meddle with a plantation in good order would lessen the productive capacity.

42042. I should say a committee of the tenants rather than trustees?—That is not the principle adopted by other Governments, notably the French and the German.

42043. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Is it not the communes in France that manage it?—Yes; they hold all their forests and get the profits, but the control is most strictly vested in the State.

42044. That is practically what the Bishop is saying?—He said that they should be managed by trustees.

42045. That answers to the commune?—The trustees in France are a highly-trained body of officers.

42046. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The suggestion put before us was that the possession would belong to the tenants who had been in the habit of grazing on that mountain side, and that the tenants would agree to keep off their cattle and sheep to whatever extent was necessary for the maintenance of the forest or the tree plantation, and that then the property in it and the whole management of it should be controlled by a committee representing the tenants.

42047. CHAIRMAN.—Would it be possible to have these things vested in the County Councils; to allow the County Councils to have a forestry committee to look after them?—I don't approve of that for the same reason that the French Government cannot allow the local interests, which are of varying nature, to interfere with such an essentially conservative business as forestry management; and, while the enjoyment of the woods and their proprietorship are, of course, vested in the local bodies which are encouraged to acquire woods, the management is strictly vested in a State governing body which is competent to manage.

42048. The commune represents, as I understand, as far as possible, our County Council?—It would be a group of communes like the Conseil d'Arrondissements or the Conseil Général.

42049. Have we got anything analogous to the commune?—It is a self-contained village community.

42050. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—It holds property in common?—Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That is the essential part of it.

42051. CHAIRMAN.—They hold these woods?—Yes.

42052. The management is taken out of their hands entirely?—Yes.

42053. And is conducted by a State Department?—Yes.

42054. The State pays its expenses out of the forests, and any profits that may be over go to the commune—is that it?—Yes. There may be very few expenses; sometimes hardly any.

42055. That may be a system which is possible in France; I doubt very much whether it would be possible here?—We have not any such thing.

42056. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Government interference in the affairs of individuals is carried much further on the Continent, especially in France, than we know it in these countries?—That is so.

42057. CHAIRMAN.—The system that they have in rance is not at all the system that the Bishop is ggesting?—No.

42058. CHAIRMAN.—The essential characteristic of e French system is that the management is not sted in the local body, but in the State body?—Yes.

42059. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The suggestions n Ireland certainly were that the local body should the main control, but not without some direction om a central authority; apparently in France, om your statement, the central authority rules the hole thing?—Yes, but meeting as far as possible e wishes previously expressed of the commune.

42060. CHAIRMAN.—What would happen if the cal body wished to do one thing and the State epartment disapproved; would you suggest that in at case the Department should have the right of reventing the local body who really owned the thing om carrying out their desire?

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—The question belongs a regular series of such difficulties that might rise, but I do not think that it would be trouble-me to adjust them. Now and then it might be nconvenient to let the local body have its way?—Yes. enerally it would not be. There might be mistakes.

42062. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Could you get any xpert knowledge out of a representative committee f small farmers; the knowledge required to conduct conomically a plantation; how would they know at hat time and at what age to cut timber?—So far as have any knowledge of the subject, I don't think it ould be possible to expect them to manage properly. t is quite out of the question. Besides, there is an normous amount of evidence already recorded point-ng in the same direction.

42063. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Are you aware hat the late Dr. Lyons interested himself very much afforestation?—Yes. I procured some of his infor-nation for him.

42064. Are you aware that in some instances he ot the small farmers, or his agent got some of them, nder the direction of a skilled forester, to put in the rees?—I did not remember that.

42065. That was done?—I don't know anything bout it myself, but as bearing on the remarks that ave been made, I think what was conveyed to the ccupiers who were interested was this, that if from ime to time they had the visits of the skilled orester it would not be so difficult for them to look fter the plants; I do not know whether that is so r not, but that I am sure was the drift of the nessage given to the persons interested. (*Witness, eading from memorandum*)—Apart from the woods ncluded in residential demesnes and outlying woods f considerable extent which might, without undue ost, be preserved by vendors for sporting or ther purposes, many of the lands already planted re so small in area or so situated that they could ot be effectually protected from injury, still less reserved for game, once the surrounding tenanted r grass lands are sold. A wood of this class may e on rough mountain land, or on shallow or partly rained bog, and might with advantage to the neigh-ourhood or to the country as a whole be preserved r added to, where there are any person or public ody directly interested in safeguarding it. Ex-perience has already shown that, in the case of states purchased by the Land Commission under Section 6 of the Act, the increased value of the estate fter re-arrangement of the holdings and the sub-division of untenanted lands may allow of woods of his kind (originally, perhaps, cheaply purchased) eing re-sold at a low figure or retained by the nation lmost free of cost on the purchase-amount. Possibly, n the other hand, such a wood ought properly to disappear, having regard to its prospective value or o the superior requirements of agriculture in the icinity There is, however, nobody, no agency nor State Department to decide or to advise with autho-rity. The wood, being an incubus to the vendor who an find no purchaser save a timber-merchant, con-sequently disappears, often while the trees are still mmature. The draining of the soil and the plant-ng may have been paid for by a loan from public funds. I learned of one case where, a dispute having occurred between the vendor and his tenants (who had signed purchase-agreements) regarding the rights to the timber, vendor and tenants in competition removed and sold all the available trees with the utmost despatch. Once the fee-simple of the land is vested in a tenant-purchaser, the latter has full right to fell and sell timber growing on the land, unless, in so doing, he lowers unduly the value of the land as security for the purchase money advanced. Yet, even if the Land Commission has the right to intervene it lacks the power to prevent. Consequently, trees on purchased holdings are being felled at an increasingly rapid rate, and often in sheer ignorance of the real value of the timber for purposes of shelter, construction, etc. The presence of outlying scattered woods may, so long as the trees remain unfelled, prevent a landlord from selling his estate to the Land Commission, which, while empowered to hold woodlands temporarily, has no means of managing or even of protecting them for the time being. Cases have arisen where the Land Commission, after purchasing an estate for re-sale, has found the existing woods a source of embarrassment. If this be so while estates are, in the main, sold under arrangements made directly between vendor and tenantry, in what manner may a large increase of sales to the Land Commission be expected to affect the question? If compulsory sale should be sanctioned by law I assume that practically all the untenanted land of poor quality in each estate affected must be purchased, not merely such land as might immediately serve for the enlargement of holdings or in schemes of migration. While the difficulty of dealing with existing woods or plantations would be increased proportionately to the greater wooded area purchased by the Land Commission, the means for acquiring extensive tracts of mountain and heath land, suited to planting, would be immensely facilitated owing to the opportunities afforded by the re-arrangement of the estates prior to re-sale to the tenants. No such opportunities on so great a scale are ever likely to recur. Neglect to take advantage of, or at least to study them with a view to the creation of national forest estates may be considered in connection with the report of the Departmental (Board of Agriculture) Committee, appointed in 1902, on British forestry. The report brought out that, for reasons given, "The great area of waste lands in these islands, which might be afforested and with regard to which such valuable evidence has been held, thus become a matter of grave national concern."

42066. CHAIRMAN.—We are always hearing about these great areas of waste lands. I don't know where they exist. I have never seen them. Wherever we go we are told that such and such a mountain is very valuable for grazing, and that they want it for a sheep mountain or something else. Where you are able to find these great tracts of mountain that are suitable for nothing else except planting puzzles me. I have never seen any.

Mr. SUTHERLAND.—If they are useless for anything else how would you grow timber?—You may see timber on the rock of Toulon planted with crowbars where even grass did not grow. You see the Italian and other Governments, whose countries suffer from the denudation of the hillsides, undertaking almost heroic works to remedy this defect.

42068. CHAIRMAN.—Am not I right in thinking that wherever we have been we have never come across waste land?

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—We have seen no land which was not being turned to some account, but I think it has also been put before the Commission in its country sessions that there are tracts of mountain sides that would be better under plantations than devoted to their present use?—It was so stated.

42069. CHAIRMAN.—Have we been in any place where there were mountains, bogs, and so on, in the hands of the landlords which were not asked for by tenants for such purposes as individual or communal grazing or turbary?

42070. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—I am sure you are perfectly right, that each individual purchaser would be interested in getting an addition to his grazing tract, whether that was the best use of that particular mountain side or not. The evidence we got was from people of a representative capacity, saying that taking the tenants as a whole it would be better for them not to have individual rights for grazing purposes on a particular tract, but that it would be better on the whole to have those tracts put under timber. That is my impression.

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42071. CHAIRMAN.—If you have a very strong feeling in a district that such and such a mountain side if obtained would be a very valuable grazing tract, would it be possible to take that permanently away from the people and to plant it without creating friction?—My inquiries lead me to think that there would be difficulty in getting them to agree freely to give up these mountain slopes. On the other hand, it has been given in evidence, for instance, by Father Flannery, a parish priest in Galway——

42072. But he was an enthusiast?—Yes, but it has been given in evidence before your own Commission by Mr. Fitzgibbon and by Lord Castletown.

42073. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Did you read evidence from any tenant from whom the land would be taken?—No.

42074. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—I think not. I don't think that his lordship can quote an instance of that either.

42075. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—My recollection is that it has not been carried further than this, that there was some use to be made out of some of this mountain land; that none of it is derelict, but that nevertheless it could be got from the tenant practically at a very small price for timber purposes?—That is what I suggest here.

42076. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—That is my recollection also. My recollection is that in two forms the project was put before us. It was suggested almost universally that on most farms there was an angle of land not turned to much account, which could be planted as a shelter belt; and it was also suggested to us in several places—this is a different project—that there were tracts of mountain side which no doubt the tenant desired to have put with his own property, but which on a fair view of the case would be better taken up at some compensation from the tenant and allocated for planting?—Yes.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Would it come to this: if the Congested Districts Board, for instance, buy an estate and some grass land to increase the holdings of the small holders they might make it portion of their bargain with the small holders that they should have no claim to the less valuable mountain sides, and that that should be withdrawn for the general purposes of planting.

Mr. KAVANAGH.—But there are probably existing rights already on it which they could not withdraw.

Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—You might say to a man: "You have four acres here and the right of feeding on the hillside; you will get five acres somewhere else and give up your hillside feeding."

Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—Quite so. I know a property in Donegal which has been offered to the Congested Districts Board. On that property there are thousands of acres of mountain in the hands of the owner. It would be very important for the occupiers to have that mountain given over to them on a sale, and it ought to be in the main, but you could reserve hundreds of acres also for planting.

42078. CHAIRMAN.—In your opinion is the Congested Districts Board a proper body to do work of that kind: would not you want a regular forestry department?—I suggest that there should be no new Government Department, but that the Department of Agriculture should take up if possible the acquisition of waste lands, or at any rate the prevention of needless forest waste in Ireland, as it was intended to do under its constituting Act. One of the objects of its formation was to deal with the forest question. Unfortunately under the terms of the Act it can only act experimentally or for the purpose of instruction, and its funds are very limited and its legal power of holding land insufficient. My proposal is that it should take over the existing plantations, which ought to be preserved permanently in the public interest, and, as far as ways and means exist during the transfer of land from vendors to tenants, especially in the West of Ireland, it should endeavour to secure waste lands, if any such became available, with a view to planting them hereafter. That is really the gist of my proposal.

42079. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—That existing plantations should be acquired by a public department?—That is if, after due inquiry, it is thought that they should be permanently maintained. A great many obviously must be striped up with the grass lands. (*Witness, reading from memorandum*)—The land which might become available for tree-planting on an extensive scale may, perhaps, be conveniently classed as under:—(*a*) Mountain and heath land; (*b*) Turf bogs; (*c*) Narrow ravines, steep slopes, and rocky or poor land in sub-montane or low-lying districts generally. The mountain and heath lands, comprising in all some 2½ million acres, are the tracts naturally best suited to economic forestry.

42080. CHAIRMAN.—You don't suggest that the 2½ million acres is all waste land?—No. Draining, before planting, is usually unnecessary or inexpensive; fencing and general protection may be economically arranged for wherever blocks of land sufficiently large and with suitable boundaries can be secured; while conditions as to soil and climate are certainly not less favourable than in other European countries where forestry for very many years has been successfully practised on similar lands.

42081. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—Do you know any European country in which extensive plantations have been economically grown and dealt with in turf bog?—I do not, but I am talking of mountain and heather lands. I know of some woods that have been economically grown on shallow turf bog, especially shallow mountain turf bog, and I know of one deep bog that has been successfully planted, but whether successfully from the financial point of view I cannot say. In view of the large amount sunk in manuring and draining before the trees were planted financial success cannot be certain. (*Witness, reading memorandum*)—The slopes of ravines, and also rocky land, are often eminently suited to profitable tree-planting. There is no reason to doubt that mountain land in Ireland at one time comprised vast tracts of natural forest, whose restoration would greatly improve the natural drainage of the whole country. Whatever measure of fact may underlie the various theories as to the origin of the bogs in Ireland, it will scarcely be questioned that the destruction of the forests in historic times, and especially the denudation of the hillsides and ravines, must have aggravated the condition of the bogs and of low-lying lands, and that re-afforestation could not fail in inducing a contrary effect and in improving generally the arterial drainage of the country. The total area of turf bog is returned at about 1,100,000 acres—that is excluding 398,000 acres of marsh, and presumably all shallow bog or "barren mountain land"—of which (according to a statement prepared in the office of the Estates Commissioners) only 390,000 acres are untenanted. Of the total area, about six-sevenths are, according to the Report of the Bog Commissioners, 1810, comprised between two straight lines drawn from Howth Head to Sligo, and from Wicklow Head to Galway. Large areas of turf bog might, no doubt, be made available for planting. But planting on a bog deeper than three or four feet is generally hazardous culturally and unprofitable financially. Timber of good quality, but usually of the cheaper kinds, can, no doubt, be grown on deep bog which has been drained and to some extent gravelled or otherwise manured. Yet in bog land generally, the acidity and inertness of the bog substance and the absence of mineral nutrients must be overcome before plants which strike deep into the soil can thrive. The draining and manuring necessary to secure this condition entail in forestry, an original capital debt so heavy that financial profit can usually not be expected. But I think the weightiest argument against any attempt to afforest on a large scale Irish turf bogs is that these latter, unlike high mountain and moor lands, may possibly hereafter be profitably reclaimed for pasture and field crops. The Bog Commissioners stated (3rd Report, 1814), in connection with improvements undertaken on the Dillon and French Estates, that "the red bogs may all be reduced to tracts of profitable pasture and meadow, and in many cases may be applied to the produce of oats and potatoes, if gravel can be had from the under strata, as at Aughalour." In their final Report (1814) the Commissioners said: "From all the above data we can confidently pronounce that the extent of Peat Soil in Ireland exceeds two millions eight hundred and thirty thousand English acres, of which we have shown at least 1,576,000 to consist of flat red bog, all of which, according to the opinions above detailed, might be converted to the general purposes of agriculture; the

emaining 1,255,000 acres form the covering of ıountains, of which a very large proportion might e improved at a small expense, for pasture, or still ıore beneficially applied to the purposes of planta- ion; we wish, indeed, it were possible for our Re- orts to fix the attention of their proprietors upon his subject, so connected with the interests of the 3ritish Empire."

42082. CHAIRMAN.—This is 1814?—Trom 1810 to 814. It was a very exhaustive report.

42083. They thought the bog on the mountain side uld be improved for agriculture at a small cost?— r still more beneficially planted up. At that time ıe wonderful results obtained cheaply in improving aste land (as in Luxembourg and Holland) by the se of lupins and artificial manures, such as kainit nd basic slag, were unknown. With intensive cul- vation and quick returns on capital outlay the turf gs may hereafter pay well in agriculture where ıccess in forestry must at best be doubtful or ıediocre. With extensive mountain tracts, then, aturally adapted to forest culture, I would rule ut as unsuited to tree-planting all bogs of large xtent or more than a few feet deep.

42084. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—What effect has the use f lupins on land?—It increases the quantity of free itrogen in the soil. It is like lucerne and those lants, peas and so forth, which are put in as a ıanure.

42085. It forms a surface mould?—Yes. It seems npossible to forecast, with any approach to accu- ıcy, what total area of mountain or moorland might e acquired for forestry purposes. The agricultural eturns afford no precise indications. Thus, of the wo and a quarter million acres of "barren mountain ınd" in Ireland, it appears that (excluding such ıountain as may be included in "demesnes") only 54,000 acres are untenanted. In addition, there are 86,000 acres of untenanted land, with a poor law aluation ranging up to 2*s.* 6*d.* per acre, some or ıost of which is probably mountain pasture. I think unreasonable to suppose that waste land for forestry urposes should be sought for only amongst these 40,000 acres of untenanted land. Land of this class ıay be tenanted one year and untenanted the next. he poor law valuation indicates to some extent the resent utility of these tracts. The valuation of the ntire area of 354,000 acres of untenanted mountain s, on the average, 5½*d.* per acre; that of the 286,000 cres valued up to 2*s.* 6*d.* is, all round, only 8½*d.* n acre. In evidence which applied to the West enerally, from West Cork to Donegal, given before he Select Committee on Forestry, 1887, it was stated hat immense areas could be acquired for about 10*s.* n acre, and that the people—in Connemara at least would cheerfully acquiesce in reservation for forestry urposes on account of the betterment of their hold- ngs and the provision of forest produce which tree- lanting would secure. The result of my own in- uiries certainly does not accord with that evidence, hat is as to the cheerful acquiescence of the people. Yet there are two outstanding propositions in point. First, that the real value of much of this land to he peasantry must often be very small, and com- ensation for disturbance, if paid in cash, would be orrespondingly low. And, secondly, that many people may be expected to relinquish willingly their rights, enabling them to pasture a few animals ver large tracts, in exchange for a very much maller area of good land near to their homesteads. Compulsory sale, the division of untenanted pasture ands, and the re-arrangement of holdings would ive opportunities of effecting such exchanges. It oes not appear unreasonable to assume that tracts f suitable waste land, much in excess of the area hich it would be practicable to plant within, say, fifty years, might be acquired at a low cost per acre. There are at present, according to the agricultural eturns, 301,000 acres of woods and plantations, of which 95,000 acres are classed as untenanted, the alance (or 206,000 acres) being presumably included or the most part in demesne land. Assuming that all these woods ought to be permanently maintained a very improbable contingency—and that it were esired to increase the area-percentage of forested and in Ireland to the figure for the United King- iom (four per cent.), the total wooded area should e increased from 301,000 to 773,000 acres. Apart rom mountain and bog, there are, as noted above, ome 286,000 acres of untenanted land, not suited for the enlargement of uneconomic holdings, of which the total valuation is only £10,135. The whole of this might possibly be acquired for a payment of from £100,000 to £200,000. In countries such as Germany, or even in small states like Belgium, where the value of forests in rural and national economy is well understood by those in authority who are supported by informed public opinion, opportunities such as these of adding to the national forest wealth would not be lightly disregarded. The probability seems to be that more land than could in reason be utilised in forestry might be secured on easy terms. Thus in poor estates in the West, where the sporting rights may bring in one-half or more of the total rental, a proprietor might eagerly embrace any opportunity of parting with mountain, provided he retained the sporting rights, which in many cases are much enhanced in value as a result of planting. The acquisition of large blocks of land is desirable in connection with economical forest management, but this object might be seriously interfered with were it possible to deal only with the mountain waste included in one or in several disconnected estates in the same neighbourhood. Yet, while large tracts seem generally desirable for forestry, I think it would, for various reasons, be well to commence any great scheme of planting with smaller areas, say, of about 500 acres, situated not far from villages or supplies of labour. The Select Committee of the House of Commons on Forestry reported (1887), amongst other matters, that strong evidence had been given before them that large tracts of land, especially in Scotland and Ireland, might be planted with advantage. The Committee referred to the considerable social and economic advantages which, apart from any immediate pecuniary benefits, would accrue from an extensive system of planting, especially on the West side of Ireland, and dwelt upon the importance of tree-planting as an accessory to agriculture. The Departmental Committee, appointed by the Board of Agriculture in 1902 to report upon British forestry, did not specially extend its inquiries to Ireland. It reported that, on the highest authority, there is in the United Kingdom a very large area of waste, heather and rough pasture, or land out of cultivation, amounting in all to 21,000,000 acres on a large proportion of which forestry could be profitably undertaken; that, even with indifferent management, excellent returns had often been obtained from plantations formed on land of little or no value for any other purpose; that the possibilities of forestry as a means of furnishing remunerative labour to an increased rural population are great; and that the proper utilisation of waste lands had become a matter of grave national concern. At that time the present rapid disintegration of landed interests in Ireland has not commenced, and the Committee did "not feel justified in urging the Government to embark forthwith upon any general scheme of State forests under present circumstances." The general importance of the question has since been further recognised by regular grants from the Treasury for aiding instruction in forestry. With the exception of a few woods vested in the Department of Agriculture, section 4 of the Land Act of 1903 has proved inoperative in preserving woods and plantations or in the setting apart of lands for planting.

42086. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What woods are vested in the Department of Agriculture?—There are the woods on the Avondale Estate, which was purchased, whether for a cash payment or under the Land Acts I cannot say. Then there are the Coolgreany woods, in the County Wexford, on a Plan of Campaign estate, and there is one other lot of woods I think, in the County Wexford.

42087. What acreage do the three woods run to altogether?—A couple of thousand acres or less. In 1904 the Agricultural Department represented to the Estates Commissioners that it had previously been debarred from exercising its functions in the matter of forestry because suitable land was almost entirely in private hands, but that the Act of 1903 had fundamentally changed the conditions. Arrangements were accordingly made whereby the Department should be given the option of purchasing any woods or lands suited to planting offered for sale to the Commissioners. But nothing was done owing, not to lack of opportunity to acquire suitable lands, but to want of funds, and also, perhaps, to the fact that the Department is unprovided with any proper agency for dealing with the forestry question. Under the

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Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act of 1899, County Councils are empowered to strike a rate for forestry purposes, but only a few of the counties appear to have moved in the matter.

42088. Is there any definition in the Act of what forestry purposes means?—Yes. It includes aiding and developing forestry. I believe that it gives them very wide powers. By the Act of 1891 constituting the Congested Districts Board, the Board may take such steps as they may deem fit for aiding and developing forestry. In the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act the term is rural industries, including forestry. Under section 6 of the constituting Act of 1899 the Agricultural Department may cause to be made, or aid in making, experiments, collect or aid in collecting such information, as they may think important, for the purposes of agriculture and other rural industries. These include the aiding, improving, and developing of forestry and any industries connected with and subservient thereto; and shall also include the aiding and facilitating of the carriage and distribution of produce.

42089. Mr. KAVANAGH.—But the rate they can levy is limited to a very small amount?—They practically have no funds. It is the County Councils that can levy. The Councils are only allowed to raise a maximum rate of a penny for forestry and other purposes, and most of that is already hypothecated to other purposes.

42090. The forestry is included in the penny in the £?—Yes.

42091. That practically means that it is inoperative?—Yes, except in a few counties like Kildare, where the penny was not exhausted, and they have raised a rate of a half-penny, but even that will only allow of their doing a mere flea-bite.

42092. So with the best intentions it is impossible for the County Councils to do anything in the way of forestry?—That is what I believe. (*Witness, reading from memorandum*)—In this case also funds were wanting, apart from other difficulties, and practically nothing has been done. In November, 1905, the Department of Agriculture drew the attention of County Committees of Agriculture to "the present wholesale destruction of timber trees in many districts of Ireland, where trees are being cut down without regard to their present usefulness for shelter or ornament, or to their value as timber when felled"; and the Committees were invited to co-operate in "arresting the general policy of destruction," and to encourage tree-planting. Such circulars can be of little avail. The evil cannot be treated by posting up warning notices at the constabulary barracks. Section 4 of the Act of 1903 presumably aimed at the reservation, for management in public or general interests, of portions of estates which can be more economically utilised for forestry and other purposes named than by being sold to individuals. In this aim, so far as forestry is concerned, not merely has the Act signally failed—it has operated in the directly contrary direction. The actions of vendors, tenant purchasers, and of the Land Commission all tend to destroy or lessen the timber resources, already so inadequate, of the country. On the other hand, the administrative department, expressly constituted by the Legislature to deal with the subject, that is to say the Agricultural Department, practically acknowledges its impotence to remedy the evils which it deplores, or to profit by the openings given by the Land Act.

42093. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—What is the source of this impotence—want of money?—Want of money and want of legal authority. They cannot, I believe, even legally hold lands as trustees under the Land Act. I don't give that as a fact, but I have very good reason for believing it. County Councils cannot hold as trustees for the purposes of the Land Act of 1903, though Rural District Councils can hold land for labourers' cottages. (*Witness, reading from memorandum*)—The western counties offer the greatest scope both for the protection of existing woodlands and for the reservation to the State of lands for afforestation. In my notes I give a tabular statement comparing the areas of wood, bog, mountain, and of untenanted land valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre or less, for each of the administrative counties comprising congested electoral divisions, with the corresponding areas for the whole of Ireland. These counties contain nearly one-third of the total wooded area in Ireland, and of "mountain" about 70 per cent. of the area classed as such; while they include over 80 per cent. of the untenanted land valued at not more than 2*s.* 6*d.* Assuming that a scheme of compulsory purchase, such as that proposed to the Commission* were applied, the State would become the proprietor of practically all the waste lands in these districts. No re-arrangement of agricultural holdings could possibly deal finally with all these lands; while, on the other hand, until the holdings were in course of re-arrangement, it would be impossible to say definitely what lands are or are not "waste," or where and how much of the waste is best suited to profitable tree-planting. All that seems possible to predict is that, in the course of such a scheme of land-purchase, the agency responsible for distributing the lands will find itself compelled to set apart extensive tracts of waste moor and mountain, and that the lands so set apart will ultimately prove more or less suited to economic forestry according as timely measures are taken, while the general land-settlement of the country is still in progress, to inspect and classify them, and to arrange suitable boundaries as well as the rights of user to which they must remain subject. Very possibly larger areas might be set apart than the State itself could reasonably expect ever to plant up. That would be, I think, no reason why the State should not temporarily hold excess waste lands for subsequent disposal. The permanent conservancy of existing woods and the afforestation of waste lands on a large scale in the congested district counties would seem to involve something more than the "improvement" of estates purchased by the Land Commission, as contemplated by the Act of 1903. But forestry, according to the Commissions of Inquiry on the subject, would improve generally the condition of the West, and was within the purview of the work of the Congested Districts Board. The agency administering compulsory purchase in the congested districts could, no doubt, if properly equipped, undertake new planting and manage existing woods. But such an agency could only touch one side of the forest question in Ireland. It would not hinder the rapid and reckless destruction of timber in other parts of the country. In the case of direct sales of land, vendors are now constantly selling to tenants lands some of which are, economically, surplus lands for the tenants' purposes, and are thus perpetuating and increasing the difficulties in the way of properly utilising such lands. The obstacles at present in the way of preserving outlying woods, surrounded by newly-purchased tenanted lands, are not experienced in the West only. And in other parts there are extensive mountain tracts, some of which are known to be suited to planting, as in Tipperary (68,000 acres) and Tyrone (102,000 acres). Again, any comprehensive scheme of State forestry must be permanent in its nature, and could only mature financially a century or two hence, when the problem of congestion will have been forgotten. From the financial standpoint, money carefully invested in forestry may offer as good security as (in the opinion of some it offers security better than) an investment secured on agricultural land. But it is quite certain that advances made by the State for purposes of economic forestry (*i.e.*, forestry so regulated as to give the highest possible nett return in money on the capital invested) could not be recovered with the certainty and regularity expected in the case of Irish land-purchase advances. In my notes I deal with the cost of forestry operations, but my observations are, perhaps, too technical to read now. Having regard to the foregoing considerations, I think that a special Forestry Branch should be incorporated with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Industries. The Department would take over (and plant up as funds permitted) surplus Crown waste lands previously ascertained to be suitable for afforestation, as well as any plantations purchased under the Act (by the Estates Commissioners or the Congested Districts Board) which ought to be permanently preserved.

42094. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What are the surplus Crown and waste lands?—I am making the recommendation that the Department purchase them. They have to be got rid of somehow. The Department should also be in a position to purchase waste land or formed woods direct from vendors of land.

* See Appendix to Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3414, 1907], Questions 15632 *et seq.*

would further be charged with the management own woods now existing, as well as with such icultural or arboricultural work as is now per- ed under various Government authorities. ngst its more important duties would be the sion and diffusion of useful information bear- pon tree-planting in relation to agriculture and raising of stock, as is done by the Forestry au of the United States Government. The rtment, in short, would deal with forestry as of the general question of land-settlement, with w to improve agriculture and develop industries ssisting in arboriculture on farms and by creating al forest property. I am not competent to with the financial questions which would be ved in the carrying into effect of the scheme of work outlined above. Funds to a certain mum amount should be ear-marked for new ing for instructional purposes. Perhaps the m quit rents and the sums for which they are med under the Land Act might be so utilised. s understood that practically the whole of the e sums received as Quit Rents have been applied he Commissioners of Woods and Forests in the isition or development of Crown property in land. The main duty of the Agricultural De- ment in regard to forestry would, as I conceive, o acquire suitable lands while it is still possible cquire them at all. The advantages claimed for onal forestry in Ireland can only be secured if fficient area of suitable land is obtained fairly ply in advance. And further, if, as seems to be case, very large tracts of suitable land may be red very cheaply, money invested in their pur- e must be the best possible investment at the ent time in any large scheme of national econo- forestry. I think the protection of isolated trees f shelter-belt timber in holdings vested under the d Purchase Acts should be rendered easier or sible by a change in the law. As affecting the rity for the advance, or the real interest of the nt-purchaser, or the amenities of country life erally, it seems deplorable to leave the door open the present widespread destruction of hedgerow other trees. But it may be noted that former s, or the terms on which the tenantry were re- red to plant or to refrain from cutting timber s, often operated very harshly. This is parti- rly so with Ash.

2095. CHAIRMAN.—How would you provide for e isolated trees and shelter belts of timber?—I not gone into that. It is a most difficult ques- . The Chief Secretary in an answer given in liament the other night said that it was a very ult question, and should be considered when the d Act was being amended; but it is generally re- ised that you must distinguish between registered non-registered timber. You cannot interfere with stered timber.

2096. What do you call registered timber?—Timber has been registered as having been planted by the ant.

2097. That you cannot interfere with?—I think it rguable whether you can or can not. If an ad- ce is made on the value of the holding it is made every concomitant circumstance that is connected h the holding, but I would not like to interfere h it.

2098. Most Rev. Dr. O'DONNELL.—As regards ter belts on the farm, would you consider such a y as the Parish Committee a good one to en- rage the planting of those shelter belts and main- n them?—I am sorry to say I do not. I would to see it because I prefer these things e as far as possible under local schemes, but with knowledge and experience that I have gained it ld be impossible for me to believe for a moment it could be permanently successful. There ld be a tendency to sacrifice these belts to the needs the moment or the idiosyncracies of particular ple who thought that they could manage them.

2099. Don't you unduly extol Government inter- nce in those things?—I would much rather not e Government interference in those things if you ld, as in other countries, provide popular cation whereby the local men could get the re- site knowledge. I fear that that unfortunately is off in Ireland as regards forestry.

42100. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—Even though you had education there would be a question of self interest coming in compelling those people to cut down trees prematurely?—Yes, and the varying interests of each place which would end not merely in there being thirty-two forestry departments in Ireland, but as many forestry departments as plantations almost.

42101. There would be a tendency to cut down trees rather than to plant them?—Yes.

42102. Sir FRANCIS MOWATT.—What the Bishop means by shelter belts are the double hedges, I assume, which the tenant puts up between his holding and the prevailing wind quarter?—Yes.

42103. That is not a sort of forestry that requires much knowledge?—I agree.

42104. Driving down the other day beside Lough Derg we saw a great deal of it?—I don't think it requires much knowledge. The people are quite intelligent enough to plant them.

42105. So far as those go don't you think that the people might be trusted to look after them themselves?—I think they cannot be trusted for the present, because they don't know in many cases the value of the existing belts which the landlords have maintained. Those they are cutting down in many parts of the country. If the value of these shelter belts were well known they would not think of cutting them down.

42106. The next thing I would like to point out is that these little belts must *ex hypothesi* be on the holdings of the small tenants?—They must.

42107. Within 25 or 30 yards of his house generally?—Yes, if for sheltering the buildings.

42108. You could not ever take that out of his holding, or deal with it and manage it except by the man himself?—Yes.

42109. You might give him a small bonus from the county if he did it well?—Yes.

42110. Forests or plantations to be managed with entire financial success must be of considerable extent?—Yes, generally.

42111. In your proposals in which you contemplate large plantations, are you speaking of anything under 1,000 acres?—Yes, I would consider areas under 1,000 acres, especially where there is an already constituted plantation. In a country like Ireland, where you are so badly off for wood, it depends so much on what neighbouring land there is. If even fifty acres of available waste land were in the vicinity you might extend the area of a plantation and join on to another plantation. I would have any considerable plantation irrespective of the area.

42112. You would consider that desirable, but would you consider that it could be worked financially well?—Not unless it were taken up in connection with others in the neighbourhood.

42113. I understand you to be speaking of the western districts; practically what we call the congested districts. Is not it essential for working plantations financially well that there should be a good road to the market?—It is.

42114. If you have your timber on the hillside with a lot of things below you and no road you have really no market at all?—You should have a road or river or other lines of export.

42115. That, of course, immensely limits the amount of land on which afforestation can be carried on with financial success?—I don't quite follow—because there don't happen for the moment to be any roads?

42116. Because, *ex hypothesi*, there are no roads on high mountain tops?—There were no roads on high mountain tops when the French Government took to developing their immense forests. Afterwards they made their roads to get their timber out. I have constructed them myself where no roads existed, and forests which had been of very little value became very valuable.

42117. I am not saying that it cannot be done at all, but, taking Ireland of to-day, you have to allow for expenses, for instance, of carting, of making good roads across bog, and so forth, as portion of the scheme?—Undoubtedly.

42118. That would add considerably to the expenditure and limit a good deal the area which you could afforest with advantage?—I don't agree as to its

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limiting the area. It would undoubtedly add to the expenditure. On the other hand, there is every reason to suppose that you would get a greater price for your timber presently, which would more than cover the cost of your roads. Timber is one of the raw commodities of the world of which the price is constantly growing. It has increased twenty per cent. in the twelve years preceding 1902. This is accepted as a truism everywhere in the trade, and by people conversant with the subject, and President Roosevelt mentioned in his speech on forestry, that notwithstanding the tremendous degree in which wood has been supplanted by iron, nevertheless the world's demand for timber is constantly and yearly increasing; so the increased value of the timber might counterbalance that expense.

42119. I only want to draw your attention to that point as to the means of communication with the market. We have had several people before us who say that they have had timber, but practically they found it of no value, because the cost of getting it to market would be far more than the market price which they would get when they got it there?—They have not got enough of good, well-grown timber to justify the conversion of the timber *in situ*.

42120. Mr. KAVANAGH.—Would you say that native timber has increased in value twenty per cent.?—I cannot say that. I happen to know that latterly there has been a very marked rise in connection with the motor industry; for certain classes of hard wood there has been a rise, owing to the demand, for carriage bodies, wheels, felloes, hubs, and spokes. There has been an all-round rise of twenty per cent. in England in prices of imported timber.

42121. You would not say that there is an increase in native timber?—No. I think, on the contrary, it is decreasing if anything, on the whole.

42122. Mr. SUTHERLAND.—The drawback to timber is that you have to wait forty years for your harvest?—Or more for large hard wood, which is one of the best paying markets you could have.

42123. There would be the thinnings?—Yes, from the twentieth to the fortieth years you might thin twice; at the twentieth and thirtieth years, and at the fortieth year you could fell, but you could not get much except in larch from your earlier thinnings. For your hard wood you would possibly have to wait one hundred years.

42124. Generally speaking, do you consider Ireland an insufficiently wooded country?—If you mean trees dotted about the country, I do not, except in certain portions. It is very much better than Spain or Italy. But from the point of view of woods it is the lowest in Europe, with one single exception.

42125. Contiguous woods?—Plantations in a fence. I think Portugal alone has a lower percentage under woodlands than any other country in Europe. Ireland has only 1·4 per cent.

42126. You pass a great number of trees coming from Limerick to Dublin?—Yes. It is ridiculous to say that Ireland is the most treeless country in Europe. It is not.

The Commission adjourned.

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DOCUMENTS put in by MR. P. A. MEEHAN in connection with the Evidence given by him before the COMMISSION.

A.—Small Holders in Abbeyleix, Queen's County, with their Acreage and Valuation.

——	Area.	Valuation.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
BOLEY.		
1. John Carroll, ...	3 1 12	1 15 0
2. Edward Daly, ...	3 2 18	1 15 0
3. Mary Smith, ...	1 2 3	1 5 0
4. Bridget Galbraith, ..	4 2 17	2 0 0
5. Mary Roe, ...	2 3 34	1 10 0
6. Julia Kelly, ...	3 3 24	2 0 0
7. Elizabeth Tynan, ..	2 1 5	1 0 0
8. Bessie Kenwick, ...	0 1 35	0 6 0
9. William Lalor, ...	2 2 23	2 10 0
10. James Dea, ...	1 1 18	0 15 0
11. Richard Byrne, ...	2 1 11	1 10 0
12. Mary Cunningham, ..	2 1 8	2 0 0
KNAPTON.		
1. Michael Cuddy, ...	5 1 3	2 10 0
2. James Nowlan, ...	2 1 2	1 0 0
3. Pat. Cuddy, ...	4 3 13	—
KILLAMUCK.		
*1. James Byrne, ...	2 2 12	0 15 0
*2. Joseph Traynor, ..	0 2 25	0 5 0
*3. Maria Whelan, ...	0 2 25	0 5 0
*4. Edward Phelan, ..	1 2 15	0 10 0
*5. Thomas Hutchinson, ..	1 3 17	0 15 0
*6. Rep. Timothy Lalor, ..	3 0 25	1 0 0
*7. Pat Maher, ...	2 1 28	0 15 0
*8. Widow Kenny, ...	1 2 26	0 10 0
*9. Peter Quinn, ...	1 2 21	0 8 0
*10. John Quinn, ...	1 2 11	0 10 0
*11. Tautin Quigley, ..	1 2 21	0 7 0
*12. Henry Roe, ...	2 2 34	0 7 0
13. Michael Lalor, ...	7 1 23	3 18 0
*14. Martin Delaney, ..	2 0 15	0 10 0
*15. Bridget Delaney, ..	1 2 36	—
KNOCKNAMORE.		
†1. Richard Keating, ..	0 3 26	1 0 0
2. Michael Jacob, ...	0 1 25	0 10 0
†3. Michael Holohan, ..	0 1 4	0 7 0

——	Area.	Valuation.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.
BLACKHILL.		
1. George Harte, ...	4 1 6	3 0 0
2. Catherine Harte, ..	2 0 7	0 15 0
RATHMOYLE.		
†1. Michael Doughan, ..	0 3 10	0 10 0
†2. Joseph Bergin, ...	1 2 19	1 0 0
3. Edward Kavanagh, ..	3 2 19	2 5 0
†4. Thomas Delaney, ..	3 2 14	3 0 0
†5. Pat Phelan (*Tiles*), ..	0 3 23	0 15 0
†6. Denis Flanagan, ..	0 3 34	0 15 0
†7. Reps. Jno. Quigley, ..	1 3 6	1 10 0
†8. Thomas Connor, ..	0 3 28	0 18 0
†9. Rep. James Bowe, ..	0 3 24	0 18 0
†10. Rep. Jer. Fitzpatrick, ..	0 3 13	0 17 0
†11. Rep. John Fitzpatrick, ..	0 3 11	0 17 0
†12. Rep. John Kenna, ..	0 3 14	0 17 0
†13. Rep. W. Quinn, ..	0 3 34	0 18 0
TANDUFF.		
Richard Grant, ...	2 1 11	1 5 0
James M'Carthy, ...	2 1 12	1 5 0
‡William Carroll, ...	1 2 21	1 10 0
‡James Ring, ..	11 0 35 6 0 26	2 2 0 3 10 0
BALLYSAWNA.		
‡James Clooney, ...	8 2 32	3 5 0
‡John Murphy, ...	7 2 21	2 2 0
‡Richard Byrne, ...	5 0 29	2 0 0
‡Mary Sheerin, ...	10 3 13	4 0 0
‡Tim. Keenan, ...	5 3 27	—
TULLYROE.		
‡William Bonham, ...	7 2 12	4 5 0
‡John Kelly, ...	5 0 0	3 5 0
‡John Carroll, ...	12 3 23	7 3 0
‡Patrick Moran, ...	3 2 21	1 10 0
‡Eliza Toole, ...	7 1 39	4 3 0

* All here labourers, except one.

† Four small farmers; remainder labourers—at least work for portion of the year.
‡ Twelve small farmers.

B.—Description of Untenanted Land on the De Vesci Estate.

Townland.	Area in Statute Measure.	Nature of Land. A.—Arable. B.—Bog.
	A. R. P.	
Boley, ...	20 2 0	A.
Grand Gallow, ...	1 2 33	A.
Island, ...	137 2 5	A.
Killamuck, ...	10 3 0	A.
Do., ...	11 0 27	A.
Knapton, ...	9 2 0	A.
Knocknamoe	0 1 25	A.
Do., ...	10 3 0	A.
Do., ...	8 2 21	A.
Do., ...	6 3 6	A.
Do., ...	7 0 3	A.
Rathmoyle, ...	9 3 37	A.
Do., ...	78 2 28	A.
Do., ...	0 1 22	A.
Do., ...	2 0 0	A.
Tonduff, ...	3 1 37	A.
Tullyroe, ...	1 2 21	A.
Do., ...	3 2 21	A.
Do., ...	4 1 15	A.
Do., ...	3 1 14	A.

Townland.	Area in Statute Measure.	Nature of Land. A.—Arable. B.—Bog.
	A. R. P.	
Tullyroe, ...	12 3 16	A.
Do., ...	1 1 21	A.
Do., ...	9 3 38	A.
Do., ...	2 2 34	A.
Do., ...	4 0 17	A.
Colt, ...	6 1 20	A.
Do., ...	30 3 0	Between A & B.
Ballytarsna, ...	8 2 28	B.
Boley, ...	12 0 14	B.
Clonkeen, ...	23 1 37	B.
Derrylahan, ...	41 0 14	B.
Killamuck, ...	18 1 32	B.
Tonduff, ...	74 1 29	B.
Clonaddadoran, ...	0 3 16	B.
Do., ...	0 2 9	B.
Do., ...	140 3 23	B.
Do., ...	322 2 16	B.
Colt, ...	852 2 2	B.
Do., ...	24 0 22	B.
Corbally, ...	83 2 1	B.

APPENDIX I.

C.—Statement showing condition of Labourers and their Holdings in Abbeyleix.

Labourer.	Number in Family.	Area.	Number of Apartments.	Landlord.	Remarks.
1.	8	8 perches,	2 small ones,	Viscount De Vesci,	Public sanitary arrangements put up by landlord.
2.	10	8 „	2 „	do.	
3.	4	8 „	2 „	do.	
4.	5 adults	8 „	2 „	do.	
5.	5	8 „	2 „	do.	
6.	5	8 „	2 „	do.	
7.	6	8 „	2 „	do.	
8.	6	8 „	2 „	do.	
9.	4 adults	Nil, no yard,	3 „	do.	
10.	4	Nil, a yard,	2 „	do.	
11.	5	Nil, a yard,	2 „	do.	
12.	4	Nil	2 small apartments, underground.	Daniel Cass,	All these are tenants in the same house formerly occupied by one family. There is no sanitary accommodation of any kind whatsoever, all nuisance must be carried through street door around to yard.
13.	2	Nil	1 apartment, underground.	do.	
14.	3	Nil	1 apartment, first floor.	do.	
15.	5	Nil	1 apartment, first floor also.	do.	
16.	2	Nil	1 apartment, second floor.	do.	
17.	1	Nil	second floor, 1 room.	do.	
18.	2	Nil	Two	do.	These tenements were the out-offices of the above house and was occupied by pigs, cows, horses, dogs, &c. All slops thrown in front of doors, and when the sun rises the stench is frightful in hot weather. There are pigs reared in yard.
19.	3	Nil	Two	do.	
20.	5 grown up boys and girls	Nil	Two	do.	
21.	2	Nil	Two	do.	The rooms are as follows in each case:—Living room 10 ft. by 10 ft. and 7 ft. to ceiling, the apartment is entered by a ladder "over kitchen," and from floor to wallplate 3 ft. 9 in. high, and a man 6 ft. high could not stand erect even in centre of room, people have died of consumption in this yard only 12 months ago.
22	2	Nil	Two	do.	
23.	5	Nil	Two	do.	
24.	5	Nil	Two	do.	
25.	13 grown up boys and girls	6 perches, garden.	4 small ones,	do.	No sanitary arrangements, even of the most primitive kind, and all slops have to be carried out by front door, usually after dark. These houses are in front of street.
26.	10 do.	Nil	3	do.	
27.	5	Nil	2 Herring man occupied this up to a week ago.	do.	
28.	3	6 perches	2	do.	
29.	5	Nil	2	do.	All in back yard of above houses.
30.	4	Nil	—	do.	
31.	5	Nil	—	do.	
32.	1	6 perches	1	Mr. Thos. Porter,	These three families are under same roof, yard common to all, no sanitary accommodation.
33.	5	Nil	1 over rafters room.	do.	
34.	3	6 perches	2	do.	
35.	1	Nil	1	Joseph Dobbs,	These two families are in a back yard, and the houses were fitted out of the offices; the house in front of street contains two families and the yard is common to both or all. No sanitary accommodation, very often a stagnant pool.
36.	1	Nil	1	do.	
37.	5	Nil	1	Jane Robinson,	And another idle house with one apartment. In same yard there are also two families living in houses using same yard; the houses faces the street.
38.	3	Nil	1	do.	
39.	2	Nil	1	Mr. C. M'Evoy.	
40.	5	Nil	1 underground	J. Crennan,	All nuisance has to be carried around street, "except new tenant that has no front entrance."
41.	2	Nil	1 upper floor	do.	
42.	1	Nil	1 middle floor	do.	
43.	3	Nil	2	do.,	No sanitary accommodation in yard.
44.	8	Nil	2 small rooms, one of these up a ladder.	John Mullen,	No sanitary accommodation.

D.—Condition of a Street in Abbeyleix.

The street of New Row in Abbeyleix contains twelve tenement houses, each house contains four apartments, two on the ground floor and two on first floor. Ten of these houses are occupied by two families in each; and two houses with two families only. One of these ground floors is used as an ass-house, and there are two empty half houses. Some slates are off, and the rendering in some places has fallen from the slates; the rafters were never lathed or plastered; the snow can get into the rooms; the lofts are in a terrible condition. There are no front doors to some of the houses and the jambs are rotted away, as are the doors; they are patched with bacon boxes, and some of them have only one hinge, and the walls, in some cases, never get even a coat of whitewash. 'Tis true that the landlord built some dry privies immediately at back-doors to every three houses, four privies in all, but as the yards are not enclosed, and as access was obtained through a lane that runs at the back they became a frightful nuisance, they had to be pulled down by the occupier in whose yard they were placed. When the drainage was connected with the main sewerage a small pipe was run the full length, with a primitive little trap. The whole affair got stopped in about one month and is there still in the same condition.

The windows are iron castings, permanent fixtures that cannot be opened, and the glass is broken in some of them; the light to room upstairs is admitted through what is known as a skylight, and the glass is broken in some of them. About the middle of this street dwells a fishmonger, which adds to the sanitation. The water that washes the clothes is thrown in the street channel and the channel is broken up in places.

The landlord is Mr. John Waldron, Solicitor. He lives himself in a place he gave the title of Rosebrook. What a contrast!

APPENDIX II.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—CO. CLARE.

A.—PREFATORY NOTE.

Special statistics relating to County Clare have been prepared for the Commission by the Commissioner of aluation (see pp. 273–5) and the Registrar-General (see pp. 276–96), and certain returns have been furnished the request of the Commission by the Local Government Board and the Department of Agriculture and echnical Instruction. Other information about County Clare is available in different publications, *e.g.*, the ensus Returns, the Annual Agricultural Statistics, the Annual Reports of the Irish Land Commission, the states Commissioners, etc.

All this statistical information has been brought together in the following pages, added to, and collated; id explanatory notes have been added where required (*e.g.*, pp. 273, 276, 299, 312, and 319) with a view of rming a compact Statistical Abstract of the chief points of interest in County Clare, which may prove of sistance to the Commissioners during their sittings in County Clare, and subsequently be helpful to readers the evidence.

WALTER CALLAN, *Secretary.*

28*th May*, 1907.

—GENERAL STATISTICAL INFORMATION, TAKEN FROM THE CENSUS REPORT, 1901, COUNTY CLARE BOOK [CD. 1059-IV. 1902, pp. vii. and viii.]

The County of Clare covers an area of 852,389 statute acres, or 4·1 per cent. of the total area of the untry.

The number of persons in the County of Clare, according to the Census, was—in 1881, 143,502, in 1891, 26,244, and according to the recent Census, 112,334 (57,386 Males and 54,948 Females), or 11·02 per cent. ss than in 1891.

The number of distinct Families in the County at the time of the late enumeration was 21,392, the average mber of persons in a family being thus 5·2; and the number of Inhabited Houses was 21,009, showing an erage of 5·3 persons to each house. In calculating these averages, the Special Inmates of Public Institu- ns have been omitted.

The following Statement shows, by County Districts, as constituted under the Local Government (Ireland) ct, 1898, the number of persons in 1891 and 1901: and the increase or decrease during the decade:—

COUNTY DISTRICTS.	Population.		Increase or Decrease between 1891 and 1901.		
	1891.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.	Rate per cent.
Ennis Urban, . . .	5,460	5,093	—	367	6·7
Kilrush Urban, . . .	4,095	4,179	84	—	2·1
Ballyvaughan Rural, . .	4,387	3,920	—	467	10·6
Corrofin Rural, . . .	5,699	4,803	—	896	15·7
Ennis Rural, . . .	16,310	14,679	—	1,631	10·0
Ennistimon Rural, . .	20,108	18,069	—	2,039	10·1
Killadysert Rural, . . .	10,503	9,165	—	1,338	12·7
Kilrush Rural, . . .	27,329	24,555	—	2,774	10·2
Limerick No. 2 Rural, . .	8,943	7,592	—	1,351	15·1
Scarriff Rural, . . .	11,715	10,445	—	1,270	10·8
Tulla Rural, . . .	11,695	9,834	—	1,861	15·9
Total, . .	126,244	112,334	—	13,910	11·02

From the foregoing Statement it will be observed that there was an increase of 2·1 per cent. in Kilrush rban and a decrease in Ennis Urban and in each of the Rural Districts. The highest percentage of decrease ok place in Tulla Rural, viz., 15·9; and the lowest in Ennis Rural, viz., 10·0 per cent.

Towns having, in 1901, a population of 2,000 and upwards are classified as Civic Areas.

The County contains two such Areas, viz., Ennis and Kilrush Urban Districts. In 1891 the population of ese Areas amounted to 9,555; in 1901 it was 9,272, showing an increase of 283 persons, or 3·0 per cent.; the rural portions of the County the decrease was 11·7 per cent.

APPENDIX II

The following Statement shows the Educational status of the Inhabitants of the County of Clare in 1891 and 1901, in so far as relates to the degrees of elementary education relative to which inquiry was made on the Census Forms, the numbers on which the percentages are based being those for the County as constituted in the respective years :—

Degrees of Elementary Education.	Rate per cent. of Total Population.	
	1891.	1901.
Read and Write,	65·0	74·0
Read only,	7·7	4·5
Illiterate,	27·3	21·5
Total,	100·0	100·0

From the above it will be seen that whereas, according to the Returns of 1891, only 65·0 per cent. of the Inhabitants, at all ages, could "read and write," in 1901, 74·0 per cent. could do so; that the percentage of the population who could "read only" in 1891 was 7·7, and in 1901, 4·5; and that the percentage of the "illiterate" fell from 27·3 in 1891 to 21·5 in 1901.

In 1891, 19·2 per cent. of the inhabitants aged five years and upwards were illiterate (17·8 per cent. of the males, and 20·6 of the females); in 1901 the percentage was but 13·2 (12·6 of the males, and 13·8 of the females).

The number of children attending school in the County of Clare, according to the Census of 1891 (week ending 30th May, was 20,802, or 45·7 per cent. of persons aged 5 years and under 20 in the County as then constituted, in 1901 the number returned (for week ending 11th May), was 18,114, or 49·0 per cent. of the persons aged 5 and under 20.

In 1891 the number of persons in the County of Clare (as then constituted) returned as Sick, on the night of the Census, was 1,469, or one in every 85 of the population; in 1901 the number so returned was 1,102, or one in every 102 of the population; of the latter number 403 were at their own homes, and 699 were in hospital.

The number of persons returned in 1891 as receiving relief under the Poor Law System was 4,278, or one in every 29 of the population; of this number 1,662 were inmates of Workhouses, and 2,616 were in receipt of outdoor relief; in 1901 the number returned was 3,994, or one in every 28 of the population; 1,545 of these being in the Workhouses, and 2,449 on outdoor relief.

According to the returns of the Registrar-General, the number of marriages registered in the County of Clare during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, was 4,039, equal to an average annual rate of 3·4 per 1,000 of the population. The number registered in the whole of Ireland during the same period affords an annual average rate of 4·8 per 1,000.

The number of Births registered in the County during the ten years was 24,716, affording an average annual rate of 20·7 per 1,000 of the population, the average yearly rate for the whole of Ireland during the same period being 23·0 per 1,000.

The Deaths registered during the decennium amounted to 18,547, being equal to an average annual rate of 15·5 per 1,000; the corresponding rate for the whole of Ireland was 18·2 per 1,000.

The number of Emigrants during the ten years ending 31st March, 1901, who stated that they were from the County of Clare, amounted to 18,031 (8,022 males and 10,009 females); the number for the decade ending 31st March, 1891, was 32,421; for that ending 31st March, 1881, 18,796; for that ending with March, 1871, 31,667; and for that ending with March, 1861, 50,033, making a total of 150,948 for the fifty years.

C.—Return showing the Population, Area, Valuation, and Average Valuation per head of Population in the one Poor Law Union in the County of Clare containing a Congested District.

(*Supplied by the Congested Districts Board.*)

County.	Union.	Population.			Area.			Valuation.			Average Valuation per Head of Population according to Census of 1901.		
		Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union.	Total.	Congested portion of Union.	Non-congested portion of Union	Total.	In Entire Union.	In Congested Districts.	In Non-congested Districts.
					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Clare,	Scariff,	355	10,090	10,445	4,104	85,529	86,633	624	25,893	26,517	2 10 9	1 15 1	2 11 3

List of Electoral Divisions scheduled as "Congested" in the County of Clare, showing Ratio of Population to Valuation in respect of the years 1891 and 1901, also Poor Rates for the year ended 31st March, 1901.*

Where the average valuation per head was, in 1901, not less than 30*s.* the name of the Electoral Division is printed in italics.

Union and Electoral Division.	Population, 1891.	Valuation, 1891.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1891.	Population, 1901.	Valuation, 1901.	Amount of Valuation per head of Population, 1901.	Poor Rates for year ended 31st March, 1901.	
							On Agricultural Land.	On Other Hereditaments.
UNION OF SCARIFF.		£	£ *s. d.*		£	£ *s. d.*	In the £ *s. d.*	In the £ *s. d.*
Mountshannon, ...	391	613	1 11 4	355	624	1 15 1	2 0	4 0
Totals, ...	391	613	1 11 4	355	624	1 15 1	.	.
Total in respect of the Congested Districts in County Clare, ...	391	613	1 11 4	355	624	1 15 1	.	

*This return is taken from a similar return for all Counties containing Congested Districts, which was prepared by the Congested Districts Board, and published in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 289, *et seq.*

2.—RETURN SHOWING THE RATIO OF POPULATION TO VALUATION IN CERTAIN ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN COUNTY CLARE, AND OTHER PARTICULARS.

(*Specially prepared for the Commission.*)

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This return (prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation) shows the total rateable valuation (1906), the ulation (1901), and the average valuation per head of population in each Electoral Division in Co. Clare :—

(1.) Where that average is under 30*s.*

(2.) Where that average is between 30*s.* and 50*s.*, but is brought below 30*s.* by the exclusion from the dividend (*i.e.* the total rateable valuation of the electoral division) of all ratings valued at over £50. In these cases the acreage and valuation of each excluded area is given.

(3.) Where the electoral division, though scheduled as congested, does not come within either of the above classes.

The total number of electoral divisions in Clare is 155, of which 150 are rural and 5 urban. The total mber of electoral divisions comprised in this return is 18, all rural. Of these, 17 are not scheduled as gested and are distinguished by an asterisk. Though the average valuation of several electoral divisions Co. Clare was below 30*s.* in 1891, they were not scheduled because their total population did not form e-fifth of the population of the county. Under the Local Government Act of 1898 the boundaries of Co. lway were altered and the electoral division of Mountshannon (which being in Co. Galway in 1891 had en scheduled) was transferred to County Clare.

Of the 18 electoral divisions comprised in this return, 6 are not below 30*s.* in point of average valuation r head of population. Of these 6 divisions, 5 are not below 30*s.* normally, but are when the total valuation all ratings above £50 is excluded, and 1 is above 30*s.* even after these exclusions. The name of this vision (Mountshannon) is printed in italics.

RURAL DISTRICT OF BALLYVAUGHAN.

Electoral Division.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population, (Census. 1901).	Average Valuation per head of Population	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30*s.* and 50*s.* when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	Area and Valuation of Excluded Holdings.		Remarks.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ *s. d.*		£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	A. R. P.	£ *s. d.*	
Total of Rural District,	20,273 2 0	3,920	5 3 5				

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF COROFIN.

ELECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population. (Census, 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population when under 30s.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
Total of Rural District,	20,396 10 0	4,803	4 4 11				

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNIS.

*Furroor,	858 4 0	646	1 6 7	—	—	—	
*Kinturk,	774 2 0	615	1 5 2	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	66,570 13 0	13,418	4 19 3				
Total of Rural District,	68,202 19 0	14,679	4 12 11				

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNISTIMON.

*Cloonanaha,	970 16 0	931	1 0 10	—	—	—	
*Formoyle,	764 0 0	518	1 9 6	—	—	—	
*Ennistimon,	4,672 2 0	2,859	1 12 8	1 8 11	154 3 17 91 1 34 152 3 18 96 1 38 63 3 22 13 0 0	68 0 0 63 15 0 112 5 0 110 10 0 71 0 0 110 0 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	31,700 8 0	13,761	2 6 1				
Total of Rural District,	38,107 6 0	18,069	2 2 2				

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLADYSERT.

*Liscasey,	847 2 0	795	1 1 4	—	—	—	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	24,763 3 0	8,370	2 19 2				
Total of Rural District,	25,610 5 0	9,165	2 15 11				

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILRUSH.

*Cahermurphy,	795 11 0	639	1 4 11	—	—	—	
*Drumellihy,	1,846 8 0	1,335	1 7 8	—	—	—	
*Einagh,	1,130 16 0	763	1 9 8	—	—	—	
*Glenmore,	1,264 17 0	872	1 9 0	—	—	—	
*Knocknaboley,	1,096 18 0	944	1 3 3	—	—	—	
*Creagh	1,520 11 0	995	1 10 7	1 7 4	233 1 2 168 1 24	76 15 0 85 5 0	
*Doonbeg,	2,002 5 0	1,300	1 10 10	1 5 10	111 2 14 144 3 9 218 3 22 106 1 11 119 0 14	54 10 0 53 10 0 53 0 0 62 10 0 101 0 0	
Total of all other Electoral Divisions.	38,879 8 0	17,707	2 3 11				
Total of Rural District,	48,536 14 0	24,555	1 19 6				

RURAL DISTRICT OF LIMERICK, No. 2.

ECTORAL DIVISION.	Total Rateable Valuation, 1906.	Population. (Census, 1901.)	Average Valuation per head of Population when under 30s.	Average Valuation per head of Population in cases normally between 30s. and 50s. when all Valuations over £50 are excluded.	AREA AND VALUATION OF EXCLUDED HOLDINGS.		REMARKS.
					Area.	Valuation.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	
tal of Rural District,	31,615 15 0	7,592	4 3 3				

RURAL DISTRICT OF SCARRIFF.

hermurphy, . .	300 17 0	305	0 19 9	—	—	—	
rlea, . . .	591 10 0	362	1 12 8	1 9 2	99 0 32	64 0 0	
intshannon, . .	*667 16 0*	*355*	*1 17 1*				
tal of all other Electoral Divisions.	25,197 0 0	9,423	2 13 6				
otal of Rural District,	26,747 3 0	10,445	2 11 3				

RURAL DISTRICT OF TULLA.

llanena, .	1,127 11 0	869	1 5 11	—	—	—	
ughea, . .	742 5 0	478	1 11 1	1 7 9	1,136 0 37	79 0 0	
otal of all other Electoral Divisions.	31,748 8 0	8,487	3 14 10				
otal of Rural District,	33,618 4 0	9,834	3 8 4				
OTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS IN COUNTY.	313,107 18 0	103,062	3 0 9				

APPENDIX II

F.—STATISTICS RELATING TO THE NUMBER, ACREAGE, VALUATION AND POPULATION OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF HOLDINGS IN COUNTY CLARE.

SPECIALLY *prepared for the Commission.*

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the Tables I. IV. has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar-General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. The importance of the figures and their interpretation were touched upon in a memorandum submitted by the Secretary to the Commission, and printed in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission, pp. 351 *et seq.* It will suffice to remark here that, though nominally these tables are returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—*e.g.*, a man has in County Clare six holdings valued at £2, £4, £6, £10, £20, and £40. A return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—*e.g.*, in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Clare one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county.

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns where one man has several holdings in County Clare, but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral divisions, the entire is allocated to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in each electoral division, as they may include in such division land situate in other electoral divisions (of County Clare), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, having considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, decided that as regards most areas the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare. APPENDIX II.

AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYVAUGHAN.												
.. .. ..	112	15	21	20	20	13	6	1	13	1	2	—
.. .. ..	52	4	11	9	4	2	6	4	9	3	—	—
n, ...	37	2	2	2	2	7	9	3	9	1	—	—
.. .. ..	41	6	11	2	10	3	2	1	5	1	—	—
hy	77	30	10	13	4	8	4	1	5	1	1	—
, ...	58	18	11	7	10	9	—	1	1	1	—	—
rna, ...	66	15	9	15	7	4	3	3	6	4	—	—
, ...	53	6	2	8	7	6	5	3	8	8	—	—
l, ...	40	2	2	1	2	3	10	2	8	8	1	1
na, ...	54	4	8	13	7	10	1	5	6	—	—	—
ey, ...	31	12	2	—	—	5	2	1	5	1	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	621	114	89	90	73	70	48	25	75	29	5	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	621	114	89	90	73	70	48	25	75	29	5	3
CORROFIN.												
ter, ...	21	2	10	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
.. .. ..	93	6	30	17	11	18	1	3	5	2	—	—
.. .. ..	120	24	20	8	16	21	8	5	13	4	1	—
.. .. ..	49	—	23	6	4	10	2	1	1	2	—	—
y, ...	108	40	24	9	3	6	2	1	16	5	—	2
t, ...	108	3	40	25	13	7	6	5	5	1	1	2
gh, ...	149	41	40	31	8	8	5	6	9	1	—	—
.. .. ..	82	4	21	27	11	3	5	3	3	3	2	—
.. .. ..	80	8	25	7	7	11	8	5	4	3	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	810	128	233	133	76	85	37	30	56	22	5	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	810	128	233	133	76	85	37	30	56	22	5	5
ENNIS.												
y, ...	90	13	17	16	6	10	6	5	7	3	2	5
.. .. ..	151	33	20	17	12	14	14	4	19	11	3	4
.. .. ..	156	26	60	24	10	11	8	4	8	4	1	—
.. .. ..	145	33	27	21	13	18	9	3	10	7	—	4
.. .. ..	78	24	15	7	6	5	6	1	6	2	2	4

APPENDIX II.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
ENNIS—*continued.*											
Dysert, ...	104	12	35	27	7	11	3	4	2	2	—
Ennis Rural, ...	181	33	52	26	12	11	12	8	17	8	1
Ennis Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furroor, ...	103	13	59	26	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcloher, ...	138	28	34	22	18	17	8	5	6	—	—
Killaniv, ...	140	4	51	34	19	17	5	5	3	2	—
Killone, ...	94	13	9	17	15	15	7	3	13	1	1
Kilnamona, ...	141	10	42	19	23	16	8	10	7	4	1
Kilraghtis, ...	77	8	23	12	14	8	4	2	6	—	—
Kinturk, ...	86	11	49	16	5	4	1	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	85	18	20	16	7	6	7	—	8	—	1
Sixmilebridge, ...	90	28	16	10	8	7	1	4	9	4	2
Spancelhill, ...	95	9	19	10	19	15	7	5	7	3	1
Templemaley, ...	90	15	18	8	10	13	8	3	8	5	2
Tomfinlough, ...	86	20	13	12	12	12	6	—	6	3	—
Urlan, ...	85	27	8	11	5	1	2	3	11	12	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,215	378	587	351	225	212	122	69	153	71	19
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,215	378	587	351	225	212	122	69	153	71	19
ENNISTIMON.											
Annagh, ...	201	21	120	34	12	10	1	1	1	—	1
Ballagh, ...	106	22	61	11	5	4	2	—	—	1	—
Ballyea, ...	150	23	56	39	17	11	2	2	—	—	—
Ballysteen, ...	147	34	54	24	14	11	2	1	6	1	—
Ballyvaskin, ...	138	19	70	20	7	11	5	—	5	1	—
Cloghaun, ...	89	22	42	8	7	2	—	3	2	3	—
Cloonanaha, ...	144	44	72	25	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Clooney, ...	84	1	24	43	5	6	3	2	—	—	—
Ennistimon, ...	221	63	74	32	18	13	8	3	8	1	—
Formoyle, ...	65	11	36	14	1	—	1	—	1	1	—
Kilfenora, ...	131	18	46	29	7	12	4	2	9	2	1
Killaspugionane, ...	106	16	53	15	3	12	3	2	1	1	—
Killilagh, ...	144	57	63	10	4	4	—	1	2	1	—
Kilshanny, ...	44	6	14	3	7	8	4	—	2	—	—
Liscannor, ...	87	15	22	16	10	9	3	—	8	4	—
Lurraga, ...	55	8	22	11	4	4	3	—	2	1	—
Magherareagh, ...	115	19	43	34	6	8	4	—	1	—	—
Milltownmalbay, ...	218	51	85	45	19	8	3	1	3	1	1
Moy, ...	240	57	118	37	8	10	7	1	2	—	—
Smithstown, ...	67	9	25	12	5	7	4	—	2	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,552	516	1,100	462	160	152	59	19	55	21	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,552	516	1,100	462	160	152	59	19	55	21	3

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILLADYSERT.												
ily, ...	56	7	8	9	8	7	3	4	4	3	2	1
. .. .	127	14	62	28	11	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	124	11	44	27	17	16	2	3	2	1	1	—
, ...	162	26	40	38	18	25	6	2	4	3	—	—
, ...	160	14	92	32	11	4	4	—	3	—	—	—
t, ...	194	32	54	33	31	20	9	3	8	2	1	1
.. .. ..	136	14	23	31	17	34	4	3	7	3	—	—
.. .. ..	139	20	64	34	9	4	4	2	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	114	24	66	17	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	123	14	44	20	11	11	5	5	8	3	2	—
.. .. ..	70	11	26	13	6	6	3	1	2	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,405	187	523	282	143	139	42	23	41	16	7	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,405	187	523	282	143	139	42	23	41	16	7	2
KILRUSH.												
phy, ...	107	39	48	8	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
n, ...	119	23	49	15	6	11	8	1	4	1	1	—
ia, ...	123	14	43	37	13	6	6	1	3	—	—	—
. .. .	153	22	61	35	14	16	2	—	1	1	1	—
.. .. ..	132	17	66	21	14	8	4	—	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	192	76	43	23	20	15	2	1	6	1	—	—
y, ...	200	84	58	29	9	13	1	3	2	1	—	—
.. .. ..	131	66	27	14	9	7	3	1	2	2	—	—
.. .. ..	137	34	62	22	11	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
.en, ...	175	45	59	36	14	8	8	3	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	164	42	41	39	10	15	4	5	7	—	1	—
.. .. ..	111	18	26	31	10	14	7	—	4	1	—	—
.. .. ..	145	21	40	26	26	20	4	1	5	1	—	1
.. .. ..	122	26	30	34	10	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	176	51	58	23	10	15	7	4	8	—	—	—
ural, ...	218	42	57	23	33	36	11	5	7	4	—	—
rban, ...	78	17	31	13	4	2	2	3	5	—	1	—
.. .. ..	140	25	48	19	19	14	4	5	3	1	—	2
oley, ...	137	30	79	13	9	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
ore, ...	96	28	28	15	7	13	2	1	2	—	—	—
.. .. ..	51	14	7	18	8	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	173	81	29	21	19	12	2	2	5	2	—	—
.. .. ..	103	10	49	16	11	8	6	—	3	—	—	—
.. .. ..	84	22	17	18	11	8	3	4	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	143	38	54	30	5	8	3	1	3	1	—	—
's, ...	60	12	23	5	6	2	3	3	5	1	—	—
.. .. ..	80	20	11	19	10	14	4	1	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	65	9	17	15	6	11	5	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,615	926	1,166	618	333	304	112	48	82	19	4	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,615	926	1,166	618	333	304	112	48	82	19	4	3

APPENDIX II.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
LIMERICK.											
Ballycannon, ...	32	3	7	3	3	3	1	1	9	2	—
Ballyglass, ...	83	24	11	7	5	8	8	1	10	7	2
Cappavilla, ...	48	6	7	7	3	8	6	2	5	4	—
Castlecrine, ...	103	36	36	14	4	5	2	1	2	2	—
Cloghera, ...	109	11	39	18	15	13	7	1	4	1	—
Cloontra, ...	89	7	28	28	11	10	2	—	2	1	—
Cratloe, ...	102	19	18	8	7	20	8	3	10	6	3
Fahymore, ...	105	14	27	28	13	17	2	1	1	1	—
Killeely, ...	82	17	17	10	6	11	6	4	8	3	—
Killokennedy, ...	80	12	25	12	7	13	4	6	1	—	—
Kilseily, ...	115	25	35	16	12	13	6	1	3	1	2
Kiltenanlea, ...	145	46	25	18	14	13	5	6	10	6	2
Lackareagh, ...	66	7	13	16	9	13	3	3	2	—	—
Mountievers, ...	117	30	50	14	7	9	—	2	2	3	—
O'Briensbridge, ...	77	19	19	14	8	4	5	4	2	—	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,353	276	357	213	124	160	65	36	71	37	11
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,353	276	357	213	124	160	65	36	71	37	11
SCARRIFF.											
Ayle, ...	74	9	24	16	10	8	3	1	—	3	—
Boherglass, ...	86	8	28	21	12	10	4	2	—	1	—
Caherhurly, ...	62	7	22	17	5	4	2	1	2	2	—
Cahermurphy, ...	57	40	12	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	53	7	23	10	5	4	—	2	1	1	—
Carrowbaun, ...	29	2	12	6	4	1	1	—	2	1	—
Cloonusker, ...	90	9	39	14	12	6	6	2	1	1	—
Coolreagh, ...	65	18	18	7	8	4	3	3	5	3	1
Corlea, ...	62	25	21	8	2	2	2	1	1	—	—
Derrynagittagh, ...	58	10	18	8	5	9	3	1	3	1	—
Drummaan, ...	156	51	46	14	14	13	5	2	9	2	—
Feakle, ...	148	44	64	12	12	9	3	1	3	—	—
Inishcaltra North, ...	60	15	24	6	5	6	1	1	1	—	—
Inishcaltra South, ...	12	—	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—
Killaloe, ...	110	5	41	21	12	8	8	2	8	3	2
*Mountshannon, ...	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Ogonnelloe, ...	163	20	55	29	26	13	12	1	6	1	—
Scarriff, ...	193	23	77	37	23	12	11	5	1	3	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,478	288	529	228	157	113	67	26	43	22	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,529	314	543	235	158	115	67	26	43	22	4

* Scheduled as Congested.

I. -TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TULLA.												
l, ...	48	3	11	14	4	9	2	1	4	—	—	—
nch, ...	110	12	31	25	10	14	5	5	7	—	—	1
.. .. ..	98	13	48	15	4	5	5	2	5	1	—	—
.. .. ..	68	5	12	12	8	8	3	7	7	3	—	3
.. .. ..	55	13	11	6	8	2	3	1	7	2	1	1
.. .. ..	76	13	41	10	5	2	1	4	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	130	47	28	18	8	13	6	1	5	1	1	2
.. .. ..	154	47	79	18	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	127	41	37	12	15	5	8	—	5	3	1	—
.. .. ..	58	13	22	10	3	2	—	—	4	3	—	1
.. .. ..	101	24	20	15	13	14	7	—	6	1	1	—
.. .. ..	83	25	33	13	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	108	17	51	17	3	8	4	1	3	3	—	1
.. .. ..	101	26	14	19	13	11	4	3	6	3	1	1
ney, ...	75	25	14	12	7	11	2	3	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	65	12	10	5	6	10	8	3	7	2	1	1
da, ...	57	15	20	7	7	3	1	2	1	1	—	—
.. .. ..	143	51	23	21	15	19	5	—	8	—	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,657	402	505	249	143	141	66	33	77	23	6	12
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,657	402	505	249	143	141	66	33	77	23	6	12
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total ... on-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	15,706	3,215	5,089	2,626	1,434	1,376	618	309	653	260	63	63
Total of County, ..	15,757	3,241	5,103	2,633	1,435	1,378	618	309	653	260	64	63

APPENDIX II.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	A
Ballyvaughan.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	A
Abbey, ...	6,526	49	228	405	481	736	394	40	2,049	221	1,923	
Carran, ...	8,463	9	245	445	355	235	1,082	466	3,390	2,236	—	
Castletown, ...	5,887	20	109	63	87	710	1,327	456	2,651	464	—	
Derreen, ...	4,403	63	589	67	990	399	579	461	674	581	—	
Drumcreehy, ...	4,872	180	145	321	120	545	864	60	1,513	330	794	
Gleninagh, ...	6,317	238	358	406	1,400	1,945	—	929	635	406	—	
Lisdoonvarna, ...	2,732	100	136	498	400	266	89	274	358	611	—	
Mountelva, ...	7,056	63	33	450	591	422	806	466	1,142	3,083	—	
Noughaval, ...	7,272	72	79	54	140	271	1,181	174	1,515	2,532	644	
Oughtmama, ...	8,948	33	345	1,304	704	1,484	270	2,023	2,785	—	—	
Rathborney, ...	7,423	150	84	—	—	539	290	112	1,745	595	1,019	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	69,899	977	2,351	4,013	5,268	7,552	6,882	5,461	18,457	11,059	4,380	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	69,899	977	2,351	4,013	5,268	7,552	6,882	5,461	18,457	11,059	4,380	3
Corrofin.												
Ballyeighter, ...	2,290	180	546	340	327	47	—	410	—	440	—	
Boston, ...	11,390	71	1,726	1,611	1,488	2,378	140	1,045	1,443	1,488	—	
Corrofin, ...	7,534	155	255	169	1,025	1,557	678	585	1,993	736	381	
Glenroe, ...	6,595	—	924	458	474	1,343	523	661	376	1,836	—	
Killinaboy, ...	6,914	692	616	373	182	423	126	85	2,359	919	—	
Kiltoraght, ...	6,819	5	980	723	588	350	356	389	522	102	238	2
Muckanagh, ...	7,547	279	1,128	1,380	378	743	1,068	739	1,566	266	—	
Rath, ...	4,154	8	514	948	447	201	335	262	309	322	808	
Ruan, ...	6,582	80	504	235	367	827	666	609	633	321	312	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	59,825	1,470	7,193	6,237	5,276	7,869	3,892	4,785	9,201	6,930	1,739	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	59,825	1,470	7,193	6,237	5,276	7,869	3,892	4,785	9,201	6,930	1,739	
Ennis.												
Clareabbey, ...	5,769	142	275	298	200	336	253	271	645	389	483	
Clenagh, ...	6,949	43	160	216	238	339	526	252	1,371	1,723	796	
Crusheen, ...	6,917	190	1,090	719	302	776	571	364	1,445	1,086	374	
Doora, ...	7,707	121	590	595	488	989	563	245	982	1,222	—	
Drumline, ...	3,826	41	125	132	139	119	309	72	433	493	499	

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued*. APPENDIX II.

...S AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ENNIS—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.. .. ..	4,297	42	705	970	366	577	264	317	136	582	—	338
...ural, ...	6,603	57	679	481	358	412	589	505	1,792	1,058	278	394
...rban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	8,821	229	4,714	3,313	499	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
...r, ...	6,122	343	1,211	1,205	918	869	492	336	748	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6,387	11	1,160	1,343	866	1,200	364	490	441	512	—	—
.. .. ..	4,067	38	157	478	440	551	456	201	1,096	313	337	—
...na, ...	6,464	83	845	539	866	708	575	656	773	814	284	321
...la, ...	3,317	20	491	287	568	532	199	251	969	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5,082	206	2,213	1,329	382	881	71	—	—	—	—	—
...ket, ...	4,620	46	266	408	218	210	227	—	666	—	193	2,386
...ridge, ...	3,861	60	121	166	173	222	60	195	823	697	671	673
...hill, ...	4,853	24	273	271	677	732	474	423	899	724	356	—
...naley, ...	5,170	67	302	213	324	638	496	207	1,079	1,116	728	—
...ugh, ...	5,132	38	326	325	472	562	391	—	651	849	—	1,518
.. .. ..	5,012	46	86	192	136	23	66	253	802	1,758	570	1,080
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	110,976	1,847	15,789	13,480	8,630	10,742	6,946	5,038	15,751	13,336	5,569	13,848
Total of Electoral Divisions,	110,976	1,847	15,789	13,480	8,630	10,742	6,946	5,038	15,751	13,336	5,569	13,848
ENNISTIMON.												
.. .. ..	7,041	156	3,232	1,557	616	737	96	99	87	—	461	—
.. .. ..	3,789	391	1,753	424	417	301	184	—	—	319	—	—
.. .. ..	7,302	355	1,906	2,182	1,241	1,009	185	424	—	—	—	—
...en, ...	3,991	362	909	644	564	488	140	47	686	151	—	—
...kin, ...	4,920	136	1,648	633	297	729	306	—	896	275	—	—
...n.	3,941	534	1,196	395	454	156	—	360	259	587	—	—
...ths, ...	6,332	1,051	2,987	1,907	60	327	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3,931	16	728	1,759	313	463	304	348	—	—	—	—
...ton	6,545	261	1,419	780	738	601	508	287	1,120	153	—	678
...e, ...	5,502	219	1,682	1,190	94	—	160	—	246	1,911	—	—
...n.	6,481	169	1,210	943	252	672	172	78	1,039	489	262	1,195
...gionane, ...	3,736	225	1,451	558	98	635	229	139	165	236	—	—
.. .. ..	5,515	931	1,955	317	232	123	—	60	132	244	—	1,521
...N, ...	2,045	64	519	253	243	438	308	—	220	—	—	—
...er.	4,217	284	634	365	339	545	135	—	860	1,055	—	—
.. .. ..	3,541	212	573	784	344	260	438	—	762	168	—	—
...reagh, ...	6,018	355	1,548	2,062	359	831	738	—	125	—	—	—
...malbay, ...	4,451	199	1,114	952	583	178	176	58	257	247	316	371
.. .. ..	6,197	607	2,822	1,275	282	553	415	79	164	—	—	—
...wn.	3,425	128	781	459	243	523	243	—	198	850	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	98,920	6,655	30,067	19,439	7,769	9,569	4,737	1,979	7,216	6,685	1,039	3,765
Total of Electoral Divisions,	98,920	6,655	30,067	19,439	7,769	9,569	4,737	1,979	7,216	6,685	1,039	3,765

APPENDIX II.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
KILLADYSERT.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballynacally, ...	3,189	17	77	191	218	190	92	209	235	463	588
Clondagad, ...	6,512	299	2,681	1,324	926	1,121	76	—	85	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	4,985	67	1,019	848	914	885	96	291	229	149	487
Kilchreest, ...	6,061	247	948	1,324	753	1,178	385	103	410	713	—
Kilfiddane, ...	6,307	95	2,916	1,354	688	309	414	—	531	—	—
Killadysert	9,477	111	1,627	1,564	1,586	1,549	648	276	943	384	404
Killofin, ...	5,400	43	319	870	574	1,492	255	264	976	607	—
Kilmurry, ...	4,588	185	1,579	1,217	439	208	377	160	423	—	—
Liscasey, ...	6,617	731	3,274	1,714	498	310	90	—	—	—	—
Lisheen, ...	4,685	71	1,062	585	291	363	270	407	559	458	619
Rinealon, ...	3,329	50	667	454	304	390	298	91	323	292	460
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,150	1,916	16,169	11,445	7,191	7,995	3,001	1,801	4,714	3,066	2,558
Total of Electoral Divisions.	61,150	1,916	16,169	11,445	7,191	7,995	3,001	1,801	4,714	3,066	2,558
KILRUSH.											
Cahermurphy, ...	4,349	1,015	1,632	392	815	116	286	—	93	—	—
Cloonadrum, ...	4,147	211	778	437	256	547	694	81	601	200	342
Clooncoorha, ...	4,698	91	1,269	1,278	579	326	546	63	546	—	—
Cooraclare, ...	5,813	158	1,508	1,300	701	1,110	268	—	194	232	342
Creegh, ...	5,063	226	1,832	944	711	594	289	—	231	236	—
Doonbeg, ...	5,076	546	990	636	825	859	155	70	876	119	—
Drumellihy, ...	6,437	585	1,617	1,192	437	880	72	907	372	375	—
Einagh, ...	4,092	551	575	902	445	362	292	182	351	432	—
Glenmore, ...	7,479	1,214	3,020	1,010	1,040	688	198	309	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	7,023	211	1,698	1,469	770	668	1,015	486	144	562	—
Kilkee, ...	5,868	303	749	1,241	474	903	232	609	987	—	370
Killard, ...	4,223	86	476	937	462	868	553	—	554	287	—
Killimer, ...	5,613	119	838	822	1,066	1,141	311	80	760	140	—
Kilmihil, ...	4,940	316	814	1,032	494	1,419	865	—	—	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	4,156	271	846	506	263	608	363	377	922	—	—
Kilrush Rural, ...	8,177	1,030	1,007	712	1,155	1,755	690	320	687	821	—
Kilrush Urban, ...	1,239	39	199	148	81	42	42	123	353	—	212
Knock, ...	5,947	200	945	730	836	929	270	336	422	259	—
Knocknaboley, ...	7,401	809	3,838	1,401	606	303	250	—	194	—	—
Knocknagore, ...	4,134	266	832	560	306	1,186	384	333	267	—	—
Moveen, ...	2,188	78	235	836	538	135	154	212	—	—	—
Moyarta, ...	4,906	479	579	683	934	719	159	253	720	380	—
Mullagh, ...	4,175	112	1,245	444	455	525	601	—	793	—	—
Querrin, ...	2,622	177	428	627	462	391	180	280	77	—	—
Rahona, ...	4,283	275	1,139	1,040	235	517	243	87	457	290	—
St. Martin's, ...	2,386	62	405	182	205	94	227	232	814	165	—
Tullig, ...	3,948	92	374	872	595	1,227	421	165	202	—	—
Tullycreen, ...	2,959	96	396	659	383	888	337	97	103	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	133,342	9,618	30,264	22,992	16,129	19,800	10,097	5,602	11,720	4,498	1,266
Total of Electoral Divisions.	133,342	9,618	30,264	22,992	16,129	19,800	10,097	5,602	11,720	4,498	1,266

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

...AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LIMERICK.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...on, ...	2,796	16	235	59	110	203	52	164	1,591	366	—	—
... .	3,679	59	128	165	144	231	454	43	876	896	683	—
... .	2,082	8	98	174	88	307	245	97	512	553	—	—
...e, ...	5,864	445	1,415	706	245	407	293	100	212	630	—	1,411
.. .. ..	5,161	72	1,155	837	888	794	533	133	457	292	—	—
.. .. ..	5,566	90	899	1,609	716	746	213	—	562	731	—	—
.. .. ..	5,221	56	338	137	198	764	334	302	1,030	1,012	1,050	—
... .	5,563	132	589	1,305	520	1,250	106	122	211	326	—	1,002
.. .. ..	3,405	92	259	221	193	518	390	421	716	595	—	—
...edy, ...	5,894	325	1,291	518	552	1,906	522	676	104	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6,530	96	1,004	496	622	946	742	247	582	489	773	533
...n, ...	5,007	101	421	397	430	574	322	427	844	969	522	—
...gh, ...	3,770	66	365	562	536	1,475	209	312	245	—	—	—
...ers, ...	4,156	138	1,530	633	394	551	—	108	159	643	—	—
...bridge, ...	2,973	80	326	478	341	201	309	317	219	—	702	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	67,667	1,776	10,053	8,297	5,977	10,873	4,724	3,469	8,320	7,502	3,730	2,946
Total of Electoral Divisions,	67,667	1,776	10,053	8,297	5,977	10,873	4,724	3,469	8,320	7,502	3,730	2,946
SCARRIFF.												
... .	3,745	129	501	673	513	519	455	92	—	863	—	—
...ss, ...	3,370	115	670	698	613	707	269	169	—	129	—	—
...rly	2,924	107	664	701	243	340	80	45	174	561	—	—
...rphy, ...	4,376	2,338	1,505	—	50	133	350	—	—	—	—	—
...abaun, ...	7,033	591	1,290	1,363	481	2,785	—	179	186	158	—	—
...aun, ...	3,973	986	308	282	1,011	104	99	—	581	602	—	—
...er, ...	6,728	428	2,773	752	611	406	723	679	85	271	—	—
...h, ...	3,492	147	270	200	272	208	164	348	724	631	528	—
.. .. ..	4,706	1,085	1,272	930	576	113	333	177	220	—	—	—
...gittagh, ...	3,271	66	394	233	282	1,182	236	131	481	266	—	—
...an, ...	6,898	411	1,073	790	618	894	670	475	1,476	491	—	—
.. .. ..	4,227	594	1,480	510	404	571	194	117	357	—	—	—
...ra North, ...	5,423	146	794	308	264	543	95	221	182	—	—	2,870
...ra South, ...	404	—	57	43	24	96	65	119	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4,954	30	761	503	496	566	446	85	1,234	435	389	—
...annon, ...	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131	—
...loe, ...	5,650	165	1,067	880	1,054	839	836	78	612	119	—	—
.. .. ..	8,024	141	1,608	1,186	894	506	775	334	115	1,609	—	856
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	79,198	7,488	16,487	10,052	8,406	10,521	5,790	3,249	6,427	6,135	917	3,726
Total of Electoral Divisions,	83,187	7,983	17,064	10,538	8,488	10,739	5,790	3,249	6,427	6,135	3,048	3,726

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX II.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Tulla.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballyblood, ...	1,925	2	241	374	132	515	144	72	445	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	4,694	39	523	605	394	607	339	1,015	672	—	—
Caher, ...	5,678	190	1,789	1,029	394	303	522	237	970	244	—
Clooney, ...	4,780	13	212	297	259	315	171	652	594	627	—
Dangan, ...	3,363	69	174	139	336	149	220	91	840	356	613
Glendree, ...	4,313	165	2,269	582	493	126	77	601	—	—	—
Kilkishen, ...	4,662	138	326	433	229	477	397	63	530	171	347
Killanena	8,204	1,473	4,138	1,282	622	379	310	—	—	—	—
Killuran, ...	5,137	263	796	391	800	337	739	—	568	800	443
Kiltannon, ...	5,305	727	1,223	467	209	201	—	—	573	571	—
Kyle, ...	4,038	93	505	388	462	841	464	—	701	173	411
Loughea, ...	5,543	488	1,387	974	875	219	—	—	1,600	—	—
Newgrove, ...	5,464	231	1,860	971	136	475	308	92	309	599	—
Quin, ...	4,274	30	202	493	436	416	215	270	663	607	418
Rathclooney, ...	2,929	799	343	366	228	541	116	448	88	—	—
Rossroe, ...	3,922	8	138	121	157	453	643	258	834	515	350
Toberbreeda, ...	3,075	381	827	184	884	170	56	149	200	224	—
Tulla, ...	4,443	94	319	413	572	936	319	—	904	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	81,754	5,203	17,272	9,509	7,618	7,460	5,040	3,948	10,491	4,887	2,582
Total of Electoral Divisions,	81,754	5,203	17,272	9,509	7,618	7,460	5,040	3,948	10,491	4,887	2,582
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	762,731	36,950	145,645	105,464	72,264	92,381	51,109	35,332	92,297	64,098	23,780
Total of County, ...	766,720	37,445	146,222	105,950	72,346	92,599	51,109	35,332	92,297	64,098	25,911

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare. APPENDIX II

and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyvaughan.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
.. .. ..	2,887	30	162	254	349	319	211	42	867	134	519	—
.. .. ..	1,786	6	79	116	68	58	192	172	677	418	—	—
, ...	1,474	5	15	25	38	181	298	134	664	114	—	—
.. .. ..	954	19	79	28	181	72	74	44	315	142	—	—
ny	1,503	54	78	168	66	206	151	44	382	133	221	—
, ...	846	37	69	86	174	218	—	47	73	142	—	—
rna, ...	1,611	36	70	178	128	95	100	143	393	468	—	—
, ...	2,203	10	12	100	127	141	175	136	458	1,044	—	—
l, ...	2,795	6	15	14	34	77	361	89	541	1,056	234	368
na, ...	1,278	8	58	160	119	240	31	230	432	—	—	—
ey, ...	1,959	14	19	—	—	133	71	45	381	101	286	909
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,296	225	656	1,129	1,284	1,740	1,664	1,126	5,183	3,752	1,260	1,277
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,296	225	656	1,129	1,284	1,740	1,664	1,126	5,183	3,752	1,260	1,277
Corrofin.												
ter, ...	346	8	67	43	50	21	—	48	—	109	—	—
.. .. ..	1,870	17	200	206	189	439	34	136	345	304	—	—
.. .. ..	3,220	51	137	96	291	547	263	217	930	444	244	—
.. .. ..	1,066	—	163	72	53	230	66	41	87	354	—	—
v, ...	3,227	81	147	109	56	144	66	43	1,117	630	—	834
t, ...	3,026	5	330	327	222	162	205	214	374	107	220	860
gh, ...	2,235	63	267	395	144	206	180	278	597	105	—	—
.. .. ..	2,087	3	159	353	186	72	169	134	209	324	478	—
.. .. ..	2,703	23	179	88	126	280	277	223	282	444	252	529
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,780	251	1,649	1,689	1,317	2,101	1,260	1,334	3,941	2,821	1,194	2,223
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,780	251	1,649	1,689	1,317	2,101	1,260	1,334	3,941	2,821	1,194	2,223
Ennis.												
ty, ...	4,876	28	119	200	108	245	203	232	520	392	479	2,350
.. .. ..	7,001	55	145	203	210	322	480	172	1,417	1,763	664	1,570
.. .. ..	3,138	67	420	308	166	285	275	181	562	619	255	—
.. .. ..	5,163	51	209	259	224	439	309	134	649	1,050	—	1,839
, ...	3,929	44	107	86	102	127	211	42	410	311	494	1,995

APPENDIX [illegible]

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Ennis—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dysert, ...	2,045	24	266	331	126	268	112	168	106	308	—
Ennis Rural, ...	4,832	68	362	322	202	275	429	360	1,194	986	275
Ennis Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furroor, ...	847	24	389	334	73	27	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcloher, ...	2,296	53	275	307	312	428	263	220	438	—	—
Killaniv, ...	2,359	5	358	431	332	421	174	214	182	242	—
Killone, ...	2,604	25	60	218	271	356	245	129	883	148	269
Kilnamona, ...	3,863	24	314	228	393	384	287	452	554	607	284
Kilraghtis, ...	1,388	13	183	150	238	187	136	95	386	—	—
Kinturk, ...	799	35	330	212	85	97	40	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	3,971	35	138	206	128	143	254	—	613	—	265
Sixmilebridge, ...	3,464	54	112	121	146	161	37	180	695	535	502
Spancelhill, ...	2,579	12	136	129	319	361	241	216	478	425	262
Templemaley, ...	2,833	34	128	98	181	320	264	131	557	702	418
Tomfinlough, ...	2,720	32	91	152	213	277	225	—	385	462	—
Urlan, ...	4,846	55	56	139	88	21	65	131	762	1,799	559
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	65,553	738	4,198	4,434	3,917	5,144	4,250	3,057	10,791	10,349	4,726
Total of Electoral Divisions,	65,553	738	4,198	4,434	3,917	5,144	4,250	3,057	10,791	10,349	4,726
Ennistimon.											
Annagh, ...	2,182	50	840	409	208	260	37	46	54	—	278
Ballagh, ...	1,079	70	411	145	92	92	69	—	—	200	—
Ballyea, ...	1,668	59	396	480	299	270	65	99	—	—	—
Ballysteen, ...	1,942	87	371	281	243	269	73	45	437	136	—
Ballyvaskin, ...	1,877	51	492	240	120	269	178	—	342	185	—
Cloghaun, ...	1,277	66	283	97	119	47	—	131	119	415	—
Cloonanaha, ...	975	137	466	303	18	51	—	—	—	—	—
Clooney, ...	1,114	4	182	511	89	137	103	88	—	—	—
Ennistimon, ...	3,461	141	520	396	319	310	274	141	542	113	—
Formoyle, ...	755	33	266	175	19	—	35	—	52	175	—
Kilfenora, ...	3,030	28	345	344	128	295	140	83	650	332	275
Killaspuglonane, ...	1,343	39	369	184	53	285	102	88	84	139	—
Killilagh, ...	2,504	118	437	123	69	94	—	44	133	193	—
Kilshanny, ...	731	13	96	34	122	196	140	—	130	—	—
Liscannor, ...	2,060	45	156	203	171	220	99	—	583	583	—
Lurraga, ...	935	29	149	133	73	103	107	—	172	169	—
Magherareagh, ...	1,260	53	296	425	103	191	139	—	53	—	—
Miltownmalbay, ...	2,833	105	607	556	334	189	102	42	163	161	228
Moy, ...	2,211	146	314	456	141	233	241	49	131	—	—
Smithstown, ...	1,356	29	168	151	86	181	127	—	157	457	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,593	1,303	7,664	5,646	2,806	3,692	2,031	856	3,802	3,258	781
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,593	1,303	7,664	5,646	2,806	3,692	2,031	856	3,802	3,258	781

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

ND Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Killadysert.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
y, ...	3,010	13	52	110	144	158	100	180	248	431	499	1,075
.. .. ..	1,332	37	417	341	189	242	38	—	68	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,028	31	308	327	291	373	64	137	150	130	217	—
.. .. ..	2,787	56	299	467	313	591	201	94	259	507	—	—
.. .. ..	1,717	27	689	397	191	98	139	—	176	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3,754	52	403	402	558	472	296	129	564	298	249	331
.. .. ..	2,938	28	181	393	297	824	140	144	534	397	—	—
.. .. ..	1,551	49	459	417	153	101	144	91	137	—	—	—
.. .. ..	855	75	422	213	69	45	31	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,820	29	300	237	184	259	173	226	524	370	518	—
.. .. ..	1,362	23	201	166	107	143	98	45	185	123	271	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,154	420	3,731	3,470	2,496	3,306	1,424	1,046	2,845	2,256	1,754	1,406
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,154	420	3,731	3,470	2,496	3,306	1,424	1,046	2,845	2,256	1,754	1,406
Kilrush.												
ohy, ...	803	93	337	101	152	22	31	—	67	—	—	—
n, ...	1,875	53	343	197	110	247	283	41	261	104	236	—
n, ...	1,643	32	330	460	233	145	207	44	192	—	—	—
. .. .	2,055	54	448	437	237	397	71	.	64	126	221	—
.. .. ..	1,532	45	458	257	255	185	147	—	76	109	—	—
.. .. ..	2,051	113	358	288	342	383	71	48	347	101	—	—
y, ...	1,861	116	416	367	151	328	39	136	154	154	—	—
.. .. ..	1,256	78	189	166	160	161	97	46	134	225	—	—
. .. .	1,205	89	425	274	194	140	37	46	—	—	—	—
wen, ...	2,061	70	454	450	242	205	268	138	56	178	—	—
.. .. ..	2,418	77	283	495	176	354	141	223	454	—	215	—
.. .. ..	1,773	34	184	372	169	353	242	—	275	144	—	—
.. .. ..	2,734	34	300	332	454	522	138	42	386	114	—	412
.. .. ..	1,466	52	220	444	162	376	212	—	—	—	—	—
. .. .	2,344	123	412	278	169	362	251	175	574	-	—	-
tural, ...	3,722	79	413	292	571	903	369	221	439	435	—	—
Urban, ...	1,306	32	195	162	69	48	67	140	343	—	250	—
.. .. ..	2,818	51	358	236	332	351	147	227	193	142	—	781
ooley, ...	1,102	81	516	167	145	95	33	—	65	—	—	—
ore, ...	1,166	55	215	189	120	302	77	50	158	—	—	—
.. .. ..	560	13	53	225	135	28	63	43	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,903	128	207	272	336	275	68	96	313	208	—	—
.. .. ..	1,331	25	328	188	192	197	202	—	199	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,107	39	122	216	186	193	99	186	66	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,634	88	401	365	83	188	102	48	187	172	—	—
ns, ...	1,218	25	158	64	99	41	106	142	405	178	—	—
.. .. ..	1,991	21	80	251	172	338	131	43	55	—	—	—
n, ...	943	22	107	194	104	263	151	49	53	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	46,978	1,722	8,310	7,739	5,750	7,402	3,850	2,184	5,516	2,390	922	1,193
Total of Electoral Divisions,	46,978	1,722	8,310	7,739	5,750	7,402	3,850	2,184	5,516	2,390	922	1,193

APPENDIX II.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued*.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
LIMERICK.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballycannon	1,247	8	53	39	50	76	33	42	672	274	—
Ballyglass, ...	3,022	48	81	86	92	211	309	41	658	1,011	485
Cappavilla, ...	1,612	13	51	88	54	206	190	93	352	565	—
Castlecrine, ...	1,884	78	238	173	74	123	74	46	140	316	—
Cloghera, ...	1,734	22	276	211	271	312	240	43	227	132	—
Cloontra, ...	1,370	13	217	357	188	232	63	—	139	161	—
Cratloe, ...	3,678	32	120	92	129	469	308	137	712	1,010	669
Fahymore, ...	1,969	36	189	333	229	403	64	46	57	185	—
Killeely, ...	2,044	39	116	122	106	287	212	179	567	416	—
Killokennedy, ...	1,227	27	170	146	127	307	131	263	56	—	—
Kilseily, ...	2,477	44	236	187	213	372	207	44	211	130	491
Kiltenanlea, ...	3,569	80	180	241	252	313	171	283	669	918	462
Lackareagh, ...	1,135	21	98	199	157	298	107	137	118	—	—
Mountievers, ...	1,590	57	337	165	124	219	—	88	134	466	—
O'Briensbridge, ...	1,538	45	132	175	143	93	167	178	151	—	454
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,096	563	2,494	2,614	2,209	3,921	2,276	1,620	4,863	5,584	2,561
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,096	563	2,494	2,614	2,209	3,921	2,276	1,620	4,863	5,584	2,561
SCARRIFF.											
Ayle	1,302	15	157	199	167	202	110	41	—	411	—
Boherglass, ...	1,251	13	182	266	206	250	140	93	—	101	—
Caherhurly, ...	1,093	21	139	216	86	97	62	43	143	286	—
Cahermurphy, ...	275	70	70	—	18	48	69	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	762	17	152	122	79	101	—	89	97	105	—
Carrowbaun, ...	579	7	76	68	69	30	36	—	148	145	—
Cloonusker	1,276	25	261	187	203	134	211	89	54	112	—
Coolreagh, ...	1,778	24	120	87	141	93	107	143	387	388	283
Corlea, ...	575	53	150	97	35	45	72	43	80	—	—
Derrynagittagh, ...	1,049	23	126	100	89	218	111	47	216	119	—
Drummaan, ...	2,367	96	308	178	261	324	179	97	665	259	—
Feakle, ...	1,438	102	430	149	215	219	104	41	178	—	—
Inishcaltra North, ...	1,120	27	164	77	85	153	31	41	58	—	—
Inishcaltra South, ...	213	—	34	26	16	52	35	50	—	—	—
Killaloe, ...	2,824	13	298	263	213	225	290	94	563	435	430
*Mountshannon, ...	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285
Ogonnelloe, ...	2,637	54	382	360	446	334	464	42	432	123	—
Scarriff, ...	3,330	61	572	477	393	288	399	230	55	411	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,869	621	3,621	2,872	2,722	2,818	2,420	1,183	3,076	2,895	713
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,452	675	3,710	2,955	2,738	2,874	2,420	1,183	3,076	2,895	998

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

...ND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TULLA.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
.. .. ..	924	2	89	174	68	238	69	41	243	—	—	—
ch, ...	2,311	21	238	323	186	338	173	228	454	—	—	350
.. .. ..	1,528	34	337	197	68	128	178	83	362	141	—	—
.. .. ..	3,017	13	98	154	127	205	108	310	435	409	—	1,158
.. .. ..	1,831	20	73	77	138	52	99	43	508	212	298	311
.. .. ..	805	31	302	127	90	45	35	175	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,787	66	201	209	139	315	217	49	333	118	292	848
.. .. ..	1,100	114	511	233	89	77	76	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,105	70	277	150	269	133	286	—	323	347	250	—
.. .. ..	1,967	31	165	123	52	50	—	—	272	313	—	961
.. .. ..	1,971	33	153	185	233	340	241	—	439	117	230	—
.. .. ..	706	54	210	160	156	47	—	—	79	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,085	40	345	213	53	197	131	47	223	416	—	420
.. .. ..	2,636	40	97	241	229	263	130	133	423	480	280	320
...y, ...	990	58	103	149	130	286	71	140	53	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2,232	14	78	61	103	254	284	137	481	285	210	325
...d, ...	840	36	148	85	122	86	31	91	91	150	—	—
.. .. ..	2,502	76	169	271	268	467	167	—	512	—	—	572
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	32,337	753	3,594	3,132	2,520	3,521	2,296	1,477	5,231	2,988	1,560	5,265
Total of Electoral Divisions,	32,337	753	3,594	3,132	2,520	3,521	2,296	1,477	5,231	2,988	1,560	5,265
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	296,656	6,596	35,917	32,725	25,021	33,645	21,471	13,883	45,248	36,293	15,471	30,386
Total of County, ...	297,239	6,650	36,006	32,808	25,037	33,701	21,471	13,883	45,248	36,293	15,756	30,386

APPENDIX II.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Ballyvaghan.											
Abbey, ...	716	33	70	108	113	79	57	34	145	22	55
Carran, ...	204	8	20	51	12	7	16	13	55	22	—
Castletown, ...	179	—	—	9	17	16	55	13	48	21	—
Derreen, ...	237	13	51	11	74	17	—	16	45	10	—
Drumcreehy, ...	456	65	64	86	12	39	30	12	92	8	48
Gleninagh, ...	350	77	75	44	64	63	—	18	—	9	—
Lisdoonvarna, ...	357	50	47	82	58	30	34	14	32	10	—
Mountelva, ...	312	13	12	43	26	33	32	20	56	77	—
Noughaval, ...	210	6	8	—	9	—	25	11	41	86	6
Oughtmama, ...	236	8	31	57	38	36	—	30	36	—	—
Rathborney, ...	169	9	4	—	—	26	12	5	25	4	12
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,426	282	382	491	423	346	261	186	575	269	121
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,426	282	382	491	423	346	261	186	575	269	121
Corrofin.											
Ballyeighter, ...	130	15	49	21	16	5	—	10	—	14	—
Boston, ...	505	19	135	114	57	114	7	5	24	30	—
Corrofin, ...	543	40	77	37	72	92	37	34	83	35	36
Glenroe, ...	275	—	100	32	23	58	20	11	11	20	—
Killinaboy, ...	426	127	75	51	19	30	15	5	52	17	—
Kiltoraght, ...	637	16	212	150	73	32	25	24	33	15	6
Muckanagh, ...	576	89	154	158	49	38	16	23	18	31	—
Rath, ...	498	4	128	159	55	19	23	36	12	20	42
Ruan, ...	403	35	96	31	34	53	37	35	26	24	17
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,993	345	1,026	753	398	441	180	183	259	206	101
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,993	345	1,026	753	398	441	180	183	259	206	101
Ennis.											
Clareabbey, ...	539	48	33	47	21	52	33	27	44	20	25
Clenagh, ...	631	104	81	69	35	44	56	13	114	49	41
Crusheen, ...	740	75	251	137	43	54	40	25	42	43	25
Doora, ...	762	80	114	110	60	108	58	18	61	74	—
Drumline, ...	396	75	75	31	28	13	42	6	14	9	37

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

ND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ENNIS—*continued.*												
.. .. ..	512	27	142	138	39	56	18	21	12	49	—	10
.. .. ..	1,760	153	240	208	58	632	70	58	114	125	63	39
.. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	634	49	349	192	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	724	38	189	117	111	107	46	36	80	—	—	—
.. .. ..	818	—	251	189	108	114	44	44	46	22	—	—
.. .. ..	603	62	40	115	98	86	48	16	116	4	18	—
.. .. ..	839	33	237	121	139	82	54	62	59	31	15	6
.. .. ..	352	17	105	63	60	40	14	13	40	—	—	—
.. .. ..	622	74	342	115	38	35	18	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	478	31	82	58	39	40	68	—	46	—	11	103
.. .. ..	410	85	29	53	37	22	—	38	66	49	21	10
.. .. ..	497	20	73	47	79	107	29	17	69	30	26	—
.. .. ..	458	51	77	32	77	41	28	16	58	57	21	—
.. .. ..	492	87	52	54	56	58	32	—	55	36	—	62
.. .. ..	363	70	29	51	15	—	5	19	45	73	11	45
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,630	1,179	2,791	1,947	1,185	1,696	703	429	1,081	671	314	634
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,630	1,179	2,791	1,947	1,185	1,696	703	429	1,081	671	314	634
ENNISTIMON.												
.. .. ..	1,163	81	655	206	95	76	6	11	5	—	28	—
.. .. ..	568	93	296	73	37	25	14	—	—	30	—	—
.. .. ..	936	102	338	223	114	116	6	37	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	865	133	293	163	120	60	16	5	55	20	—	—
.. .. ..	757	62	341	136	55	66	22	—	45	30	—	—
.. .. ..	552	125	229	63	49	18	—	29	19	20	—	—
.. .. ..	919	232	464	184	8	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	499	5	115	289	29	39	16	6	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1,155	105	401	119	112	123	77	38	66	20	—	94
.. .. ..	435	71	236	97	8	—	7	—	8	8	—	—
.. .. ..	725	64	263	133	27	75	15	13	53	30	6	46
nane, ...	606	89	278	83	5	94	22	9	11	15	—	—
.. .. ..	913	246	389	91	36	10	—	20	16	9	—	96
.. .. .	312	24	82	23	46	58	39	—	40	—	—	—
.. .. ..	534	67	124	61	59	68	6	—	98	51	—	—
.. .. ..	340	48	120	83	26	18	17	—	4	24	—	—
gh, ...	773	78	277	257	36	75	34	—	16	—	—	—
albay, ...	889	124	291	208	99	31	15	8	15	14	22	62
.. .. ..	1,300	190	610	244	73	92	71	3	17	—	—	—
n.	380	29	113	72	30	40	28	—	10	58	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,621	1,968	5,915	2,808	1,064	1,115	411	179	478	329	56	298
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,621	1,968	5,915	2,808	1,064	1,115	411	179	478	329	56	298

APPENDIX H.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
KILLADYSERT.											
Ballynacally, ...	310	13	28	47	46	25	17	6	33	16	39
Clondagad, ...	792	65	371	172	110	60	6	—	8	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	552	30	165	107	103	90	9	27	9	5	7
Kilchreest, ...	900	97	201	240	94	162	41	13	24	28	—
Kilfiddane, ...	954	70	535	208	71	32	27	—	11	—	—
Killadysert, ...	1,158	104	278	170	182	149	89	23	73	39	16
Killofin, ...	621	49	54	150	91	190	21	14	33	19	—
Kilmurry, ...	770	61	319	242	62	33	26	8	19	—	—
Liscasey, ...	772	135	415	134	55	29	4	—	—	—	—
Lisheen, ...	777	53	227	138	68	91	55	31	61	35	18
Rinealon, ...	436	30	151	85	38	40	23	7	35	5	22
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,042	707	2,744	1,693	920	901	318	129	306	147	96
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,042	707	2,744	1,693	920	901	318	129	306	147	96
KILRUSH.											
Cahermurphy, ...	645	184	320	60	64	6	7	—	4	—	—
Cloonadrum, ...	840	101	279	98	35	85	141	5	71	18	7
Clooncoorha, ...	682	49	207	254	81	46	18	7	20	—	—
Cooraclare, ...	1,023	103	320	250	107	138	19	—	33	19	34
Creegh, ...	975	97	485	147	119	67	34	—	12	14	—
Doonbeg, ...	1,289	359	317	167	196	137	7	11	54	41	—
Drumellihy, ...	1,269	466	375	187	66	104	8	15	28	20	—
Einagh, ...	748	256	165	95	51	48	41	9	32	51	—
Glenmore, ...	870	180	407	144	79	46	8	6	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	907	152	297	189	108	35	71	22	7	26	—
Kilkee, ...	810	182	201	174	64	91	24	13	61	—	—
Killard, ...	776	94	147	188	42	110	77	—	57	61	—
Killimer, ...	847	85	199	152	174	158	25	7	28	3	—
Kilmihil, ...	710	96	163	239	51	117	44	—	—	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	1,014	200	275	145	55	91	52	28	168	—	—
Kilrush Rural, ...	1,190	161	264	126	219	223	76	25	52	44	—
Kilrush Urban, ...	263	44	67	23	18	8	1	54	32	—	16
Knock, ...	777	50	285	104	119	91	17	24	46	15	—
Knocknaboley, ...	960	180	545	85	72	43	14	—	21	—	—
Knocknagore, ...	563	134	146	78	51	112	11	7	24	—	—
Moveen, ...	306	80	29	112	61	—	3	21	—	—	—
Moyarta, ...	884	267	173	122	122	113	9	7	65	6	—
Mullagh, ...	644	56	279	99	70	61	39	—	40	—	—
Querrin, ...	551	91	108	136	66	62	9	52	27	—	—
Rahona, ...	683	124	245	154	22	60	26	5	13	34	—
St. Martins, ...	284	56	69	12	21	13	31	13	44	25	—
Tullig, ...	419	35	36	106	62	114	38	14	14	—	—
Tullycreen, ...	381	56	99	92	29	63	27	13	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,310	3,938	6,502	3,738	2,224	2,242	877	358	955	377	57
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,310	3,938	6,502	3,738	2,224	2,242	877	358	955	377	57

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued*. APPENDIX II.

... Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LIMERICK.												
.. .. ..	135	12	35	12	15	14	10	—	22	15	—	—
.. .. ..	551	133	30	41	30	40	53	8	87	105	24	—
.. .. ..	216	28	30	36	4	29	12	9	39	29	—	—
.. .. ..	558	143	189	89	11	28	10	—	22	18	—	48
.. .. ..	623	25	196	111	115	83	42	8	41	2	—	—
.. .. ..	478	29	126	158	64	66	13	—	15	7	—	—
.. .. ..	559	88	66	32	50	103	26	6	83	78	27	—
.. .. ..	637	58	121	175	80	116	15	5	12	30	—	25
.. .. ..	378	81	31	45	28	41	34	14	44	60	—	—
.. .. ..	425	63	94	72	45	78	31	36	6	—	—	—
.. .. ..	605	79	109	74	68	84	37	10	26	14	63	41
.. .. ..	727	133	126	60	83	59	41	53	70	76	26	—
.. .. ..	303	4	57	68	49	60	20	29	16	—	—	—
.. .. ..	568	98	256	76	49	51	—	6	8	24	—	—
lge, ...	476	59	104	59	82	37	50	22	33	—	30	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,239	1,033	1,570	1,108	773	889	394	206	524	458	170	114
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,239	1,033	1,570	1,108	773	889	394	206	524	458	170	114
SCARRIFF.												
.. .. ..	360	22	103	81	39	50	19	6	—	40	—	—
.. .. ..	485	33	124	130	67	74	27	15	—	15	—	—
.. .. ..	399	39	112	99	25	36	25	5	33	25	—	—
.. .. ..	291	180	78	—	6	15	12	—	—	—	—	—
l, ...	281	34	86	57	26	37	—	19	14	8	—	—
.. .. ..	182	—	51	42	26	5	10	—	39	9	—	—
.. .. ..	522	44	227	81	91	24	31	9	7	8	—	—
.. .. ..	369	26	81	50	51	29	18	24	50	25	15	—
.. .. ..	329	105	121	58	2	18	14	7	4	—	—	—
h, ...	325	40	98	43	25	58	20	11	21	9	—	—
.. .. ..	678	136	179	63	61	66	29	20	93	31	—	—
.. .. ..	875	197	357	90	101	75	14	1	40	—	—	—
rth, ...	409	67	124	40	30	47	4	5	17	—	—	75
uth, ...	67	—	25	10	6	16	10	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	518	7	187	67	67	34	58	12	58	17	11	—
.. .. ..	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	82	—
.. .. ..	902	89	233	153	175	104	100	7	29	12	—	—
.. .. ..	928	36	313	178	106	62	61	21	—	32	—	19
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	82	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,820	1,055	2,499	1,242	904	750	452	162	405	231	26	94
Total of Electoral Divisions.	8,175	1,196	2,570	1,287	904	766	452	162	405	231	108	94

* Scheduled as Congested.

APPENDIX II.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.									
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 ad nnot exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.
Tulla.											
Ballyblood, ...	239	12	47	73	17	44	9	10	27	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	602	52	161	118	60	78	27	44	48	—	—
Caher, ...	531	45	223	74	46	20	43	8	47	25	—
Clooney, ...	450	14	63	51	35	38	12	43	58	14	—
Dangan, ...	254	42	43	22	31	14	21	4	47	6	12
Grendree, ...	389	37	239	49	29	11	5	19	—	—	—
Kilkishen, ...	657	172	140	84	53	83	37	5	35	1	12
Killanena, ...	830	211	433	113	35	21	17	—	—	—	—
Killuran, ...	326	137	188	59	80	51	42	—	26	37	6
Kiltannon, ...	312	24	112	59	20	9	—	—	29	16	—
Kyle, ...	604	90	129	90	99	76	61	—	33	4	22
Loughea, ...	467	91	191	105	62	18	—	—	—	—	—
Newgrove, ...	542	73	237	81	21	50	18	5	21	21	—
Quin, ...	523	138	61	88	73	60	16	14	29	19	5
Rathclooney, ...	379	99	71	77	34	57	7	26	8	—	—
Rossroe, ...	369	35	39	33	32	57	58	23	57	17	2
Toberbreeda, ...	256	47	88	36	38	16	1	14	13	3	—
Tulla, ...	538	105	102	84	73	66	29	—	63	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,568	1,424	2,567	1,296	838	769	403	215	541	163	60
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,568	1,424	2,567	1,296	838	769	403	215	541	163	60
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	8
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	87,649	11,931	25,996	15,076	8,729	9,149	3,999	2,047	5,124	2,851	1,00
Total of County, ...	88,004	12,072	26,067	15,121	8,729	9,165	3,999	2,047	5,124	2,851	1,08

G.—TABLES SHOWING THE WORKING OF THE LAND ACTS IN CO. CLARE.

1. TABLE showing the Number of Cases in Co. Clare in which *Judicial Rents have been fixed by all the Methods* provided by the Land Law Acts, for First and Second Statutory Terms, *from the commencement of Proceedings to* 31*st March*, 1906; and also a Summary of the Acreages, Rents of Holdings prior to the creation of First Statutory Terms, Rents of Holdings for a First Statutory Term, and Rents of Holdings for a Second Statutory Term. (Arranged from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ending 31st March, 1906, pp. 72 and 74.)

First or Second Statutory Term.	Number of Cases in which Judicial Rents have been fixed.	Acreage. Statute Measure.	Rents of Holdings prior to creation of First Statutory Term.	Judicial Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction.	Judicial Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term.	Percentage of Reduction of Rents fixed for a Second Statutory Term on Rents fixed for a First Statutory Term.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
First Term, ...	10,398	396,629 0 27½	234,138 19 4½	178,180 10 7	23·9	—	—
Second Term, ..	3,079	130,049 0 17	91,221 0 2½	69,939 1 0	23·3	57,177 15 1	18·2

2. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Clare under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885 (Advances in Cash), the Number of Estates, and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the Period from 22nd August, 1885, to 31st March, 1902.

During the four years ended the 31*st March*, 1906, *there were no further proceedings towards purchase taken under this Act.*

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 94.

Number of Loans.	Number of Estates.	Area in Statute Measure.	Net Rent (*a.*)	Purchase-money agreed upon.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
192	25	8,342 0 35	3,969 6 11	62,689	55,299	15·7

(*a.*) The Rents stated in this Return are the Rents payable by the Tenants previous to the sale, except in a few cases where the Tenants agreed to purchase subject to a Head Rent, Crown Rent, Tithe Rent, or Drainage Charge or other outgoing previously payable by the Landlord and in such cases the outgoing has been deducted from the Rent previously payable by the Tenant.

3. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Clare under the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Acts, 1891, 1896 (Advances in Guaranteed Land Stock), and the Total Acreage and Rental of the Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; the Total Purchase-money and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ended 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 116.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1,494	65,589 1 18	25,024 6 1	415,987	407,725	16·6

4. TABLE showing the Number of Loans issued in Co. Clare under the Irish Land Act, 1903 (exclusive of Estates Commissioners' transactions), the Total Acreage and Rental of Holdings in respect of which the Loans have been issued; also the Total Purchase-money, and the Amount of Loans obtained from the Land Commission, and the Number of Years' Purchase of Rent, during the period ending 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Land Commissioners for the year ended 31st March, 1906, p. 139.

Number of Loans.	Area in Statute Measure.	Rent.	Purchase-money.	Amount of Loans.	Number of Years' Purchase of Rent.
	A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£	£	
95	4,588 3 24	1,503 10 6	28,692	28,526	19·0

5.—Summary of Advances made by Estates Commissioners in Co. Clare during the Period from 1st November, 1903, to 31st March, 1906.

Taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for Year ended 31st March, 1906, pp. 82 and 83.

County.	Direct Sales.					Sections 6 & 8: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					Section 7: Estates purchased by the Land Commission.					Sections 72 & 79.					Total.				
	Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Proposed Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.			Number of Estates.	Number of Purchasers.	Purchase Money.		
			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Proposed Payments in Cash.			Price.	Amount of Advances.	Amount of Payments in Cash.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£			£	£	£
Clare, Non-Congested, ...	20	127	46,237	46,109	128	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	127	46,237	46,109	128
Do., Congested, ...																									

The following detailed information as regards direct sales is taken from the Report of the Estates Commissioners for 1906 (pp. 28–35):—

In the County Clare 40 holdings, subject to judicial rents fixed or agreed to before the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called First Term Rents), amounting to £878 10*s.* 6*d.*, were sold at prices which came within the zones; the average number of years' purchase being 20.4; and the average percentage of reduction in the purchase annuity as compared with the rent being 33·7.

In Clare seven holdings, subject to a First Term Rent of £94 3*s.*, were sold at a price outside the zones; the number of years' purchase being 16·8, and the reduction 45·4 per cent., which is greater than the maximum zone reduction.

As regards holdings subject to rents fixed or agreed to since the 14th August, 1896 (commonly called Second Term Rents), 20, subject to a rental of £439, were sold in Clare at a price within the zones; the average number of years' purchase being 23·5, and the percentage of reduction being 23·6.

Two holdings, subject to a rental of £27 5*s.*, were sold at a price outside the zones for 19·8 years' purchase; the percentage of reduction being 35·6, *i.e.*, a greater percentage than the maximum second term zone reduction.

As regards non-judicial rent cases, 60 holdings in Clare, subject to a rental of £790, were sold for an average of 19·7 years' purchase, the average percentage of reduction being 35·9.

In Clare two holdings, subject to a rental of £10, were sold for £168, of which £128 was paid in cash by the purchaser, and £40 was advanced by the Irish Land Commission. Four "parcels" were sold in Clare under Section 2, sub-section (1).

H.—LOCAL TAXATION IN COUNTY CLARE.

The following STATEMENTS show (1) the Poor Rates in each Electoral Division in each Union for the nancial years ending in 1881 and 1891 ; (2) County Cess in each Barony in the County in 1891 (there is no ficial information available as to County Cess in 1881) ; and (3) fuller details about the new Poor Rate for 1901 d 1905, but it must be pointed out that the Rates in 1881 and 1891 cannot be compared with the Rates in 901 and 1905. Prior to the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, Poor Rate was charged to Electoral ivisions and County Cess to Baronies. Now Union charges are levied over the whole Union, District charges Rural Districts, County charges on the County, separate charges on special areas, and the whole is compli- ted by the changes made in the rates by the Local Government Act of 1898.

Before that Act the Poor Rate was paid by the tenant (except in the case of holdings valued at £4 and under, here the landlord paid), but the tenant was entitled to deduct part of the amount paid from his rent, usually alf. County Cess was paid and borne by the occupier, except in the case of holdings let after the 1st ugust, 1870. In these cases if the holding was valued at over £4 the tenant paid, but was entitled to educt from his rent part of the amount paid, usually one-half. If the holding was valued at £4 or under e County Cess was paid by the landlord.

Under the Act a Grant in Aid called the Agricultural Grant and amounting to £727,655 is made annually to e local authorities. This Grant is equal to half the combined Poor Rate and County Cess which was certified be taken to have been raised off agricultural land in what is known as the standard financial year. The alance of the money required for purposes formerly met out of the County Cess and the Poor Rate is now ovided by means of the new Poor Rate, County Cess being no longer collected *eo nomine*.

The Act was intended to secure the benefit of the Agricultural Grant in respect of existing tenancies the landlord as regards the old Poor Rate, and to the tenant as regards the County Cess. In order to ffect this it was provided that in the case of tenancies existing at the 1st April, 1899, the tenant should, in neral, pay the new Poor Rate, but that the rent should be adjusted in such a way as to secure to landlord nd tenant their respective shares of the benefit of the Agricultural Grant. In the case of tenancies eated after the 1st April, 1899, the tenant must, in general, pay the Poor Rate, and has no right to educt anything from his rent. Where a fair rent is fixed after the 1st April, 1899, special provision made by Section 55 to ensure permanently to the occupier and the landlord their respective benefits om the Agricultural Grant.

-STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Clare, for the Financial Years ended 1881 and 1891.

(*Specially prepared by Local Government Board.*)

AME OF UNION.	Names of Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate.		NAME OF UNION	Names of Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate.	
		1881.	1891.			1881.*	1891.†
		s. d.	*s. d.*			*s. d.*	*s. d.*
LLYVAGHAN, .	Abbey, . . .	3 11	2 8	ENNIS, . .	Clareabbey, . .	2 0	2 8
	Carran, . . .	2 7	1 9		Clenagh, . . .	1 11	1 8
	Castletown, . .	2 4	1 4		Crusheen, . .	2 10	2 7
	Derreen, . . .	3 9	2 11		Doora, . . .	2 1	1 10
	Drumcreehy, . .	4 4	2 10		Drumline, . .	1 9	1 9
	Gleninagh, . .	3 8	3 0		Dysert, . . .	2 9	2 3
	Lisdoonvarna, . .	2 7	3 8		Ennis Rural, . .	3 4	3 9
	Mount Elva, . .	1 11	1 6		Ennis Urban, . .	3 2	3 8
	Noughaval, . .	2 4	1 8		Furroor, . . .	2 4	2 1
	Oughtmama, . .	2 9	2 5		Kilcloher, . .	2 5	2 4
	Rathborney, . .	2 8	1 8		Killanniv, . .	1 11	2 2
					Killone, . . .	1 11	2 2
ENOFIN .	Ballyeighter, . .	2 9	1 10		Kilnamona, . .	1 11	1 11
	Boston, . . .	2 10	1 10		Kilraghtis, . .	2 8	1 9
	Corrofin, . . .	3 10	2 6		Kinturk, . . .	2 9	2 10
	Glenroe, . . .	2 3	1 6		Newmarket, . .	2 6	2 3
	Killinaboy, . .	2 3	1 10		Sixmilebridge, . .	1 10	1 10
	Kiltoraght, . .	1 7	1 2		Spancelhill, . .	2 5	1 9
	Muckanagh, .	3 2	2 9		Templemaley, . .	2 3	2 5
	Rath, . . .	2 1	1 10		Tomfinlough, . .	2 1	2 1
	Ruan, . . .	2 3	2 0		Urban, . . .	1 8	1 9

* These rates provide for the year from March, 1880 to March, 1881.
† These rates provide for the year from March, 1890 to March, 1891.

APPENDIX II.

I.—STATEMENT showing the Poor Rate in the £ made in the Electoral Divisions of the Unions which are included wholly or partly in County Clare, for the Financial Years ended 1881 and 1891—*continued.*

NAME OF UNION.	Names of Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	*s. d.*
ENNISTYMON,	Annagh,	2 0	1 7
	Ballagh,	2 4	1 9
	Ballyea,	2 7	1 10
	Ballysteen,	2 10	1 8
	Ballyvaskin,	2 1	2 2
	Cloghaun,	2 7	1 9
	Cloonanaha,	2 11	2 7
	Clooney,	1 8	1 3
	Ennistymon,	4 3	3 10
	Formoyle,	2 3	1 5
	Kilfenora,	2 10	2 0
	Killaspuglonane,	2 8	2 4
	Killilagh,	2 3	2 3
	Kilshanny,	1 9	1 6
	Liscannor,	3 6	2 4
	Lurraga,	2 11	1 11
	Magheraneagh,	2 5	2 2
	Miltown Malbay,	4 0	3 8
	Moy,	2 10	2 2
	Smithstown,	1 8	1 1
KILLADYSERT,	Ballynacally,	2 5	1 9
	Clondagad,	3 6	2 10
	Coolmeen,	2 6	2 1
	Kilchreest,	2 3	2 1
	Kilfiddane,	2 5	2 4
	Killadysert,	3 4	2 10
	Killofin,	2 6	1 10
	Kilmurry,	2 6	2 5
	Liscasey,	3 7	3 10
	Lisheen,	2 2	1 6
	Rinealon,	2 3	2 2
KILRUSH,	Cahermurphy,	2 3	2 7
	Cloonadrum,	2 8	2 11
	Clooncoorha,	1 7	2 1
	Cooraclare,	2 5	3 2
	Creagh,	2 8	3 1
	Doonbeg,	2 2	3 6
	Drumellihy,	2 2	3 1
	Einagh,	2 6	2 5
	Glenmore,	2 0	2 5
	Kilballyowen,	2 0	3 1
	Kilkee,	3 6	4 7
	Killard,	1 9	2 6
	Killimer,	2 3	2 3
	Kilmihil,	2 9	2 9
	Kilmurry,	3 10	3 6
	Kilrush Rural,	3 8	4 0
	Knock,	2 1	1 11
	Knocknaboley,	2 4	2 5
	Knocknagore,	1 9	2 3
	Moveen,	2 1	3 0
	Moyarta,	2 1	2 11
	Mullagh,	3 1	2 11
	Querrin,	1 8	3 9

NAME OF UNION.	Names of Electoral Divisions.	Poor Rate. 1881.	Poor Rate. 1891.
		s. d.	*s. d.*
KILRUSH—*con.*,	Rahona,	2 11	3 8
	St. Martin's,	1 10	2 7
	Tullig,	2 6	2 8
	Tullycreen,	1 9	2 2
LIMERICK (part of),	Ballycannan,	† 1 10	1 7
	Ballyglass,	1 9	1 10
	Cappavilla,	2 0	1 9
	Castlecrine,	1 8	2 1
	Cloghera,	1 10	2 0
	Cloontra,	1 10	2 0
	Cratloe,	1 6	2 0
	Fahymore,	1 4	1 11
	Killeeby,	2 7	1 11
	Killokennedy	2 1	1 11
	Kilseily,	1 11	2 0
	Kiltenanlea,	1 10	2 1
	Lackareagh,	2 0	2 0
	Mountievers,	1 11	2 0
	O'Briensbridge,	2 7	2 3
SCARIFF,	Ayle,	1 10	2 6
	Boherglass,	1 9	2 10
	Caherhurley,	2 7	2 1
	Cahermurphy,	2 7	2 7
	Cappaghabaun,	2 2	2 8
	Carrowbaun,	2 0	1 5
	Cloonusker,	2 5	2 3
	Coolreagh,	2 4	2 1
	Corlea,	3 0	2 4
	Derrynagittagh,	1 10	2 1
	Drummaan,	2 0	2 2
	Feakle,	2 3	1 11
	Inishcaltragh,	2 0	1 11
	Inishcaltra South,	1 10	1 6
	Killaloe,	2 2	3 1
	Mountshannon,	1 5	2 4
	O'Gonnelloe,	2 9	1 10
	Scariff,	4 2	3 1
TULLA,	Ballyblood,	2 4	1 5
	Ballynahinch,	2 4	1 5
	Caher,	2 4	1 4
	Clooney,	2 4	1 9
	Dangan,	2 1	2 1
	Glendree	2 6	2 8
	Kilkishen,	3 4	3 0
	Killanena,	2 7	2 5
	Killuran,	2 9	2 6
	Kiltannon,	2 1	1 4
	Kyle,	2 3	1 11
	Loughea,	3 2	2 5
	Newgrove,	3 0	2 2
	Quin,	2 10	2 9
	Rathclooney,	2 2	1 10
	Rossroe,	2 3	1 8
	Tobertreeda,	2 0	1 8
	Tulla,	3 7	3 10

* These rates are to provide for the year from March, 1890 to March, 1891.
† These rates are to provide for the period from March, 1880 to July, 1881.

2.– STATEMENT showing the County Cess on each Barony of the County of Clare for the financial year ended in 1891.

(*Specially supplied by Local Government Board.*)

Name of Barony.	County Cess in 1891.
	s. *d.*
Bunratty, Lower,	2 1·37591
Bunratty, Upper,	2 0·16176
Burren,	2 2·47933
Clonderalaw,	2 5·05791
Corcomroe,	2 11·62777
Ibrickan,	3 5·30903
Inchiquin,	2 8·70359
Islands,	2 10·72561
Moyarta,	3 2·37364
Tulla, Lower,	2 5·41891
Tulla, Upper,	2 4·65383

—STATEMENT showing the POOR RATES in Rural Districts during the year ended the 31st March, 1901, with the sums collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1900–1, pp. 58 and 59.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE.									AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED.			Valuation (1902).
	ON AGRICULTURAL LAND.				ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS.				Additional item for Separate Charges.	General Rate.	Rates for Separate Charges.	Total.	
	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.					
Co. CLARE.	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	£	£	£	£
Ballyvaghan,	0 9	0 11	0 6	2 2	1 2	2 0	1 0	4 2	0 8	3,131	909	4,040	20,158
Corrofin,	0 9	1 3	0 4	2 4	1 2	2 2	1 0	4 4	0 5	3,319	712	4,031	20,384
Ennis,	0 9	1 5	0 4	2 6	1 2	2 6	1 0	4 8	0 4	11,375	1,620	12,995	67,701
Ennistymon,	0 9	2 4	0 5	2 6	1 2	3 6	1 4	6 0	0 4	9,932	1,424	11,366	37,576
Killadysert,	0 9	0 10	0 9	2 4	1 2	1 10	1 4	4 4	0 4	4,200	526	4,726	25,472
Kilrush,	0 9	2 5	0 6	3 3	1 2	3 6	1 4	6 0	0 4	14,474	3,325	17,799	48,514
Limerick No. 2,	0 9	0 6	0 9	2 0	1 2	1 10	1 6	4 6	0 5	8,072	632	8,704	31,713
Scariff,	0 9	0 11	0 4	2 0	1 2	1 9	1 1	4 0	0 5	4,684	561	5,245	26,518
Tulla,	0 9	0 11	0 6	2 2	1 2	1 11	1 1	4 2	0 4	4,938	541	5,479	33,570
										64,125	10,250	74,375	

APPENDIX II.

4.—STATEMENT showing the POOR RATES in Rural Districts for the year ended the 31st of March, 1905, with the collected in respect thereof during that year, also the latest Rateable Valuation of each Rural District.

Taken from Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 70, 1.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	POOR RATE. ON AGRICULTURAL LAND. County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	ON OTHER HEREDITAMENTS. County Charges.	Union Charges.	District Charges.	Total.	Additional Item for Separate Charges.	AMOUNT OF POOR RATE COLLECTED. General Rate.	Rate for Separate Charges.	Total.
CO. CLARE.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£	£	£
Ballyvaghan, ...	1 0	0 4	0 6	1 10	1 4	1 5	1 1	3 10	0 4	2,063	675	2,738
Corrofin, ...	1 0	1 6	0 2	2 8	1 4	2 5	0 11	4 8	0 5	2,872	861	3,733
Ennis, ...	1 0	1 8	0 6	3 2	1 4	2 10	1 2	5 4	0 4	11,611	1,833	13,444
Ennistymon, ...	1 0	0 9	0 11	2 8	1 4	1 11	1 11	5 2	0 5	6,005	1,673	7,678
Killadysert, ...	1 0	0 11	0 7	2 6	1 4	1 11	1 3	4 6	0 4	3,501	593	4,094
Kilrush, ...	1 0	2 0	0 4	3 4	1 4	3 2	1 2	5 8	0 4	8,979	1,705	10 684
Limerick No. 2, ...	1 0	1 0	1 0	3 0	1 4	2 5	1 9	5 6	0 4	5,397	468	5,865
Scariff, ...	1 0	1 2	0 8	2 10	1 4	2 1	1 5	4 10	0 3	4,370	595	4,965
Tulla, ...	1 0	0 9	0 7	2 4	1 4	1 10	1 2	4 4	0 4	4,268	508	4,776
										49,066	8,911	57,977

5.—STATEMENT showing the amount of Salaries paid under the Public Health Acts in each Rural District of the County Clare for the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

(*Supplied by the Department of Agriculture*).

RURAL DISTRICTS.	Total Amount. £ s. d.	Amount recouped by Government Grant. £ s. d.
Ballyvaghan, ...	35 0 0	16 5 0
Corrofin, ...	51 5 0	25 12 6
Ennis, ...	131 0 0	60 1 9
Ennistymon, ...	93 15 0	44 7 6
Killadysert....	76 10 0	38 5 0
Kilrush, ...	162 0 0	77 14 7
Limerick No. 2, ...	72 4 0	31 2 0
Scariff, ...	133 7 6	58 10 0
Tulla, ...	132 10 0	57 14 3
Total, ...	887 11 6	409 12 7

6.—STATEMENT as to Expenditure on Labourers' Cottages.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper (No. 194) of 1906.

STATEMENT showing in respect of each Rural District (1) the Valuation. (2) Number of Labourers' Cotta (*a*) built; (*b*) in course of construction. (3) Amount of Loans (*a*) sanctioned; (*b*) received. (4) Amo required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned. (5) Amount which would be raised by maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts. (6) Rate per pound required to r amount specified in Column 4. (7) Present poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purpo (8) Amount of Exchequer contribution for the year ended the 31st day of March, 1906. (9) Amount of R received from tenants of cottages and plots during year.

RURAL DISTRICT.	Valuation of Rural District.	Number of Labourers' Cottages. Built.	In course of Construction.	Amount of Loan. Sanctioned.	Received.	Amount required to be raised annually in repayment of Loans sanctioned.	Amount which would be raised by the maximum rate of one shilling in the pound allowed for purposes of Acts.	Rate per pound required to raise amount specified in column 4.	Present Poundage rate levied on Rural District for Labourers Acts purposes.	Amount of Exchequer Contribution for the year ended 31st March, 1906.	Amou of rent recei fro m te of cotta and pe dur.n year ende 31st Ma 1906
	1	2 (*a*)	2 (*b*)	3 (*a*)	3 (*b*)	4	5	6	7	8	9
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Ballyvaghan, .	20,273	11	3	3,907 0 0	2,500 0 0	182 6 8	1,013 13 0	2·16	–	45 13 5	20 1
Corrofin. . .	20,396	15	–	2,569 10 0	2,372 10 0	128 2 2	1,019 16 0	1·51	1·35	16 8 0	33
Ennis. . . .	68,203	164	2	26,201 6 3	24,401 15 8	1,244 16 10	3,410 3 0	4·38	3·5	406 14 7	383
Ennistymon, .	38,118	26	–	3,380 0 0	3,380 0 0	150 3 10	1,905 18 0	·95	–	165 1 11	51
Killadysert, .	25,610	52	–	6,984 0 0	6,326 0 0	315 17 2	1,280 10 0	2·96	4	150 17 8	110
Kilrush. . .	48,537	12	3	2,870 0 0	2,500 0 0	129 19 4	2,426 17 0	·61	·5	–	17
Limerick No. 2, .	31,616	86	–	13,885 0 0	12,251 0 0	591 1 6	1,580 16 0	4·49	4·23	303 19 1	178
Scariff, . .	26,747	33	–	4,544 0 0	4,370 0 0	182 11 2	1,337 7 0	1·61	2	82 5 7	47 1
Tulla, . . .	33,618	109	–	13,118 3 6	12,262 5 9	576 8 8	1,680 18 0	4·12	3	266 15 7	165 1
Total. . .	313,118	511	8	77,458 19 9	70,413 11 5	3,501 6 4	15,656 18 0	2·68	–	1,408 4 10	1,006

of Loans due at the close of the year.

Taken from Local Taxation Return, 1904–5, pp. 42 and 43.

RURAL DISTRICTS.	RECEIPTS.					PAYMENTS.											BALANCES OF LOANS DUE.			
	Money supplied by County Council on demand of District Council.	Rents of Labourers' Cottages.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipts from Revenue.	Loans.	Salaries.	Expenses for Burial Ground purposes.	Expenses under the Labourers' Acts.	Expenses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act.	Expenses for Sanitary purposes.	Superannuation Allowances.	Repayment of Loans.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Amount of total expenditure defrayed from Loans.	Pounds on valuation of the total expenditure, exclusive of expenditure defrayed from Loans.	Under the Public Health Act.	Under the Labourers Acts.	Any Other Loans.	Total.
1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15	16.	17.	18.	19	20	21
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	£	£	£
Ballynacken,	719	—	29	748	1,100	133	24	889		151	—	189	76	1,462	889	0 6¾	2,668	1,397	—	4,065
Corrofin,	160	19	6	185	700	76	13	489	—	12	—	55	23	668	459	0 2½	31	1,428	—	1,459
Ennis,	1,536	320	31	1,887	4,250	196	71	3,865	—	40	—	958	118	5,248	3,762	0 5½	526	16,474	—	17,000
Ennistymon	400	53	32	485	—	154	44	51	—	93	3	328	51	724	47	0 4½	1,683	2,074	—	3,757
Killaloe,	490	125	—	615	—	76	11	198	—	47	—	314	45	694	158	0 5	121	4,332	—	4,453
Kilrush,	600	1	11	612	700	209	39	719	—	80	—	221	164	1,432	719	0 3½	1,656	1,198	—	2,854
Limerick No. 2,	957	179	—	1,136	200	192	8	414	—	74	—	559	65	1,312	321	0 7½	35	9,604	—	9,639
Scarriff,	541	49	12	602	80	169	6	37	—	587	—	205	78	1,082	560	0 4¾	800	3,304	—	4,104
Tulla,	925	174	15	1,114	—	173	7	59	—	30	—	601	29	899	—	0 6½	226	6,879	—	7,105

8.—STATEMENT showing particulars of the Balances of Loans due by the Clare County Council at the close of the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905, as disclosed by the Abstracts of their Accounts.

Taken from Local Taxation Return, 1904–5, page 57.

COUNTY.	For Expenditure on Roads, Bridges, Piers, &c.	Guaranteed under Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880. (Contingent Liabilities.	For Gratuities paid to Retired Officers. (Sec. 115 of Local Government Act).	For Industrial Schools.	For Navigation and Drainage.	Total Amount Due at close of Year.	Total Amount Due at commencement of Year.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Clare,	1,430	—	1,571	—	—	3,001	3,973

APPENDIX II.

9.—STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Receipts of the Clare County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 20 and 21.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.																LOANS ACCOUNT—RECEIPTS.				
		Moneys Received from the Local Taxation Account, &c.															Amount Received.			
Balance in Favour at Commencement of Year.	Poor Rate.	Agricultural Grant.	Grant from Estate Duties, i.e., Death Duty Grant.	Grant in aid of Medical and Educational Expenditure in Unions.	Grant in aid of Sanitary Salaries in Rural Districts.	Grant in aid of Maintenance, &c., of Lunatics.	Contributions towards Guarantees for Railways and Harbours.	Grant in aid of Local Guarantees for Railway and Harbour Charges (L.G. Act, 1898, sec. 58 (4).	Exchequer Contribution (Purchase of Land Act, 1891).	Any other Grants.	From Urban Districts on Demand.	Rents Derived from County Property.	Other Receipts.	Total Receipt.	Balance Against at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	For Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
42,836	57,977	30.195	7,332	2,649	410	4.016	7,833	1,398	1.154	—	3,200	130	2,061	118,355	—	161,191	—	—	—	—	—

10.—STATEMENT showing Particulars of the Expenditure of the Clare County Council during the Financial Year ended the 31st of March, 1905.

Taken from the Local Taxation Returns, 1904–5, pp. 22 and 23.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.																	LOANS ACCOUNT—EXPENDITURE.				
	Money Supplied by County Councils for								Payments in Respect of									Amount Expended.			
Balance Against at Commencement of Year.	Union Charges.	Rural District and Separate Charges.	Lunatic Asylum Charges.	Road Expenditure.	Salaries paid to County Officers.	Infirmaries and Fever Hospitals.	Reformatories and Industrial Schools.	Franchise and Jurors Acts.	Valuation.	Extra Constabulary.	Repayment of Loan.	Guarantees for Railways, &c.	Payments to Agricultural and Technical Instruction Committees.	Other Expenses.	Total Expenditure.	Balance in Favour at Close of Year.	Total.	Balance at Commencement of Year.	On Roads.	Other Purposes.	Balance at Close of Year.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
—	42,760	6,328	10,051	22,914	4,451	1,494	766	1,181	260	—	1.094	18,208	714	7,176	117,397	43,794	161,191	—	—	—	—	—

E showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CLARE in 1901.

Taken from Clare County Census Book, pp. 74–6.

NTY DISTRICTS AND RAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
		OCCUPIED BY										
	Total Number.	1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
of County, ..	2,085	546	560	307	216	159	96	75	54	44	16	7	5
NIS URBAN.													
Urban, ...	20	4	4	4	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
Urban, ...	51	13	15	9	3	4	3	3	1	—	—	—	—
Urban, ...	9	3	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban, ...	8	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	88	24	24	16	7	6	5	3	2	—	—	—	1
URBAN COUNTY DISTRICT.													
an, ...	158	43	33	22	18	13	10	7	3	8	1	—	—
. .. ..	158	43	33	22	18	13	10	7	3	8	1	—	—
VAGHAN RURAL.													
.. .. ..	24	13	4	—	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	1
. .. ..	30	7	12	4	2	2	—	1	2	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	8	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	9	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	94	39	19	10	6	4	3	5	6	1	—	—	1
ROFIN RURAL.													
. .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	8	1	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	27	7	5	5	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	11	1	4	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	14	4	6	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	5	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	49	6	11	6	6	7	3	5	3	1	—	1	—
, ...	124	29	29	18	15	11	10	5	4	2	—	1	—
NNIS RURAL.													
.. .. ..	4	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	8	1	3	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	25	7	6	2	3	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	9	4	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	7	2	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
el, ...	14	1	5	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. . ..	8	2	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II.

I.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CLARE in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.
ENNIS RURAL—*continued.*												
Kilcloher, ...	9	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Killanniv, ...	7	2	2	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Killone, ...	13	2	2	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kilnamona, ...	6	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilraghtis, ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kinturk, ...	12	4	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	7	2	—	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sixmilebridge, ...	26	10	8	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Spancelhill, ...	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Templemaley, ...	5	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tomfinlough, ...	3	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urlan, ...	5	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total, ...	173	46	48	30	18	12	9	3	4	1	2	—
ENNISTIMON RURAL.												
Annagh, ...	11	1	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Ballagh, ...	11	3	2	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyea, ...	15	5	4	3	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Ballysteen, ...	10	—	3	2	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ballyvaskin, ...	9	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Cloghaun, ...	19	1	1	4	4	4	1	—	1	3	—	—
Cloonanaha, ...	7	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Clooney, ...	4	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ennistimon'	79	15	20	16	5	7	3	6	3	2	1	—
Formoyle, ...	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilfenora, ...	17	4	11	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killaspuglonane	6	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Killilagh, ...	9	—	4	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kilshanny, ...	6	1	1	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Liscannor, ...	31	5	9	3	4	1	1	4	2	2	—	—
Lurraga, ...	6	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Magherareagh	8	1	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Milltownmalbay, ...	41	12	14	6	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Moy, ...	25	6	11	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Smithstown, ...	7	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, ...	325	65	106	51	25	26	14	16	9	8	3	—
KILLADYSERT RURAL.												
Ballynacally, ...	8	2	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—
Clondagad, ...	16	6	5	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	9	3	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilchreest, ...	10	2	1	4	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Kilfiddane, ...	10	3	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Killadysert, ...	30	7	10	7	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Killofin, ...	41	12	22	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	15	4	3	—	3	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
Liscasey, ...	10	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Lisheen, ...	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rinealon, ...	10	1	3	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
Total, ...	162	42	62	24	11	7	3	6	3	3	1	—

showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CLARE in 1901—*continued.*

ITY DISTRICTS AND RAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM. OCCUPIED BY 1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.	12 Persons and upwards.
RUSH RURAL.													
.. .. ..	60	7	14	6	11	8	6	3	1	2	1	1	—
.. .. ..	14	4	3	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
.. .. ..	27	8	7	4	3	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	12	3	2	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	32	7	10	2	5	2	—	3	1	—	1	1	—
.. .. ..	22	6	5	5	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	—	—
.. .. ..	15	3	2	2	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	60	10	10	12	6	4	5	7	2	2	2	—	—
.. .. ..	17	2	4	4	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	52	12	14	10	6	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	20	6	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	44	7	8	12	7	5	1	3	—	1	—	—	—
.. .. ..	38	10	11	1	8	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
d, ...	18	6	4	2	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
. .. ..	22	5	6	2	1	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—
y, ...	24	5	6	2	4	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1
. .. ..	4	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	4	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	28	6	7	3	5	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	13	4	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	7	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	15	2	9	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	12	7	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
. .. ..	16	4	2	2	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
. .. ..	9	1	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	593	131	146	88	78	58	27	24	13	15	7	5	1
No. 2 RURAL.													
.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	11	4	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
. .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	4	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	30	4	3	2	8	3	5	1	1	2	—	1	—
. .. ..	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
. .. ..	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. ..	4	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. .. ..	14	2	8	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
.. ..	9	4	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	12	7	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ge, ...	11	7	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	107	35	24	9	17	5	7	2	1	5	1	1	—
RIFF RURAL.													
.. .. ..	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	14	7	4	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	7	1	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX II.

I.—TABLE showing the Number of TENEMENTS of ONE ROOM, and the Number of OCCUPANTS of such TENEMENTS in each COUNTY DISTRICT and ELECTORAL DIVISION in the County of CLARE in 1901—*continued.*

COUNTY DISTRICTS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	TENEMENTS OF ONE ROOM.											
	Total Number.	OCCUPIED BY										
		1 Person.	2 Persons.	3 Persons.	4 Persons.	5 Persons.	6 Persons.	7 Persons.	8 Persons.	9 Persons.	10 Persons.	11 Persons.
SCARRIFF RURAL—*continued.*												
Cahermurphy, ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	6	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carrowbaun, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloonusker, ...	4	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolreagh, ...	6	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Corlea, ...	3	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Derrynagittagh, ...	5	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drummaan, ...	6	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Feakle, ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Innishcaltra, North, ...	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Innishcaltra, South, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killaloe, ...	17	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountshannon, ...	4	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ogonnelloe, ...	7	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarriff, ...	25	8	8	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	1	—
Total, ...	117	45	36	16	7	6	2	1	3	—	1	—
TULLA RURAL.												
Ballyblood, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	8	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caher, ...	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clooney, ...	4	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dangan, ...	8	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glendree, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkishen, ...	6	2	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Killanena, ...	13	2	3	2	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
Killuran, ...	9	3	2	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltannon, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kyle.	7	2	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Loughea, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newgrove, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quin, ...	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rathclooney, ...	5	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Rossroe, ...	9	—	2	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Toberbreeda, ...	26	4	6	7	4	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Tulla, ...	38	16	8	4	6	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total, ...	144	47	33	23	14	11	6	3	6	1	—	—

THE 31st MARCH, 1901.

Taken from Clare County Census Book, p. 80.

County District.	Population.		Age Periods.																				
	Total Persons.	Sexes.	Under one year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 30.	30 and under 35.	35 and under 40.	40 and under 45.	45 and under 50.	50 and under 55.	55 and under 60.	60 and under 65.	65 and under 70.	70 and under 75.	75 and under 80.	80 and under 85.	85 and under 90.	90 and under 95.	95 and under 100.	100 and upwards.
1. Ennis, Urban, ..	5,093	M. 2,359	46	210	264	218	258	232	181	70	159	156	98	102	74	93	43	34	11	6	1	2	1	—
		F. 2,734	59	200	271	282	348	314	227	184	152	140	125	137	66	112	37	41	12	23	2	2	—	—
2. Kilrush, Urban, ..	4,179	M. 1,949	30	164	243	255	211	142	104	117	108	101	81	84	60	98	50	42	27	24	6	2	—	—
		F. 2,230	44	185	230	219	228	206	164	137	136	119	91	109	56	112	44	78	29	28	6	7	2	—
3. Ballyvaghan, Rural,	3,920	M. 2,081	33	152	185	208	225	241	191	148	107	91	73	104	78	100	37	53	19	29	4	3	—	—
		F. 1,839	46	141	195	170	193	181	148	108	64	83	84	100	70	103	39	45	27	29	5	7	—	1
4. Corrofin, Rural, ..	4,803	M. 2,526	35	191	242	265	266	274	212	165	109	114	89	98	86	140	83	72	41	29	9	5	1	—
		F. 2,277	38	142	226	263	251	195	165	131	110	115	94	120	95	133	67	66	23	33	3	6	1	—
5. Ennis, Rural, ..	14,679	M. 7,527	129	557	790	805	747	718	555	506	385	408	343	379	251	381	162	216	76	79	27	10	2	1
		F. 7,152	138	585	709	775	726	637	537	408	358	414	316	374	247	358	170	198	66	102	25	5	3	1
6. Ennistymon, Rural,	18,069	M. 9,300	180	739	1,020	1,029	976	899	718	559	457	475	358	435	296	420	230	238	110	109	25	17	5	5
		F. 8,769	165	722	987	1,002	984	689	549	487	394	455	334	468	256	439	203	263	131	158	44	26	11	2
7. Killadysert, Rural, ..	9,165	M. 4,685	86	347	511	542	534	474	361	282	210	231	150	223	154	217	126	113	45	51	21	7	—	—
		F. 4,480	87	337	519	544	522	391	308	217	182	215	198	219	154	228	101	120	48	65	13	10	2	—
8. Kilrush, Rural, ..	24,555	M. 12,554	244	1,007	1,473	1,509	1,346	1,265	952	710	538	601	431	530	350	598	276	339	160	133	58	25	6	3
		F. 12,001	198	963	1,363	1,430	1,401	1,034	800	625	499	612	429	596	342	654	263	330	166	190	49	35	16	6
9. Limerick, No. 2, Rural,	7,592	M. 3,885	57	272	376	373	403	444	353	301	214	205	150	180	118	165	87	74	43	48	18	3	1	—
		F. 3,707	60	263	371	364	444	406	309	234	172	173	138	187	131	187	78	82	44	43	10	9	1	1
10. Scarriff, Rural, ..	10,445	M. 5,372	89	421	636	580	600	510	415	313	283	281	204	248	173	228	122	115	62	66	14	7	4	1
		F. 5,073	105	426	563	574	609	454	361	258	251	237	209	237	149	264	113	115	66	56	16	6	4	—
11. Tulla, Rural, ..	9,834	M. 5,148	66	351	485	550	596	519	428	339	273	212	204	244	189	263	116	153	70	63	20	6	—	1
		F. 4,686	69	347	484	474	557	441	330	260	207	231	186	262	157	290	104	116	71	63	21	9	4	3

APPENDIX II.

K.—OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

There is a large amount of detailed information concerning the Occupations of the People given in the Co. Cl. Census Book (pp. 88–96), from which the following particulars are extracted:—

MALES.								FEMALES.							
		AGES.								AGES.					
OCCUPATIONS	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	OCCUPATIONS.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 20.	20 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	6 and u
PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.								PERSONS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE.							
1. *In Fields and Pastures.*								1. *In Fields and Pastures.*							
Farmer, Grazier, ...	11,108	4	78	239	3,436	5,099	2,252	Farmer, Grazier, ...	2,043	–	5	23	277	1,154	5
Farmer's, Grazier's—Son, Grandson, Nephew, Brother.	9,382	–	2,420	2,807	3,969	175	11								
Farm Bailiff, ...	41	–	1	–	17	20	3								
Agricultural Labourer, Cottager, (*a*).	3,689	52	425	560	1,218	939	495	Agricultural Labourer, Cottager.	57	–	3	4	16	26	
Shepherd, ...	199	2	3	11	74	75	34	Shepherdess, ...	12	–	1	–	–	7	
Farm Servant (in-door), ..	1,945	47	425	494	651	243	85	Farm Servant (in-door), ..	249	15	67	49	76	29	
Others engaged in, or connected with Agriculture.	69	–	3	3	16	33	14	Others engaged in, or connected with, Agriculture.	27	–	–	1	6	10	
3. *In Gardens.*															
Gardener (not Domestic), ..	34	–	1	2	12	17	2								
PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.								PERSONS ENGAGED ABOUT ANIMALS.							
About Animals.								Dog, Bird, Animal—Keeper, Dealer.	4	–	–	–	1	3	
Horse — Proprietor, Breeder, Dealer.	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	Fisherwoman, ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	
Groom, Horse Keeper, Horse Breaker.	20	–	2	2	9	6	1								
Veterinary Surgeon, Farrier,	15	–	–	6	5	3	1								
Cattle Sheep, Pig—Dealer, Salesman.	81	–	2	8	45	23	3								
Drover, ...	7	–	1	–	3	3	–								
Gamekeeper, ...	35	–	2	4	16	12	1	PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS.							
Dog, Bird, Animal, Keeper, Dealer.	3		–	1	1	1	–								
Fisherman, ...	367	3	37	54	166	83	24	1. *Wool and Worsted.*							
								Woollen Cloth Manufacture,	14	–	1	–	1	9	
								Others, ...	1	–	–	–	1	–	
PERSONS WORKING AND DEALING IN TEXTILE FABRICS.															
1. *Wool and Worsted.*								2. *Cotton and Flax.*							
Woollen Cloth Manufacture, ..	66	–	7	4	21	22	12	Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture.	1	–	–	–	–	–	
2. *Cotton and Flax.*															
Cotton, Cotton Goods—Manufacture.	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3. *Mixed or Unspecified Materials.*							
Flax, Linen—Manufacture—(Weaving processes).	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	Weaver (undefined), ..	3	–	1	–	2	–	
								Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer,	52	–	6	14	17	13	
4. *Mixed or unspecified Materials.*								Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer.	4	–	1	–	–	3	
Weaver (undefined), ..	9	–	–	–	2	4	3								
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer,	166	1	44	43	56	18	4								
Fancy Goods (Textile)—Manufacturer, Worker, Dealer.	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	Others, ...	16	–	–	3	6	6	
GENERAL LABOURER (*a*).	2,211	22	262	61	750	518	297	GENERAL LABOURER (*a*).	59	–	5	5	19	26	

(*a*) The majority of these "General Labourers" may be assumed to be *Agricultural* Labourers, although not having returned themselves as such.

I.—Occupiers of Land other than those Engaged in Farming (Clare County Census Book, p. 111).

Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.	Trade, Profession, &c., besides Farming.	No. of Persons.
mber of Occupiers of who returned themas engaged in other ts besides Farming,	408	Civil Engineer, ...	2	Land Steward, ...	1	Provision Dealer, ...	2
		Clerk, ...	1	Land Surveyor, ...	1	Publican, ...	71
		Clerk of Union, ...	1	Lock Keeper, ...	1	Quarryman, ...	2
		Cooper, ...	3	Lodge Owner, ...	1	Railway Servant, ..	2
		Dealer, ...	1	Magistrate, ...	21	Rate Collector, ...	3
.. ..	2	District Councillor, ..	1	Mason, ...	12	Relieving Officer, ..	5
Land Commissioner,	1	Draper, ...	1	Merchant, ...	2	Road Contractor, ..	1
er, ...	3	Engine Driver, ...	1	Miller, ...	1	Schoolmaster, ...	4
.. ..	2	Farm Labourer, ...	1	National Teacher, ..	2	Ship Owner, ...	1
th, ...	21	Fisherman, ...	33	Nurseryman, ...	1	Shoemaker, ...	8
.. ..	2	Gamekeeper, ...	1	Overseer, ...	1	Shopkeeper, ...	88
ger, ...	2	Gardener, ...	2	Pensioner (Army), ..	5	Tailor, ...	5
.. ..	1	Grocer, ...	8	Pensioner (Police), ..	1	Teacher, ...	2
r, ...	1	Herd, ...	4	Pensioner (R.I.C.), ..	2	Thatcher, ...	1
.. ..	2	Hotel Keeper, ...	1	Petty Sessions Clerk, ..	1	Woodman, ...	1
r, ...	23	Jockey, ...	1	Pilot, ...	6	Woollen Weaver, ...	1
ealer, ...	14	Labourer, ...	5	Postmaster, ...	8		
Officer, ...	1	Land Proprietor, ...	1	Postmistress, ...	1		

Emigration from the County of Clare, during each year, from the 1st of May, 1851, to the 31st of December, 1906.

Compiled from the Returns of the Registrar-General.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Years.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
rom 1st May)	4,210	5,289	9,499	1871 (from 1st April)	586	482	1,068	1891 (from 1st April)	935	1,072	2,007
.. ..	4,152	4,640	8,792	1872, ...	741	598	1,339	1892, ...	1,016	1,160	2,176
.. ..	3,517	4,763	8,280	1873, ...	1,237	1,035	2,272	1893, ...	981	1,283	2,264
.. ..	3,331	4,079	7,410	1874, ...	977	981	1,958	1894, ...	802	1,196	1,998
.. ..	1,336	2,051	3 387	1875, ...	942	875	1,817	1895, ...	982	1,305	2,287
.. ..	1 402	1 219	2,621	1876, ...	813	675	1,488	1896, ...	719	878	1,597
.. ..	1,691	1,343	3,034	1877, ...	568	641	1,209	1897, ...	475	689	1,164
.. ..	1,155	1,099	2,254	1878, ...	807	844	1,651	1898, ...	488	634	1,122
.. ..	1,014	907	1,921	1879, ...	931	1,020	1,951	1899, ...	711	841	1,552
.. ..	1,257	1,228	2,485	1880, ...	1,903	1,821	3,724	1900, ...	833	908	1,741
to 31st March),	201	149	350	1881 (to 31st March)	203	116	319	1901 (to 31st March)	80	43	123
Total, ..	23,266	26,767	50 033	Total, ..	9,708	9,088	18,796	Total ..	8,022	10,009	18,031
from 1st April)	873	890	1,763	1881 (from 1st April)	1,473	1,380	2,853				
.. ..	1,552	1,423	2,975	1882, ...	1 943	1,723	3,666				
.. ..	2,612	2,285	4,897	1883, ...	2,487	2,427	4,914	1901 (from 1st April)	563	805	1,368
.. ..	3,059	2,468	5,527	1884, ...	1,368	1,618	2,986	1902	706	842	1,548
.. ..	1,983	1,802	3,785	1885, ...	1,144	1,582	2,726	1903	681	812	1,493
.. ..	2,768	2,101	4,869	1886, ...	1,271	1,597	2,868	1904	751	1,009	1,760
.. ..	1,616	1,250	2,866	1887, ...	1,761	1,838	3,599	1905, ...	682	614	1,296
.. ..	905	706	1,611	188, ...	1,571	1,657	3,228	1906 (to 31st December).	777	661	1,438
.. ..	920	751	1,671	1889, ...	1,376	1,585	2,961	Total, ..	4,160	4,743	8,903
.. ..	766	678	1,444	1890, ...	1,137	1,235	2,372				
(to 31st March)	170	89	259	1891 (to 31st March)	146	102	248	Grand Total,	78,057	81,794	159,851
Total, ..	17,224	14,443	31,667	Total, ..	15,677	16,744	32,421				

(a) The enumeration of emigrants from Irish shores did not begin until this date.

APPENDIX II

N.—STATE-AIDED EMIGRATION.

It may be as well to explain that under 12 and 13 Vic., cap. 104, sec. 26, Boards of Guardians were empowered to apply parts of the rates and to borrow money "for the purpose of defraying, or assisting to defray, the expenses of the emigration of poor persons."

Under the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Act, 1882 (45 and 46 Vic., cap. 47), power was given to borrow from Public Funds on easier terms for the above purposes, and the Treasury might authorise the Commissioners of Public Works to make grants to Boards of Guardians for the same purposes, the total grants not to exceed £100,000, and the sums granted not to exceed £5 for each person. The grants were confined to the nine counties, part of which are at present scheduled as congested, the Unions of Belmullet, Newport, Swinford, Clifden, and Oughterard being specially mentioned.

Under the Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act, 1883 (46 and 47 Vic., c. 43), the limit of the grant was increased to £200,000, of which one-quarter might be applied for the purpose of migrating "persons or families," and the limit of individual grants was increased to £8.

The total grants made under these sections amounted to £133,172 10*s.* 2*d.* up to 1891, when they were repealed by Section 35 of the Land Act of 1891, which established the Congested Districts Board.

The following TABLE shows the total number of State-aided Emigrants from Clare in 1883 and in 1884, and the amount of Grant to each Union.

(*Supplied by the Local Government Board.*)

UNION.	EMIGRATION SEASON, 1883.			EMIGRATION SEASON, 1884.			Total.	Total Grant.
	Canada.	Australia.	United States.	Canada.	Australia.	United States.		
								£ s. d.
Ballyvaghan, . .	75	286	89	—	—	—	450	2,082 8 0
Ennis, . . .	170	56	67	—	—	—	293	1,460 0 0
	245	342	156	—	—	—	743	3,542 8 0

The following RETURN shows the Number of Consents of the Local Government Board to the expenditure of sums out of the Rates to assist in defraying the expenses of the emigration of poor persons from the County of Clare during the year ended 31st March, 1884.

UNION.	Sums authorised to be expended.	Number of Persons assisted.
	£ *s.* *d.*	
Scariff, ...	48 0 0	36

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 34, 35, 36, and 38-44.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	EXTENT OF CROPS IN STATUTE ACRES.																						VALUATION IN 1905.			POOR LAW UNIONS.
	CORN CROPS.								GREEN CROPS.										FLAX.	EXTENT FOR HAY ONLY.		TOTAL EXTENT UNDER CROPS.			Population in 1901.	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	TOTAL.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.	Other Green Crops.	TOTAL.		Clover, sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not in Rotation.*		Houses and other Hereditaments.	Lands.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£		
Ballyvaghan. ...	89	272	396	—	1	1	—	759	563	214	138	—	1	1	26	—	—	9	952	—	201	2,375	4,287	2,088	18,150	3,920	Ballyvaghan.
Corrofin. ...	105	619	35	—	27	—	—	786	813	339	173	—	3	—	62	—	—	16	1,406	—	254	4,735	7,181	1,511	18,877	4,803	Corrofin.
Ennis. ...	227	2,286	4		108	2	—	2,627	2,230	978	708	—	23	3	248	2	4	74	4,270	—	1,454	16,675	25,026	14,464	61,164	19,772	Ennis.
Ennistymon. ...	13	372	—	—	149	—	—	534	2,855	403	374	—	4	2	275	1	—	127	4,041	—	35	19,394	24,004	6,770	31,247	18,069	Ennistymon.
Killadysert. ...	203	877	4	—	130	—	—	1,214	1,461	338	274	—	20	3	178	—	1	25	2,300	—	141	9,808	13,463	2,977	22,642	9,165	Killadysert.
Kilrush. ...	68	1,714	11	—	348	—	—	2,141	4,669	912	712	—	2	1	322	—	—	65	6,683	—	60	23,254	32,138	11,608	42,163	28,731	Kilrush.
Limerick.* ...	102	3,058	32	—	62	—	1	3,255	3,589	1,341	1,040	—	28	13	485	1	1	281	6,779	—	1,269	31,046	42,349	89,798	112,488	66,014	Limerick.*
Scariff. ...	35	1,170	25	—	24	—	—	1,254	1,678	477	294	—	12	4	251	1	—	44	2,761	—	530	9,034	13,579	4,144	22,534	10,445	Scariff.
Tulla. ...	45	1,575	—		179		—	1,799	1,937	568	444	—	22	1	289	—	1	75	3,337	-	839	9,890	15,865	3,470	30,132	9,834	Tulla.
Total for Co. Clare.	811	10,415	475	—	976	3	—	12,680	17,678	4,859	3,603	—	100	15	1,784	4	6	441	28,490	—	3,912	105,425	150,567	51,984	273,602	112,334	Total for Co. Clare.

* This union is situate partly in County Clare and partly in County Limerick, hence the totals for the nine unions are greater than the totals for County Clare.

2. TABLE showing by POOR LAW UNIONS the PRODUCE of the CROPS in the County of CLARE in the Year 1905 (pp. 36, 37, 46, 48, and 53)

POOR LAW UNIONS.	PRODUCE OF THE CROPS.																		POOR LAW UNIONS
	CORN CROPS.							GREEN CROPS.										FLAX.	HAY		
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Carrots.	Parsnips.	Cabbage.	Vetches.	Rape.		Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation.	Permanent Pasture or Grass *not broken up in Rotation.*	
	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Cwts. of 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Stones of 14 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	
Ballyvaghan.	1,446	4,311	7,514	—	22	14	—	2,957	3,394	2,311	—	14	10	196	—	—	—		665	6,124	Ballyvaghan.
Corrofin.	1,979	10,982	525	—	594	—	—	5,248	5,837	2,763	—	33	—	631		—	—		573	12,059	Corrofin.
Ennis.	3,167	32,225	60	—	1,258	50	—	9,120	14,886	10,700	—	237	24	2,380	16	32	—		2,885	33,414	Ennis.
Ennistymon.	233	6,727	—	-	2,049	-	—	12,830	4,493	4,551	—	43	24	2,702	8	—	—		111	47,209	Ennistymon.
Killadysert.	2,298	10,302	60	—	1,049	—	—	3,674	3,433	3,236	—	157	27	1,283		9			261	20,894	Killadysert.
Kilrush.	861	18,640	119	—	2,992	—	—	17,559	10,105	8,487	—	16	4	2,144	—	—	—		126	48,209	Kilrush.
Limerick.*	1,671	45,036	421	—	1,002	—	13	17,142	19,715	16,940	—	266	130	4,650	8	8	—		2,675	62,436	Limerick.*
Scariff.	658	21,994	375	—	246	—	—	7,954	7,556	5,008	—	86	32	2,275	7	—	—		1,490	22,528	Scariff.
Tulla.	640	26,892	—	—	2,434	—		10,760	9,525	7,419	—	228	10	3,221	—	8	—		2,157	25,600	Tulla.
Total for Co. Clare.	11,701	153,413	8,653	—	10,786	64	—	77,757	68,928	52,276	—	958	131	16,024	31	49			9,170	238,610	Total for Co. Clare.

* This union is situate partly in County Clare and partly in County Limerick, hence the totals for the nine unions are greater than the totals for County Clare.

3. TABLE showing the NUMBER of STOCKHOLDERS and the QUANTITY of LIVE STOCK in each POOR LAW UNION in the County of CLARE in 1905 (pp. 86–97).

POOR LAW UNIONS.	No. of Stock-holders in each Union.	HORSES (including Ponies).						MULES AND ASSES		CATTLE.					SHEEP.					PIGS.						POULTRY.					POOR LAW UNION.
		Two years old and upwards used for			Unbroken Horses.		Total Number of Horses	Number of Mules	Number of Asses	Milch Cows including Heifers in Calf.	Other Cattle.			Total Number of Cattle	One year old and upwards.			Under one year.	Total Number of Sheep.	Pigs kept for breeding purposes.		Other Pigs.		Total Number of Pigs.	Number of Goats.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Ordinary Fowl.	Total.	
		Agricultural purposes.	Traffic and Manufactures.	Amusement or Recreation.	One year old and above.	Under one year.					Two years old and upwards	One year old and under two years.	Under one year.		Ewes kept for breeding purposes	Other Ewes	Tups and Wethers.			Sows.	Boars.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.								
Ballyvaughan. ...	730	44	5	5	129	109	702	46	385	1,324	2,289	1,830	1,173	6,616	5,307	376	2,528	5,395	13,606	120	1	1	1,047	1,169	1,671	700	3,137	2,198	8,010	14,045	Ballyvaughan.
Corrofin, ...	1,396	614	9	23	194	163	1,003	70	625	2,482	2,950	2,338	2,194	9,964	6,517	925	2,168	6,873	16,483	240	—	18	1,433	1,691	1,914	712	4,386	2,843	10,969	18,901	Corrofin.
Ennis.	2,984	1,867	96	111	873	500	3,447	161	1,617	8,048	7,263	8,133	7,516	30,960	9,947	2,125	4,623	11,652	28,347	600	3	135	4,221	4,959	2,334	4,312	14,966	11,945	34,357	65,580	Ennis.
Ennistymon, ...	3,117	1,443	71	31	359	238	2,142	59	1,422	10,021	3,433	4,837	7,933	26,224	2,655	400	1,177	2,754	6,986	683	6	36	3,782	4,507	1,009	2,616	13,508	10,751	27,986	54,861	Ennistymon.
Killadysert. ...	1,578	1,122	21	16	387	272	1,818	69	1,143	6,525	2,618	4,280	4,498	17,921	1,967	301	915	2,458	5,641	582	4	59	2,574	3,219	1,841	1,301	12,499	7,241	20,853	41,894	Killadysert.
Kilrush, ...	4,188	2,260	200	60	638	565	3,723	203	2,944	14,927	3,453	8,161	11,151	37,692	2,482	229	397	2,808	5,916	834	7	328	5,788	6,957	2,557	4,171	22,826	17,721	52,000	96,718	Kilrush.
Limerick,* ...	6,086	3,111	1,000	443	986	497	6,037	550	3,402	22,177	11,003	12,336	13,866	59,382	3,917	1,475	1,942	4,718	12,052	1,048	11	76	9,376	10,511	4,134	5,712	25,745	23,135	78,212	132,804	Limerick.*
Scariff, ...	1,927	1,237	15	20	345	368	1,985	75	1,338	4,685	3,790	4,897	3,965	17,337	2,985	114	387	3,502	6,988	576	3	218	4,583	5,380	2,049	3,367	10,721	9,429	26,045	49,562	Scariff.
Tulla.	1,959	1,356	11	43	498	475	2,383	141	1,466	4,345	4,637	6,006	4,569	19,557	4,972	578	1,253	6,657	13,460	505	2	168	4,445	5,120	2,169	3,120	11,531	12,100	30,479	57,230	Tulla.
Total for Co. Clare.	19,589	11,557	462	366	3,828	2,936	19,149	952	11,973	57,133	34,718	46,191	47,395	185,437	39,688	5,639	14,032	45,598	104,957	4,667	28	1,012	31,155	36,862	17,178	22,228	102898	81,541	233,076	439,743	Total for Co. Clare.

* This union is situate partly in County Clare and partly in County Limerick, hence the totals for the nine unions are greater than the totals for County Clare.

4.—Table showing the Quantity of Live Stock for the County of Clare in each Year from 1896–1905.
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 98–9.

Years.	Number of Horses.			Mules and Asses.		Number of Cattle.			Number of Sheep.		Number of Pigs.		No. of Goats.	No. of Poultry
	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	No. of Mules.	No. of Asses.	Two years old and upwards.	One year old and under two.	Under one year.	One year old and upwards	Under one year.	One year old and upwards.	Under one year.		
1896	13,169	3,488	2,848	822	11,604	37,203	42,247	44,6·3	72,585	51,687	5,493	37,752	18,758	453,239
1897	12,810	3,152	2,732	834	11,396	36,786	41,641	45,653	69,317	49 419	5,346	36,593	18,327	451,554
1898	12,812	2,343	2,274	799	11,578	34,864	42,358	45,041	66,823	48,117	4,650	31,698	18,491	435,514
1899	12,926	2,510	2,190	941	12,018	34,555	42,106	43,415	69,522	47,896	5,679	36,126	17,602	439,521
1900	12,347	2,365	2,361	984	12,092	35,773	44,606	45,377	70,408	47,456	5,658	37,781	18,038	455,367
1901	11,468	3,050	3,016	898	11,797	39,154	48,9·6	47,835	73,667	49,501	7,317	36,299	18,813	456,601
1902	11,590	3,633	3,164	925	11,990	94,400	49,126	47,621	71,478	47,071	6,668	38,073	18,518	442,979
1903	11,956	3,791	3,051	979	11,683	39,012	45,834	45,886	60,739	42,107	7 078	37,320	18,403	433,122
1904	12,081	3,796	2,995	917	12,266	39,178	45,523	48,019	59,097	41,051	6,880	36,929	17,756	432,871
1905	12,385	3,828	2,936	962	11,973	91,851	46 191	47,395	59,359	45,538	5,707	31,155	17,178	439,743

E showing the Number of Holdings exceeding One Acre, and Extent of Land under Crops, in the County of Clare each Year from 1896–1905.
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 54–5.

Years.	No. of Holdings exceeding 1 Acre.	Extent under Crops in Statute Acres in each Year from 1896 to 1905.														
		Corn, Beans, and Pease.							Other Crops.							Total extent under Crops.
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans and Pease.	Total.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel and Beet Root.	Other Green Crops.	Total Green Crops.	Flax.	Meadow and Clover.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1896	16,828	782	13,386	625	3	1,456	9	16,261	20,127	5,333	3,108	2,501	31,122	2	96,931	144,316
1897	16,881	971	11,539	699	3	1,672	12	14,896	19,356	5,795	3,423	2,266	30,840	1	92,401	138,138
1898	16,861	1,024	11,520	553	7	1,286	24	14,420	18,726	5,261	3,196	2,562	29.745	4	98,145	142,311
1899	17,235	1,216	11,355	602	8	1,083	27	14,291	18,751	5,155	3,570	2,066	29,542	.	99,488	143,321
1900	17,208	1,253	11,103	424	.	1,098	19	13,897	18,594	4,846	3,673	2,097	29,210	.	102,852	145,959
1901	17,447	1,220	11,166	573	6	959	1	13,925	18,480	4,431	3,822	2,275	29,008	.	100,524	143,457
1902	17,273	934	10,107	593	9	835	4	12,482	17,968	4,417	3,920	2,310	28,615	2	100,833	141,932
1903	17,313	808	10,585	770	8	838	13	13,022	17,713	4,431	3,756	2,144	28,044	.	101,960	143,026
1904	17,392	651	10,279	526	1	872	6	12,335	17,387	4,511	3,578	2,183	27,659	.	106,452	146,446
1905	17,422	811	10,415	475	..	976	3	12,680	17,67o	4,859	3,803	2 350	28,490	.	109,337	150,507

BLE showing the Average Rates of Produce of Crops to the Statute Acre in the County of Clare in each Year from 1896–1905.
Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp 70–71.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Bere.	Rye.	Beans.	Pease.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel Wurzel.	Beet Root.	Cabbage.	Flax.	Hay.
	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Cwts., 112 lbs.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Stones, 14 lbs.	Tons.
1896	11·8	11·8	13·6	11·0	10·8	19·2	12·0	3·3	13·3	13·9		9·4	30·0	2·2
1897	11·1	12·2	12·9	12·0	9·9	20·0	.	1·3	10·4	10·0		7·6	30·0	2·6
1898	17·6	13·5	19·6	12·0	11·5	20·0	.	3·0	14·2	15·1		9·4	79·0	2·5
1899	15·3	15·6	17·3	12·0	13·4	19·2	.	4·3	13·1	15·6		8·0	.	2·5
1900	14·4	16·4	15·5	.	12·2	12·9	14·0	2·2	12·8	14·4		9·1	.	2·5
1901	17·5	13·3	16·2	12·0	14·3	20·0	.	4·0	13·8	15·6	10·0	8·4	.	2·2
1902	13·5	13·2	25·5	13·3	14·5	19·0	.	4·3	15·4	16·6	10·0	8·5	30·0	2·3
1903	13·8	14·6	15·2	15·0	11·9	16·0	.	2·7	10·7	11·4	.	8·1	.	2·1
1904	13·1	15·0	12·9	14·0	13·1	15·0	.	2·6	13·8	13·3	15·0	8·5	.	2·5
1905	11·4	14·7	13·2	.	11·1	21·3	.	4·4	14·2	14·5	.	9·0	.	2·3

APPENDIX II

7.—TABLE showing by POOR LAW UNIONS for the COUNTY of CLARE the proportion per cent. under Crops (including Meadow and Clover), Grass, Fallow, Woods and Plantations, Turf Bog, Marsh, Barren Mountain Land, and Water, Roads, Fences, &c., in 1905.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 30–33.

POOR LAW UNIONS.	Proportion per cent. under							
	Crops, including Meadow and Clover.	Grass.	Fallow.	Woods and Plantations.	Turf Bog.	Marsh.	Barren Mountain Land.	Water, Roads, Fences, &c.
Ballyvaghan,	6·0	68·9	.	0·0	1·0	0·6	20·7	2·8
Corrofin,	11·7	51·3	.	1·9	2·4	1·9	24·6	6·2
Ennis,	22·2	63·2	.	1·2	1·2	1·2	4·8	6·2
Ennistymon,	21·1	61·3	.	0·1	3·9	1·1	3·9	5·6
Killadysert,	21·1	66·0	.	0·9	2·1	1·1	2·6	6·2
Kilrush,	23·4	59·5	.	0·4	5·4	0·8	4·1	6·4
Limerick,	23·8	62·2	0·1	2·0	2·4	0·8	4·4	4·3
Scariff,	15·7	54·9	.	1·3	3·5	0·7	19·5	4·4
Tulla,	18·4	57·5	.	1·3	4·3	1·7	9·8	7·0
Total for Co. Clare,	19·1	60·3	.	1·0	3·2	1·0	9·8	5·6
Total for Ireland,	22·9	52·1	.	1·5	5·3	2·0	11·1	5·1

8.—STATEMENT as to SIRES, BULLS, and BOARS.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905.

The number of Sires in County Clare serving Mares in 1905 (pp. 114-5) was as follows :—

Thoroughbred,	13
Half-bred,	35
Hackney,	4
Shire,	1
Clydesdale,	11
Agriculture,	13
All others,	10
Total,	87

The number of Bulls of the principal breeds, &c., in County Clare in 1905 (pp. 116-7) was as follows :—

Shorthorn,	329
Hereford,	9
Aberdeen Angus,	4
Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled,	3
Kerry,	1
Dexter,	1
Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney,	–
Cross Breed or not included in foregoing,	91
Total,	438

The number of Boars kept for breeding purposes in County Clare in 1905 (pp. 118-9) was as follows :—

White pigs,	20
Black pigs,	1
Tawny or brown pigs,	–
Cross-bred,	6
Boars not coming under any of the foregoing heads,	1
Total,	28

9.—STATEMENT showing the Total Area under each of the principal varieties of Potatoes grown in County Clare, and the Average Rate of Produce per statute acre in cwts. of 112 lbs.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 120–1 and 128–9.

Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwts.	Variety.	Acreage.	Average Rate of Produce in cwts.
Champion,	12,092	91	Bruces,	–	–
Up-to-Date,	627	86	Champion Skerries,	–	–
Beauty of Bute,	929	78	Northern Star,	–	–
Flounders,	1,913	83	Elephants or White Elephants,	21	.
Sutton, or Sutton's Abundance,	29	77	Early Roses,	20	.
Skerry Blues,	170	70	Gawkies,	–	–
Irish Whites,	187	86	Main Crop,	–	–
British Queens,	79	93	All others,	1,591	–
American Roses,	17	85			

10.—Bee-keeping Statistics.

r showing, for the County Clare, the Number of Stocks in the Middle of May, 1904 ; the Number of Swarms during 1904 ; the Number of Stocks at the beginning of Winter, 1904, and the Number brought through Winter, 1904–1905 ; with the Quantity of Honey produced and of Wax manufactured in 1904.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 132–3.

mber of ks in the e : May, 1904.		Number of Swarms during 1904.		Number of Stocks at beginning of Winter, 1904.		Number of Stocks brought through Winter, 1904-1905.		Run Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Section Honey produced in 1904, in lbs.		Wax manufactured in 1904 in lbs. (Quantity of Wax refined or converted into the Bees-wax of Commerce for Household use).	
es ng ble ds.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	In Hives having Movable Combs.	In other Hives.	Wax from Hives having Movable Combs.	Wax from other Hives.
9	251	276	271	532	276	390	246	814	1,450	4,911	1,210	—	—

Table showing, for the County Clare, the Area Planted with Trees, and the Area Cleared during the year ended 30th June, 1905, and the Number of each description of Tree Planted or Felled.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 136–9.

—	Average Planted or Cleared.	Total No. of Trees.	Number and Description of Trees Planted or Felled.										
			Larch.	Fir.	Spruce.	Pine.	Oak.	Ash.	Beech.	Sycamore.	Elm.	Other Trees.	Mixed Trees, No. of each kind unspecified.
	Acres.												
3, ...	13	22,724	8,700	2,510	—	—	1,200	800	900	1,400	—	—	7,214
... ...	8	2,500	1,470	—	300	500	30	200	—	—	—	—	—

P.—WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN COUNTY CLARE IN 1905.

ries were made as to the Wages paid per day to Agricultural Labourers in 1905, and the information received from the District Inspectors of the Royal Irish Constabulary with reference to their respective districts is shown in the following Table and the Notes appended thereto.

Taken from Agricultural Statistics, 1905, pp. 164–5.

STABULARY ISTRICTS.	Summer.								Winter.							
	Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.		Men.		Boys.		Women.		Girls.	
	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
aughan. ...	2 0	2 4	1 9	1 10	1 2	1 7	0 10	1 2	1 6	1 8	1 1	1 3	1 1	1 2	0 10	1 1
n, ...	1 10	2 6	1 2	1 5	1 2	1 7	0 11	1 1	1 3	1 5	0 10	1 1	0 10	1 1	0 7	0 11
... ...	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 0	1 6	0 9	1 0	0 9	1 0	0 8	0 10
mon, ...	1 8	2 2	1 2	1 8	1 3	1 6	0 10	1 0	1 3	1 8	0 11	1 3	1 0	1 1	0 8	0 10
... ...	1 10	2 4½	1 2	1 6	1 4	1 7	1 0½	1 3½	1 4½	1 8	0 10	1 0½	1 0	1 3	0 9	0 11
... ...	1 7	2 2	1 1	1 6	1 0	1 4	0 9	1 0	1 2	1 3	0 9	1 1	0 10	1 0	0 8	0 10
bridge (a), ...	1 6	2 3	1 3	1 6	1 0	1 6	1 0	1 3	1 3	1 9	1 0	1 3	0 8	1 0	0 6	0 10
b), ...	2 0	2 6	1 0	1 6	-	-	-	-	1 6	1 8	0 10	1 0	-	-	-	-

(a) Very little agricultural employment for women and girls in winter. (b) No women or girls employed.

APPENDIX II.

Q.—INFORMATION AS TO SCHEMES OF DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION OPERATING IN COUNTY CLARE IN 1906.

(Specially supplied by the Department.)

Names of Schemes and their respective cost.

Scheme.	Estimated Cost to Joint Fund administered by County Committee.
	£
Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture, ...	350
Poultry, ...	220
Buttermaking, ...	90
Cottage and Farm Prizes, ...	252
Live Stock, ...	600
Subsidies to Shows, ...	170

Itinerant Instruction.

Three Instructors are employed in County Clare, viz., one in Agriculture, one in Poultry-keeping, and one in Buttermaking.

Horse-breeding.

The following stallions are located in the County in connection with the Department's Scheme :—

Breed.	Name of Stallion.	Located with.
Thoroughbred, ...	Alvin, ...	Mr. H. W. D'Esterre, Sixmilebridge.
Do., ...	Old Coin, ...	
Do., ...	*H.R.H.	Mr. P. J. Howard, Ennis.
Do., ...	*Sudd, ...	
Do., ...	Tom Steel, ...	Mr. J. Reidy. Newmarket-on-Fergus'
Half-bred, ...	Bon Soir II., ...	Mr. P. O'Brien, Kilrush.
Do., ...	*Klondyke, ...	Mr. M. O'Neill, Labasheeda.

* Supplied by Department under their Loan Scheme.

The County Committee have provided 120 free nominations of mares, and the animals were selected at the following centres :—

Centre.	Nominations provided.
Ennis, ...	36
Kilrush, ...	19
Ennistymon, ...	31
Broadford, ...	12
Scariff, ...	9
Tulla, ...	13

Cattle-breeding.

Premium bulls are located with the under-mentioned persons for the year 1907 :—

County Premium Bulls.

Name of Owner.	*Address.*
Robert W. Greene,	Durra, Ennis.
Patrick Shannon,	Killenagh, Ennistymon.
Patrick Burke,	Tullabrack, Moyasta.
Michael O'Shaughnessy,	Slievedooley, Labasheeda.
Thomas O'Doherty,	Cloonadrum, Miltown-Malbay.
Patrick Grace,	Tierovannon, O'Callaghan's Mills, Sixmile bridge.
James McClancy,	Miltown-Malbay.
Thomas Reidy,	Garruragh, Tulla.
Thomas McNamara,	Lissycasey.
Patrick Donnellan, B.	Backfield, Belvoir, Sixmilebridge.
Bartw. Skehan,	Fahey, O'Brien's Bridge.
Thomas Culligan,	Sunnagh, Crusheen.
Denis M'Namara,	Rahenagh, O'Gonnelloe, Killaloe.
Michael Cahill,	Lismorris, Lissycasey, Ennis.
Thomas Hogan,	Caherina, Barefield, Ennis.
Thomas D. Cahill,	Caherbolane, Kilnaboy.
John Lynch,	Latoon, Newmarket-on-Fergus.

Swine-breeding Scheme.

County Committee decided not to put the Swine-breeding Scheme into operation.

Poultry.

ies and addresses of Station Holders (Hens and Ducks) under the Poultry Scheme, 1906-7.

Name.	*Address.*
rs. Kate Brady,	Tomgraney.
r. T. Conba,	Cratloe.
r. P. Connellan,	Bushey Vale, Lahinch.
iss Dowling,	Dangan, Ballinacally.
rs. Hayes,	Liss, Caher, Feakle.
rs. Lingard,	Cooga, Corofin.
r. J. O'Brien,	Leeds, Miltown-Malbay.
rs. O'Callaghan,	Creevagh, Quinn.
r. Thos. O'Doherty,	Clonadrum, Miltown-Malbay.
r. T. Power,	Querrin, Lisdeen Cross.
r. M. Quinlivan,	Garruragh, Tulla.
rs. Stoney,	Rathlahine, Newmarket.
r. P. Paughan,	Ross, O'Brien's Bridge.
rs. Finucane,	Shanaway, Ennis,

Turkey Station Holders.

ames Blackhall,	Ennistymon.
iss Dowling,	Dangan, Ballynacally
rs. Finucane,	Shanaway, Ennis.
rs. Mary Hayes,	Liss, Caher, Feakle.
iss Hehir,	Cloverhill, Bunratty.
rs. B. Hogan,	Cahirlohan, Tulla.
rs. Hogan,	Tomgraney.
rs. Ross Lingard,	Cooga, Corofin.
rs. Marrinan,	Ballinalacken, Lisdoonvarna.
ohn O'Brien,	Leeds, Miltown-Malbay.
rs. K. O'Callaghan,	Creevagh, Quinn.
r. O'Doherty,	Clonadrum, Miltown-Malbay.
. Power,	Querrin, Lisdeen Cross.
. Vaughan,	Ross, O'Brien's Bridge.
rs. Woods,	Durra, Ennis.

R.—NOTE ON MIGRATORY LABOURERS.

e special characteristics of the temporary migration of agricultural labourers from the congested districts, distinguish it from apparently similar movements of labour in other counties and from the ordinary ples of the mobility of labour in other trades, have been briefly discussed in the Donegal Statistical act (see Appendix to Second Report of Commission, [Cd. 3319, 1907], pp. 314–5). The total number of rs (including females) who had temporarily migrated from Ireland, or who at the time of the collection of gricultural Statistics in 1906 had expressed their intention of subsequently migrating, was 15,286. Of umber 1 was resident in Clare. He was the son of a landholder, who worked on his parents' farm when ne. The following Table, taken from the Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture on Irish tory Labourers for 1906 (pp. 34–5), gives further information on the subject :—

Law Union.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers not Landholders.	Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers having Land, and Area of their Holdings.												Total Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers.	Where Employed.			Number of Migratory Agricultural Labourers who had not left their homes at the time of the Inquiry, included in foregoing Columns.
		Not exceeding 1 acre.	Above 1 and not exceeding 2 acres.	Above 2 and not exceeding 3 acres.	Above 3 and not exceeding 4 acres.	Above 4 and not exceeding 5 acres.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 acres.	Above 10 and not exceeding 15 acres.	Above 15 and not exceeding 20 acres	Above 20 and not exceeding 25 acres.	Above 25 and not exceeding 30 acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.		In England.	In Scotland.	Elsewhere in Ireland.	
n. . . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	1	1		–	–
Total . .	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–

APPENDIX II.

S.—STATISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

1. STATEMENT showing Statistics of Co-operative Creameries in Co. Clare in 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Paid-up Share Capital.	Loan Capital.	Turnover.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
1	Carrigaholt and Doonaha,	1905	8	—	—	—	
2	Clooney,	1905	50	—	—	—	Not commenced wor
3	Clonlara, (a)	1905	8	—	—	—	
4	Cratloe, (a)	1905	8	—	—	—	Not commenced wor till 1906.
5	Doonbeg.	1904	8	—	—	—	
6	Doora and Barefield, (a)	1905	148	18	296	550	
7	Fergus View,	1905	8	—	—	—	
8	Inagh,	1905	20	3	—	—	
9	Kilmalley, Inch and Connolly, (a)	1905	8	—	—	—	
10	Kilkishan, (a)	1905	35	4	—	—	Commenced workin December, 1905.
11	O'Callaghan's Mills, (a)	1905	43	5	—	186	
12	Ruan, (a)	1902	130	16	43	472	

2. STATEMENT showing the Statistics of the Agricultural Credit Societies in County Clare, 1905.

Taken from the Report of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society for the year ended 30th June, 1906.

No.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Date of Establishment.	Membership.	Loan Capital.	Deposits.	Total Capital.	Total Amount of Loans.	Number of Loans Granted.	Expenses.	Net Profit.	Reser Fun
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1	Carrigaholt,	1899	23	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	2 0 0	1	0 1 6	—	0 1
2	Clooney,	1902	59	100 0 0	92 0 0	192 0 0	393 0 0	50	0 7 10½	3 6 4½	10 17
3	Cross,	1898	55	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	80 15 8	21	0 2 8	1 7 3	4 4
4	Crusheen,	1902	55	100 0 0	20 0 0	120 0 0	98 0 0	16	—	1 19 2	6 2
5	Doonaha,	1901	34	75 0 0	—	75 0 0	94 0 0	21	0 7 6	0 11 7	1 7
6	Dromelihy,	1903	21	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	42 0 0	6	0 3 9	0 4 4	2 8
7	Gower,	1902	26	50 0 0	—	50 0 0	—	—	0 16 6	0 10 6	1 14
8	Inagh,	1902	95	100 0 0	67 0 0	167 0 0	245 10 0	37	0 4 8	2 12 9	7 10
9	Kilbaha,	1901	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Kildysart,	1902	87	150 0 0	11 0 0	161 0 0	162 0 0	13	0 12 0	2 6 10	7 12
11	Killimer,	1898	20	—	—	—	—	—	0 1 11	—	0 16
12	Kilmihil,	1902	56	100 0 0	80 0 0	180 0 0	166 8 0	30	3 3 0	0 6 0½	6 2
13	Lissycasey,	1902	40	100 0 0	38 0 0	138 0 0	155 10 0	22	1 18 10	0 5 6	2 4
14	Moveen,	1901	25	100 0 0	—	100 0 0	100 0 0	19	0 5 0	1 15 0	6 3

T.—RETURN OF UNTENANTED LAND IN THE COUNTY OF CLARE.

Taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 250 of 1906.

oral ion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	Muckinish East	Walter Joyce	287 0 12	50 19 0	5 1 0	
,	,,	Walter Joyce	29 2 30	5 0 0	—	
,	,,	Walter Joyce	12 0 35	2 14 0	—	
,	,,	Walter Joyce	5 2 9	2 0 0	—	
,	,,	Walter Joyce	2 1 15	1 2 0	—	
,	,,	Walter Joyce	12 1 2	2 15 0	—	
,	,,	Walter Joyce	0 0 10	0 1 0	—	
..	Clab ..	Reps. Lord Inchiquin	189 0 38	59 10 0	0 10 0	
,	Keelhilla ..	Mrs. Mahon and others ..	1,033 1 15	118 10 0	1 10 0	
,	Pullagh ..	John Hynes	194 3 18	30 0 0	0 5 0	
,	Rannagh East	Reps. Lord Inchiquin ..	190 1 22	18 0 0	—	
n ..	Ballydoora ..	Bidelia Frost	36 3 18	12 10 0	1 0 0	
,	Cahermackirilla	Thomas A. O'Gorman ..	285 0 26	88 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Commons ..	Henry V. M'Namara	415 1 30	80 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Creevagh ..	Bindon Blood	305 1 17	64 0 0	1 5 0	
,,	Fanygalvan ..	Henry V. M'Namara	201 0 13	44 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Iskancullin ..	Mrs. Frost	220 2 39	44 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Poulaphuca ..	Henry V. M'Namara	164 0 6	34 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Poulcaragharush	Bidelia Frost	94 0 14	26 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Michael O'Brien	87 0 36	26 2 0	—	
,,	Rannagh West	Louisa Frost	169 2 0	30 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	James Glynn	155 2 37	29 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas H. Cassidy	198 2 22	41 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Thomas A. O'Gorman ..	313 0 9	52 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Thomas A. O'Gorman ..	12 1 20	5 6 0	0 10 0	
,,	Sheshodonnell East	Henry V. M'Namara	41 0 18	6 0 0	—	
,,	Sheshodonnell West	Henry V. M'Namara	106 3 39	21 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Eantybeg South	Gertrude Mellett	59 3 38	13 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Gertrude Mellett	56 2 34	16 12 0	—	
,,	Eantymore ..	Timothy O'Gorman	153 1 35	44 0 0	0 5 0	
..	Liscoonera ..	Bindon Blood	153 1 5	79 0 0	—	
hy ..	Ballyconry ..	Alfred Hynes	472 3 5	37 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Ballyvaghan ..	Henry V. M'Namara	2 1 15	1 17 0	0 5 0	
n ..	Aghaglinny South	Reps. Bagot Blood	442 1 9	18 0 0	—	
,,	Gleninagh North	Reps. Bagot Blood	19 3 0	11 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Bagot Blood	5 2 20	3 15 0	3 10 0	
,,	Gleninagh South	Reps. Bagot Blood	652 3 34	73 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Murroghtoohy North	Henry V. M'Namara	341 0 38	25 10 0	—	
,,	Fanore More ..	Francis O'Donnellan Blake Forster	577 1 9	85 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Francis O'Donnellan Blake Forster	61 0 1	10 0 0	—	
,,	Formoyle East	Henry V. M'Namara	100 1 36	18 0 0	—	
arna ..	Rooska ..	Stacpooles Minors	1 1 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Trustees William Stacpoole ..	7 0 0	2 15 0	—	
a ..	Ballyconnoe South	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	76 0 30	6 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	31 0 0	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cahermakerrila	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butlea Creagh	175 0 36	128 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Caherbullog ..	Reps. Jeremiah Kelly ..	355 3 34	45 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Reps. Jeremiah Kelly ..	97 3 0	12 10 0	—	
,,	Cooleabeg ..	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	5 2 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	Cragreagh ..	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	15 0 25	1 15 0	—	
,,	Cahermac-naghten	Thomas Rice Henn ..	462 2 25	195 4 0	1 6 0	
al ..	Ballymihill ..	Francis Forster, M.D. ..	92 1 14	27 15 0	0 15 0	
ma ..	Turlough ..	Rev. Robert Walsh	6 0 34	1 0 0	—	
ney ..	Doonyvardan	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	5 1 35	1 0 0	—	
,,	Feenagh ..	Frank Martyn	365 2 10	51 7 0	0 13 0	
,,	Gragan East ..	Frank Martyn	28 1 35	17 2 0	10 0 0	
..	,,	Frank Martyn	77 3 25	23 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	279 3 11	66 12 0	0 8 0	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	178 0 26	44 0 0	—	
,,	Gragan West	Frank Martyn	2 3 26	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	5 3 4	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	41 3 23	12 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	469 3 39	159 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	0 0 12	0 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	292 3 6	23 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Mrs. M'Mahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	32 0 3	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Frank Martyn	81 2 0	20 10 0	—	

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF CORROFIN.

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observation
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Ballyeighter ..	Magheranraheen or Rockforest	Blood Minors (in Chancery) ..	100 1 32	37 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Blood Minors (in Chancery) ..	26 2 6	6 5 0	8 5 0	
,,	,,	Blood Minors (in Chancery) ..	131 1 15	23 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Blood Minors (in Chancery) ..	144 2 20	24 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Blood Minors (in Chancery) ..	26 0 0	7 15 0	—	
,,	Treanmanagh	Horace S. O'Brien	101 2 36	14 15 0	0 15 0	
Boston ..	Attylany North	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	229 2 27	23 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	89 2 6	15 10 0	15 10 0	
,,	,,	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	5 2 35	2 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	7 0 10	2 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	40 1 11	15 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	124 3 0	65 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Margaret Louisa Creagh ..	35 3 0	14 10 0	—	
,,	Ballaghaglash	Hyacinth D'Arcy	262 1 7	45 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Bonleevin ..	Marquis Conyngham	871 3 38	136 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Marquis Conyngham	71 1 11	6 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Kylecreen ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	22 1 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Rockvale ..	Hyacinth D'Arcy	22 2 25	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Hyacinth D'Arcy	37 3 15	12 0 0	—	
Corrofin ..	Anneville ..	J. W. McNamara, M.D. ..	75 0 34	43 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Baunkyle ..	Lord Inchiquin	30 2 5	13 10 0	—	
,,	Coad ..	John McNamara, M.D. ..	63 2 36	34 15 0	—	
,,	Islandmore ..	Lord Inchiquin	90 1 38	60 0 0	—	
,,	Kells ..	Lord Inchiquin	9 3 35	5 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Killeen (Rath)	Charles W. Studdert	89 0 20	36 5 0	1 5 0	
,,	,,	Charles W. Studdert	134 1 32	50 15 0	17 10 0	
,,	Liscullaun ..	Charles W. Studdert	41 3 11	19 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Patrick Flanagan	7 0 24	3 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Lisduff ..	Thomas Foley Brew, M.D. ..	239 3 1	34 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Rinroe ..	Lord Inchiquin	125 2 36	6 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	Roxton ..	James D. Wilson	93 0 27	96 15 0	20 0 0	Mansion house
Glenroe ..	Glenquin ..	Margaret D. Russell	879 2 18	85 15 0	1 15 0	
,,	Lackareagh ..	Margaret D. Russell	55 3 5	15 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Poulnalour ..	Margaret D. Russell	171 0 32	45 0 0	10 10 0	
Killinaboy ..	Ballyganner South	Lord Inchiquin	136 1 19	100 10 0	—	
,,	Bunnanagat South	Arthur Greene, M.D.	124 2 37	25 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Clooneen ..	Lord Inchiquin	230 2 5	139 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	166 1 13	120 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	86 1 8	63 0 0	—	
,,	Deerpark ..	Lord Inchiquin	84 3 3	40 10 0	—	
,,	Killinaboy ..	Reps. James Nagle	117 1 18	109 10 0	—	
,,	Leamaneh North	Lord Inchiquin	78 3 32	74 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Leamaneh South	Lord Inchiquin	186 0 30	167 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	2 1 10	1 15 0	—	
,,	Leana ..	Michael Nagle	211 0 31	78 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Reps. John Nagle	99 1 16	47 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	Parknabinnia	Michael Nagle	76 2 10	22 0 0	—	
,,	Sheshymore ..	Lord Inchiquin	310 0 26	83 0 0	1 0 0	
Kiltoraght ..	Cahirminnaun West	Lord Inchiquin	32 2 3	30 10 0	—	
,,	Clogher ..	Lord Inchiquin	78 1 34	84 15 0	—	
Muckanagh ..	Lyan ..	Thomas Nugent	464 2 37	35 10 0	—	
,,	Garvillaun ..	Francis Foster, M.D.	225 2 11	19 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Francis Foster, M.D.	1 2 35	1 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Francis Foster, M.D.	2 0 30	1 0 0	—	
,,	Loughaunna-weelaun	Thomas Crowe	196 3 17	65 0 0	—	
,,	Ranaghan ..	Thomas Crowe	153 2 7	67 5 0	1 15 0	
,,	Tullymackan ..	Thomas Crowe	48 3 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	Caherlough ..	Daniel O'Brien	5 2 20	3 5 0	—	
Rath ..	Clifden ..	Marcus W. Patterson	103 3 33	78 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	William W. Burton and others	36 2 39	24 5 0	12 0 0	
,,	,,	William W. Burton and others	20 3 28	13 0 0	—	
,,	Crossard ..	Marcus W. Patterson	33 3 35	22 0 0	—	
,,	Nooan ..	Marcus W. Patterson	147 0 15	59 15 0	3 5 0	
,,	,,	Marcus W. Patterson	1 2 25	1 0 0	0 15 0	
Ruan ..	Cahermacrea	Thomas Crowe	362 3 13	85 15 0	2 10 0	
,,	Cloonagloghaun	Thomas Crowe	104 1 30	51 0 0	1 15 0	
,,	,,	Thomas Crowe	8 2 38	5 0 0	—	
,,	Dromore ..	Thomas Crowe	866 1 35	364 15 0	33 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Gregmoher ..	Charles W. Studdert	11 3 32	5 0 0	—	
,,	Lisheenavick-naheeha	Thomas Crowe	94 3 5	30 0 0	—	
,,	Nooan ..	Reps. Jeremiah Kelly ..	64 2 18	24 5 0	—	
,,	Portlecka ..	Reps. Jeremiah Kelly ..	179 3 7	147 0 0	27 10 0	Mansion house.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNIS.

Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
			Land.	Buildings.	
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Clare Commons	Lord Inchiquin	1 3 30	1 10 0	—	
Lissan East ..	Standish O'G. Roche	110 3 34	132 15 0	2 10 0	
Lissan West ..	Standish O'G. Roche	63 3 34	76 0 0	0 5 0	
Skehanagh ..	Lord Inchiquin	37 3 4	1 0 0	—	
Islandavanna Upper	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate ..	629 3 33	—	—	Not yet valued
		445 2 20	400 0 0	—	
,,	Michael Cusack	11 0 20	10 0 0	—	
Barloughra ..	Alice J. Stackpoole	113 3 4	77 5 0	3 0 0	
Edenvale ..	Alice J. Stackpoole	136 3 0	84 0 0	50 0 0	Mansion house.
Newhall ..	C. R. A. McDonnell	38 2 0	37 10 0	—	
,,	C. R. A. McDonnell	1 0 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	C. R. A. McDonnell	181 0 33	146 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	C. R. A. McDonnell	38 2 35	20 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	C. R. A. McDonnell	45 1 10	40 0 0	—	
,,	C. R. A. McDonnell	44 2 1	43 10 0	—	
,,	C. R. A. McDonnell	51 2 15	30 10 0	—	
Garrynamona..	Patrick Frost	174 3 17	170 0 0	6 0 0	
Reneenacolla Island	Kathleen Ball	1 0 22	0 10 0	—	
Rineenna South	John Frost	77 0 0	45 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	John Frost	71 1 33	45 0 0	—	
Ballinooskny ..	Lady Fitzgerald	2 2 35	1 10 0	—	
Clenagh ..	Miss Mary O'Grady and Mrs. Leeson	61 0 35	38 10 0	0 10 0	
Caherteige ..	Major Stopford Hickman ..	171 3 5	162 10 0	2 10 0	
Ballygassan ..	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	1 1 26	0 5 0	—	
,,	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	0 3 4	0 8 0	0 7 0	
Cappanapeasta	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	183 1 14	63 10 0	—	
,,	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	143 3 5	80 0 0	3 0 0	
Carrownacloghy	Reps. James Butler	15 3 22	8 0 0	—	
Cloonagowan ..	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	19 3 5	2 5 0	5 15 0	
Clooneen ..	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	56 0 25	26 0 0	—	
Drummanneen	J. V. V. Fitzgerald	1 1 10	0 10 0	—	
Drumminack-new	William Butler	260 3 2	58 15 0	6 5 0	
Ballyline ..	Reps Theobald Butler ..	428 0 17	233 2 0	31 8 0	Mansion house.
Cullenagh ..	Reps. Theobald Butler ..	28 0 12	6 0 0	0 15 0	
Ballyvonnaraun	Fred Crowe	21 0 33	17 0 0	—	
Derreen ..	Rev. William H. B. Smith ..	4 1 12	2 15 0	—	
Castlefergus ..	Rev. William H. B. Smith ..	144 1 8	141 0 0	24 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Rev. William H. B. Smith. ..	8 3 36	5 10 0	—	
Cloonawee ..	Francis V. Westby	33 1 23	13 15 0	—	
Cloonmore ..	Austin J. Moran, M.D. ..	42 3 20	20 0 0	—	
Drumdoolaghty	William J. McNamara ..	71 2 31	32 5 0	0 10 0	
Ballyhannon North	Rep. Thomas Studdert ..	55 1 17	29 17 0	1 6 0	
Ballyhannon South	Rep. Thomas Studdert ..	176 2 12	88 10 0	24 0 0	Mansion house.
Keevagh ..	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	12 2 24	5 5 0	—	
Firgrove ..	Michael R. Kelly	159 1 21	120 0 0	35 0 0	Mansion house.
Carhoo ..	Major-General H. M. Synge ..	6 0 12	4 18 0	—	
Dysert ..	Major-General H. M. Synge ..	6 1 31	5 6 0	—	
Gortcurka ..	Major-General H. M. Synge ..	10 1 0	4 0 0	—	
Knockaunroe	Major-General H. M. Synge ..	1 0 36	0 15 0	—	
Mollaneen ..	Major-General H. M. Synge ..	26 3 39	22 5 0	15 5 0	
,,	Major-General H. M. Synge ..	1 2 0	1 14 0	—	
Soheen ..	Lord Inchiquin	44 3 9	52 5 0	0 10 0	
Ballyconry ..	Reps. Michael O'Loghen (in Chancery)	3 1 30	0 4 0	—	
Ballymacaula	Marcus Keane	25 0 19	18 0 0	4 10 0	
,,	Marcus Keane	27 2 1	26 0 0	26 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Marcus Keane	48 3 15	30 0 0	—	
Cahircalla Beg	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	14 1 27	8 5 0	—	
Cahircalla More	Wainright F. Crowe	17 3 7	10 1 0	1 9 0	
,,	Marcus Keane	49 1 16	29 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	Marcus Keane	7 1 10	6 10 0	2 15 0	
,,	Wainright F. Crowe	134 2 38	116 5 0	31 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	Wainright F. Crowe	21 0 22	6 5 0	0 10 0	
Cloghleagh ..	General E. H. Gore	11 0 13	16 12 0	—	
Clonroad More	Michael M'Namara	20 3 23	30 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Michael M'Namara	1 1 35	2 0 0	0 10 0	
Fountain ..	Horace S. O'Brien	8 3 18	4 5 0	—	
Keelty ..	Michael Hickey	51 3 30	48 0 0	2 10 0	
Shanvogh ..	Marquis Conyngham	133 1 17	90 12 0	6 18 0	
Coor ..	Marcus Keane	29 0 30	26 0 0	1 0 0	
Barnanageeha	William J. M'Namara ..	3 3 20	2 10 0	—	
Inch Beg ..	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	2 3 35	1 9 0	0 10 0	
Inch More ..	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	2 2 30	2 0 0	—	
Knock ..	Horace S. O'Brien	125 3 25	81 15 0	5 0 0	
Mahonburgh ..	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	34 3 35	17 0 0	—	
,,	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	94 2 3	68 5 0	22 0 0	
Bealeragga ..	Horace S. O'Brien	26 2 6	5 5 0	—	

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNIS—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killanniv ..	Lecarrow Beg	John and Mary Barry ..	30 1 3	17 15 0	—	
,,	Cloongowna ..	Rev. George Studdert ..	52 3 30	—	—	
Kilnamona ..	Bushypark ..	William J. M'Namara ..	68 2 35	80 0 0	18 0 0	
,,	Ballymongaun	Thomas Crowe	103 3 11	118 10 0	1 5 0	
,,	Caherbannagh	Robert H. Crowe	229 2 35	188 5 0	2 10 0	
,,	Knockacaurhin	Patrick Guthrie	36 2 23	22 15 0	1 0 0	
Kinturk ..	Cloontabouniv	Francis V. Westby	26 2 33	—	—	
Newmarket ..	Ballyconneely	Lord Inchiquin	45 2 3	42 0 0	—	
,,	Ballygireen ..	Lord Inchiquin	256 2 25	252 0 0	12 10 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	91 2 35	123 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	12 3 25	22 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	11 2 35	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	58 2 15	75 0 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	72 0 5	89 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	Ballynacragga	Lord Inchiquin	33 0 37	27 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	1 2 30	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	241 2 36	237 5 0	6 10 0	
,,	Dromoland ..	Lord Inchiquin	778 0 32	606 10 0	136 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	Island on River Fergus, Crow Island	Lord Inchiquin	0 3 24	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilkieran ..	Lord Inchiquin	53 3 37	38 5 0	4 8 0	
,,	Latoon South	Lord Inchiquin	20 1 25	25 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	25 3 0	30 0 0	—	
,,	Rathfolan ..	Lord Inchiquin	88 1 21	73 5 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	6 3 20	8 10 0	—	
,,	Ayleacotty ..	Lord Inchiquin	91 2 3	46 9 0	6 16 0	
,,	Caherscooby ..	Lord Inchiquin	27 3 35	12 10 0	—	
,,	Carrownakilly	Lord Inchiquin	12 2 20	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	25 1 18	6 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Langough ..	Lord Inchiquin	2 0 10	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	16 3 37	6 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	12 1 9	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	4 0 15	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	1 3 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	1 1 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Mooghaun South	Lord Inchiquin	329 3 33	129 10 0	4 7 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	18 2 17	7 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	53 2 17	12 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	2 2 20	1 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	Newmarket ..	Lord Inchiquin	21 2 25	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	7 1 12	12 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	5 3 15	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Inchiquin	7 0 25	9 17 0	—	
Sixmilebridge ..	Woodpark ..	Henry V. D'Esterre	149 1 28	83 5 0	5 0 0	
,, ..	Cloghlea ..	Reps. Francis Morice	90 2 11	61 5 0	—	
,,	Feenagh (Wilson)	Solomon Frost	2 1 28	1 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Solomon Frost	146 3 20	72 8 0	7 2 0	
,,	Newpark ..	Henry W. D'Esterre	18 0 30	9 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	Rossmanager ..	Henry W. D'Esterre	19 1 33	23 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry W. D'Esterre	12 3 10	17 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry W. D'Esterre	56 0 15	75 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry W. D'Esterre	109 0 9	129 10 0	5 15 0	
,,	,,	Henry W. D'Esterre	3 3 15	3 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Henry W. D'Esterre	447 3 34	632 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry W. D'Esterre	33 2 0	47 0 0	—	
,,	Cappagh Lodge	James Frost.	52 1 0	57 0 0	11 0 0	
,,	,,	James Frost.	271 2 4	192 2 0	0 8 0	
,,	,,	James Frost.	20 1 24	17 0 0	2 10 0	
Spancelhill ..	Ballycrighan ..	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	35 3 28	32 0 0	—	
,,	,,	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	9 0 31	4 5 0	—	
,,	,,	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	9 0 34	2 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyortla South	Montrose Delahunty	54 1 6	30 4 0	4 1 0	
,,	Cranagher ..	Sir Bindon Blood	13 1 3	4 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Curraghmoghaun	Sir Bindon Blood	4 0 25	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Sir Bindon Blood	3 3 35	2 10 0	—	
,,	Moyriesk (Parish of Clooney)	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	9 3 38	3 10 0	—	
,,	Moyriesk (Parish of Doora)	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	220 0 24	165 13 0	11 4 0	
,,	,,	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	32 0 6	17 5 0	—	
,,	,,	James F. V. Fitzgerald ..	77 1 1	26 0 0	—	
,,	Kilvoydan North	Robert W. Greene	220 0 14	110 15 0	26 10 0	
Templemaley ..	Ballyallia ..	Robert Vere O'Brien	64 2 19	24 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Vere O'Brien	5 1 35	5 10 0	42 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Robert Vere O'Brien	170 0 10	107 0 0	—	
,,	Ballygriffy North	Frederick M. Callaghan ..	7 2 25	2 10 0	—	
,,	Ballymaquiggin	Robert H. Crowe	34 3 3	28 0 0	—	
Tomfinlough ..	Crossagh ..	Lucy Stoney, Adam J. St. G. Loftus, and Richard George H. Loftus	83 0 15	50 0 0	2 0 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNIS—*continued.*

ral on.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
gh ..	Crossagh ..	Lucy Stoney, Adam St. G. Loftus, and Richard George H. Loftus	82 0 22	46 0 0	2 0 0	
	Rathaleen South	A. B. Stoney	440 3 17	300 0 0	32 0 0	Mansion house.
	,,	Lucy Stoney, Adam St. G. Loftus, and Richard G. H. Loftus	0 3 0	0 10 0	—	
..	Urlan Beg ..	Lady E. C. Fitzgerald ..	23 0 19	21 0 0	—	
	Kilnasoolagh ..	Lady Fitzgerald	5 1 27	5 5 0	—	
	,,	Lady Fitzgerald	4 0 14	3 5 0	0 15 0	
	,,	Lady Fitzgerald	2 3 6	3 5 0	—	
	Knocksaggart	Lady Fitzgerald	4 0 35	2 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNISTIMON.

..	Ballyduff More	William H. W Fitzgerald ..	22 1 20	1 0 0	—	
	Drumcarna ..	William H. W. Fitzgerald ..	33 0 18	0 10 0	—	
	,,	William H. W. Fitzgerald ..	24 0 25	0 10 0	—	
	Ballyea South	Reps. Henry P. Reilly ..	4 3 10	0 5 0	—	
..	Ballylaan ..	Henry V. McNamara	40 3 8	2 0 0	—	
	Derreen ..	Reps. William H. Magrath ..	8 2 30	1 10 0	—	
	Lislorkan North	Reps. William H. Magrath ..	0 2 0	—	0 5 0	
	,,	Reps. William H Magrath ..	12 2 27	3 15 0	0 15 0	
	Slievenageeragh	Reps. William H. Magrath ..	9 0 0	1 10 0	—	
in ..	Drummin ..	Lord Leconfield	96 2 28	48 10 0	1 10 0	
	Fintra Beg ..	Edward R. W. C. Carroll ..	84 2 29	51 0 0	2 0 0	
	,,	Edward R. W. C. Carroll ..	174 0 6	101 6 0	3 15 0	
	Treaghavaleen	Lord Leconfield	5 3 0	1 10 0	—	
	Treaghcastle	Lord Leconfield	0 2 16	0 6 0	—	
	,,	Lord Leconfield	151 0 10	71 10 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
..	Ballynahown ..	John Turlough O'Brien ..	190 1 38	48 0 0	—	
	,,	John Turlough O'Brien ..	79 3 36	33 0 0	0 15 0	
	,,	John Turlough O'Brien ..	50 3 38	3 15 0	—	
	Ballynalackan	John Turlough O Brien ..	57 1 31	33 0 0	27 5 0	Mansion house.
	Cloghaun ..	John Turlough O'Brien ..	32 2 0	1 0 0	—	
	Craggycorradan East	John Turlough O'Brien ..	19 0 10	8 10 0	2 0 0	
	,,	John Turlough O'Brien ..	40 3 20	22 10 0	—	
	Poulnagun ..	John Turlough O'Brien ..	81 3 30	3 0 0	—	
	Knockaskeheen	John Turlough O'Brien ..	4 3 0	0 12 0	—	
..	Gorteenmacnamara	Charles W. Studdert	243 3 31	46 0 0	—	
on ..	Ballingaddy West	Maria Shannon	152 3 18	90 5 0	22 0 0	Mansion house.
	Castlequarter	Henry V. McNamara	96 1 38	69 0 0	41 10 0	Mansion house.
	Cloonaveige ..	Henry V. McNamara	4 0 28	1 5 0	—	
	Deerpark Middle	Henry V. McNamara	1 3 15	1 16 0	1 4 0	
	Deerpark Upper	Henry V. McNamara	1 2 0	1 5 0	—	
	,,	Henry V. McNamara	1 3 0	1 10 0	0 5 0	
	Ennistimon ..	Henry V. McNamara	6 3 5	4 15 0	—	
	,,	Henry V. McNamara	1 0 8	1 3 0	—	
	,,	Henry V. McNamara	0 1 0	0 5 0	—	
	,,	Henry V. McNamara	2 1 20	2 2 0	10 8 0	
	Lehinch ..	The Misses Parkinson ..	54 3 32	36 10 0	—	
	Lisssatunna ..	Henry V. McNamara	27 3 20	12 0 0	—	
	Sroohill ..	Henry V. McNamara	9 2 0	7 5 0	—	
	,,	Henry V. McNamara	8 0 0	6 0 0	—	
	,,	Henry V. McNamara	28 2 30	21 2 0	1 3 0	
..	Ballynoe ..	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	84 2 0	10 0 0	30 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	410 3 21	44 0 0	3 10 0	
,,	Formoyle Eighteragh East	James D. Wilson	18 0 10	0 7 0	—	
..	Glennageer ..	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	823 3 14	32 10 0	—	
..	,,	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	16 2 0	2 10 0	—	
..	Knockalassa ..	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	33 2 0	3 10 0	—	
..	Magherabaun	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	381 2 4	42 10 0	—	
..	,,	Col. Frederick Tottenham ..	110 2 0	12 0 0	—	
..	Ballykeel South	Francis O'D. Blake Foster (in Chancery)	103 3 18	118 10 0	26 0 0	Mansion house.
..	,,	Francis O'D. Blake Foster ..	104 0 26	122 0 0	0 5 0	
..	Cohy ..	Thomas Foley Brew, M.D. ..	291 3 16	98 0 0	1 5 0	
glonane	Ballyfaudeen ..	Thomas H Kenny	30 1 30	14 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	Moymore North	Thomas H. Kenny	19 1 30	11 0 0	10 10 0	
,,	Moymore South	Thomas H. Kenny	18 3 0	16 0 0	—	
..	Ballaghaline ..	Edward A. Gore	4 2 8	5 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ballyroe ..	Henry V. McNamara ..	104 2 25	54 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	18 1 15	27 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	17 3 24	27 0 0	—	

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ENNISTIMON—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killilagh ..	Boherboy ..	Henry V. McNamara	199 2 0	2 18 0	—	
,,	Cahermaclanchy	Henry V. McNamara	175 0 34	143 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	26 2 15	37 15 0	—	
,,	Carhaun ..	Henry V. McNamara	233 3 38	4 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Cronagort West	Henry V. McNamara	61 3 9	0 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	Doolin ..	Henry V. McNamara	142 3 5	154 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	31 0 16	47 0 0	27 10 0	Mansion house
,,	Doonmacfelin..	Henry V. McNamara	36 1 30	49 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	34 1 25	28 2 0	—	
,,	Glashabeg ..	Henry V. McNamara	173 3 21	140 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Glasha More ..	Edward A. Gore	121 1 10	103 5 0	4 10 0	
,,	Killilagh ..	Henry V. McNamara	95 0 33	136 0 0	—	
,,	Lough North	Lorenzo Salazar	28 3 20	5 10 0	—	
,,	Teergonean ..	Henry V. McNamara	2 0 0	3 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	10 0 5	7 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,,	Henry V. McNamara	1 3 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Toomallin ..	Henry V. McNamara	2 2 19	0 5 0	—	
Kilshanny ..	Carrowmanagh South	Alfred O'Brien	38 0 36	1 0 0	—	
Lurraga ..	Ardeamush ..	John Turlough O'Brien ..	59 2 34	3 13 0	1 10 0	
,,	Ballyryan ..	Edward A, Gore	611 3 0	82 0 0	—	
,,	Cahermacrusheen	Edward A Gore	167 3 29	155 0 0	2 15 0	
Magherareagh ..	Feagreen ..	William James McNamara ..	30 1 22	0 10 0	—	
,,	Spaug ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	59 3 12	1 16 0	—	
Milltown Malbay	Breaffy North	Eleanor L. Morony	9 0 0	4 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	17 1 27	7 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	Breaffy South	Eleanor L. Morony	1 3 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	5 3 18	1 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	0 2 35	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	17 2 28	5 16 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	3 1 0	2 0 0	8 0 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	10 3 8	5 10 0	8 0 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	0 0 30	0 4 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	24 3 5	22 2 0	20 8 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	8 1 7	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	0 1 20	0 5 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	19 1 33	6 14 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	14 2 20	5 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	5 0 35	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	9 2 35	5 0 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	0 0 20	0 2 0	2 18 0	
,,	Leagard North	Eleanor L. Morony	9 1 20	6 0 0	—	
,,	Leagard South	Eleanor L. Morony	10 2 1	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	1 0 5	1 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	12 3 33	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	3 1 30	1 11 0	0 9 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	2 3 30	1 6 0	0 14 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	88 2 34	62 15 0	30 0 0	
,,	,,	Eleanor L. Morony	9 3 16	10 15 0	32 0 0	
,,	Knockloskeraun	Robert W. Ellis	149 0 38	86 5 0	4 0 0	
,,	,,	Capt. Robert W. Ellis ..	23 1 7	11 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert W. Ellis	8 1 20	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert W. Ellis	32 2 20	14 0 0	—	
Moy ..	Moy Beg ..	Lady C. E. Fitzgerald ..	6 2 8	2 0 0	—	
,,	Carrowgar ..	Lady C. E. Fitzgerald ..	19 2 26	12 15 0	25 15 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Lady C. E. Fitzgerald ..	6 2 2	0 9 0	—	
,,	Carrowntedaun	Lady C. E. Fitzgerald ..	38 3 31	0 10 0	—	
,,	Crag ..	Lady C. E. Fitzgerald ..	12 3 20	9 5 0	—	
,,	Tullygarvan West	Lady C. E Fitzgerald ..	4 2 39	0 15 0	—	
Smithstown ..	Boghil ..	Samuel Lewis	75 3 0	3 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLADYSERT.

Ballynacally ..	Ardnagla ..	William H. Ball	2 2 20	1 10 0	—	
,,	Ballynagard ..	Francis B. Henn and Dorothea A. De Montmorency	0 3 10	0 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowkilla ..	William Hawkins Ball ..	27 3 20	22 7 0	—	
,,	Cornfield ..	William Hawkins Ball ..	90 3 23	111 0 0	27 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Fortfergus ..	William Hawkins Ball ..	175 1 10	206 10 0	40 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Inishdea ..	William Hawkins Ball ..	558 2 25	595 0 0	4 15 0	
,,	,,	William Hawkins Ball ..	39 2 37	41 15 0	1 5 0	
,,	Knocksaggart	William Hawkins Ball ..	52 2 32	59 10 0	—	
Clondagad ..	Clooncolman ..	Capt. Henry H. Arthur ..	88 1 6	3 19 0	—	
Killadysert ..	Ballyleaan ..	John O'Connell	142 1 13	75 10 0	41 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Cappanavarnoge	Hector S. Vandeleur	5 3 0	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	6 2 35	2 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	84 0 12	2 0 0	—	
,,	Derrylea ..	John O'Connell	40 0 23	12 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILLADYSERT—*continued.*

...ural ...sion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
rt ..	Derrylea ..	John O'Connell	145 3 33	37 5 0	4 10 0	
,,	Lackanna-shinnagh	John O'Connell	177 2 8	166 0 0	6 0 0	
..	,,	John O'Connell	20 3 7	9 10 0	1 5 0	
..	Cahiracon ..	H. S. Vandeleur	416 0 23	226 7 0	27 18 0	
..	Cooteengowan	Rev. G H. Ross Lewin ..	46 0 27	22 0 0	9 15 0	
..	Ballina ..	Lord Annaly	19 1 27	0 5 0	—	
..	,,	Lord Annaly	185 2 22	89 0 0	2 15 0	
..	Mountshannon East	Hector S. Vandeleur	118 3 23	49 0 0	1 10 0	
..	,,	Marcus Keane	237 1 27	146 4 0	5 19 0	
..	Derrybrick ..	John V. V. Fitzgerald ..	187 1 1	14 15 0	2 0 0	
..	Caherea ..	Francis B. Henn, R.M. ..	62 2 18	2 6 0	—	
,,	Craghrien ..	Thomas G. S. Mahon	55 2 23	18 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Thomas G. S. Mahon	232 1 11	198 0 0	33 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Craggykerrivan	Michael S. Gibson	86 3 38	93 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Michael S. Gibson	19 0 33	19 15 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate ..	11 1 19	12 5 0	4 5 0	
,,	,,	Richard P. O'Donnell ..	47 0 21	47 10 0	—	
,,	Islandavanna	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate ..	27 1 17	21 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate ..	1 2 30	1 5 0	18 15 0	
,,	,,	Fergus Reclamation Syndicate ..	206 2 33	138 10 0	—	
..	Cahiracon ..	H. S. Vandeleur	456 2 10	184 4 0	85 5 0	Mansion house.
,,	Lannakea More	Capt. James Creagh Scott ..	43 2 29	0 6 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILRUSH.

...m ..	Cloghauninchy	Reps. H. M'Mahon Creagh ..	91 0 33	36 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Cloonagarnaun	Wainright F. Keogh	3 0 3	0 10 0	—	
,,	Craggaknock East	Thomas Crowe	83 3 32	2 0 0	—	
,,	Craggaknock West	Thomas Mahon	8 2 30	0 10 0	—	
..	Lissyneillan ..	Col. Thomas Kelly-Kenny ..	1 0 35	0 8 0	—	
...ha ..	Gowerhass ..	Francis V. Westby	123 2 20	1 15 0	—	
..	Tullabrack ..	Francis V. Westby	385 1 3	2 10 0	—	
..	Tullabrack East	Francis V. Westby	120 3 33	4 15 0	—	
..	Tullabrack West	Francis V. Westby	100 3 30	6 4 0	0 5 0	
,,	Tullagower ..	Francis V. Westby	257 1 10	5 5 0	—	
e ..	Brisla East ..	Garrett Doherty	50 3 29	0 10 0	—	
..	Brisla West ..	Thomas Studdert	39 1 24	12 2 0	0 10 0	
..	Caherfeenick North	Hector S. Vandeleur	39 1 19	14 15 0	0 15 0	
..	Carrowmore ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	144 3 9	52 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	19 1 37	10 0 0	—	
..	Cloonmore ..	Trustee, William Stackpoole ..	106 1 11	58 5 0	4 5 0	
.	Doon Beg ..	Trustee, William Stackpoole ..	251 0 17	3 3 0	—	
...y ..	Sragh ..	John F. Studdert	277 3 21	20 4 0	8 16 0	
,,	,,	Marcus F. Walsh	393 0 16	24 10 0	—	
,	Dangananella West	Major S. Hickman	12 3 18	0 10 0	—	
..	Drumellihy (Cunningham)	Marquis Conyngham	194 0 14	3 10 0	—	
..	Drumellihy (Westropp)	Capt. George O'C. Westropp ..	194 2 18	2 10 0	—	
..	Einagh ..	Marcus Keane	312 0 15	5 10 0	—	
,,	Lismuse ..	C. R. A M'Donnell	1 2 18	1 0 0	—	
,,	Moyasta ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	31 0 18	15 6 0	0 9 0	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	67 3 21	1 5 0	—	
...wen ..	Feeard ..	Francis V. Westby	42 3 30	2 15 0	—	
.	Kilbaha North	Marcus Keane	27 0 0	14 0 0	—	
.	,,	Marcus Keane	16 2 10	8 10 0	—	
.	Kilbaha South	Francis V. Westby	0 3 0	0 5 0	—	
.	,,	Marcus Keane	2 1 20	1 10 0	0 10 0	
.	Kilballyowen	Francis V. Westby	174 3 28	83 5 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
.	,,	Francis V. Westby	53 1 7	7 10 0	—	
.	Kiltrellig ..	Marcus Keane	8 2 0	2 0 0	—	
.	,,	Marcus Keane	4 1 0	1 0 0	—	
.	,,	Marcus Keane	4 1 10	1 0 0	—	
.	Oughterard ..	Francis V. Westby	33 2 36	16 0 0	—	
..	Doon More ..	Capt. James Creagh Scott ..	150 1 12	5 5 0	—	
..	Burrane Lower	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	21 0 0	12 19 0	1 6 0	
.	,,	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	4 3 20	3 10 0	1 10 0	
.	,,	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	88 1 38	59 9 0	2 1 0	
.	,,	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	70 1 15	50 15 0	—	
.	,,	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	37 3 6	26 15 0	—	
.	Burrane Upper	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	8 2 0	2 0 0	—	
.	Doonnagurroge	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	12 0 7	—	—	

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILRUSH—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Killimer ..	Doonnagurroge	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	83 0 37	1 8 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	0 3 25	0 15 0	2 5 0	
,,	Dunneill ..	Mary Foley	18 1 13	0 12 0	0 10 0	
,,	Poulnadarrel ..	Robert W. C. Reeves ..	124 0 38	77 18 0	23 2 0	
Kilmihil ..	Cahercannavan	Reps. Hon. Julia S. Ball ..	27 1 33	1 0 0	—	
,,	Kilmihil ..	R. Woulfe Flanagan and E. Woulfe Flanagan	82 2 7	1 7 0	—	
Kilmurry ..	Caherush ..	Lord Leconfield	5 2 2	4 0 0	—	
,,	Quilty East ..	Wainwright F. Crowe ..	10 3 25	12 0 0	22 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Seafield ..	Michael S. Brews	159 0 26	84 10 0	2 15 0	
Kilrush (Rural)	Carrowdotia South	Hector S. Vandeleur	23 1 8	6 2 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	0 3 30	0 11 0	0 14 0	
,,	Clooneylissaun	Hector S. Vandeleur	41 1 38	0 10 0	—	
,,	Dysert ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	25 2 20	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballynote West	Hector S. Vandeleur	2 2 12	0 10 0	—	
,,	Carrowncalla North	Hector S. Vandeleur	20 1 39	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	1 0 5	0 5 0	—	
,,	Carrowncalla South	Hector S. Vandeleur	59 2 30	45 10 0	1 10 0	
,,	Feagarroge ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	246 1 19	140 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	13 3 24	5 10 0	3 0 0	
,,	Leadmore East	Hector S. Vandeleur	59 0 19	49 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	17 0 32	17 15 0	—	
,,	Moanmore Lower	Hector S. Vandeleur	88 1 16	0 15 0	—	
,,	Moanmore North	Hector S. Vandeleur	159 2 9	0 10 0	—	
,,	Moanmore South	Hector S. Vandeleur	400 1 27	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	41 3 20	9 12 0	0 15 0	
,,	Moyne ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	61 0 33	36 10 0	0 15 0	
Knock ..	Carrowbane ..	Francis William Gore Hickman	7 1 2	4 15 0	—	
,,	Cassarnagh ..	Francis William Gore Hickman	5 1 7	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis William Gore Hickman	1 1 20	0 10 0	1 0 0	
,,	Derrylough ..	Jonas Studdert	34 2 34	0 5 0	—	
,,	Kilmore ..	Francis William Gore Hickman	8 3 15	8 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis William Gore Hickman	56 1 31	44 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Francis William Gore Hickman	158 0 13	111 15 0	44 15 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Francis William Gore Hickman	31 3 10	24 0 0	—	
,,	Knock ..	Francis William Gore Hickman	56 1 33	27 0 0	—	
,,	Tarmon ..	Catherine Healy	25 0 2	0 14 0	—	
,,	Tonavoher ..	Francis William Gore Hickman	48 2 16	1 8 0	—	
Knocknaboley	Doolough ..	Col. Thomas Kelly Kenny ..	289 0 35	11 10 0	0 10 0	
Knocknagore ..	Carrowblough Beg	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	82 1 25	6 0 0	—	
,,	Carrowmore South	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	32 0 25	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	790 3 15	6 8 0	—	
,,	Tullaher ..	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	147 1 17	4 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	24 2 11	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	199 3 27	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	16 1 20	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Richard J. Stackpoole ..	176 0 25	2 0 0	—	
Moyarta ..	Breaghva ..	Francis V. Westby	92 3 11	8 0 0	—	
,,	Furroor Upper	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	51 2 13	18 0 0	—	
,,	Lisheencrony	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	28 2 0	17 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	22 2 30	14 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	16 1 25	7 15 0	24 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	14 1 0	7 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	12 2 35	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	4 0 10	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	30 2 10	14 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	22 2 30	13 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	11 3 27	6 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Charles R. A. McDonnell ..	11 2 25	5 10 0	—	
Querrin ..	Tullaroe ..	Reps. Randal Borough ..	72 0 16	—	—	
,,	Querrin ..	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	7 3 3	3 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	1 1 30	1 0 0	2 15 0	
,,	,,	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	3 0 35	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	10 1 35	6 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	8 0 5	1 9 0	—	
,,	,,	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	36 2 30	24 10 0	14 10 0	
,,	Islands in River Shannon	Dr. John F. Counihan ..	7 0 11	0 10 0	—	
Rahona ..	Kilcredaun ..	William C. V. Burton ..	10 3 35	2 5 0	—	
,,	Rehy East ..	Major S. C. Hickman ..	35 1 2	12 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Major S. C. Hickman ..	101 2 18	31 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Major S. C. Hickman ..	203 1 25	57 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	Rinemackaderrig	William C. V. Burton ..	26 3 5	16 0 0	—	
,,	,,	William C. V. Burton ..	59 2 30	46 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William C. V. Burton ..	72 1 0	52 10 0	25 0 0	
,,	,,	William C. V. Burton ..	10 1 5	6 0 0	—	
Tullycreen ..	Derreen ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	1 0 24	0 5 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF KILRUSH—*continued.*

toral sion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observations.
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
n ..	Derreen ..	Hector S. Vandeleur	27 0 15	3 2 0	0 18 0	
..	Knockaderreen	Hector S. Vandeleur	36 3 16	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	50 2 19	26 10 0	4 5 0	
,,	Tullycreen Lower	Hector S. Vandeleur	108 2 24	52 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Hector S. Vandeleur	5 0 0	2 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Tullycreen Upper	Hector S. Vandeleur	17 2 30	0 10 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF LIMERICK No. 2.

non ..	Ballycannon East	James Hickman Shine ..	218 0 39	58 5 0	0 10 0	
,	Ballycannon North	James Hickman Shine ..	27 3 4	25 5 0	3 0 0	
,,	,,	James Hickman Shine ..	31 1 31	28 0 0	—	
,,	Ballycannon West	James Hickman Shine ..	16 2 20	5 5 0	—	
,,	Cappateemore East	James O'Grady Delmege ..	262 1 12	29 10 0	1 15 0	
,,	Cappateemore West	James O'Grady Delmege ..	219 0 38	33 0 0	2 15 0	
,,	Glennagross ..	James O'Grady Delmege ..	522 3 32	56 0 0	5 10 0	
,,	Ballycannon ..	James Hickman Shine ..	96 2 38	59 10 0	3 0 0	
ss ..	Blackwater ..	Col. Thomas S. McAdam ..	145 2 8	62 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Col. Thomas S. McAdam ..	62 0 36	35 15 0	16 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Col. Thomas S. McAdam ..	22 3 5	9 0 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Col. Thomas S. McAdam ..	1 2 16	0 5 0	2 0 0	
,,	Gortatogher ..	Col. Thomas S. M'Adam ..	21 0 8	14 10 0	0 15 0	
,,	,,	Col. Thomas S. M'Adam ..	59 2 3	35 15 0	2 0 0	
,,	Parkroe ..	Col. Thomas S. M'Adam ..	37 0 37	15 10 0	3 0 0	
,,	Rosmadda East	Col. Thomas S. M'Adam ..	1 3 20	0 12 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. Thomas S. M'Adam ..	2 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Rosmadda, West	Mark Maunsell	29 3 20	18 0 0	25 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Islands in the River Shannon	Robert D. O Brien	3 2 8	1 15 0	—	
ine ..	Ballyvorgal Beg	Robert G. Parker	8 2 20	4 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. Lynch	23 1 37	10 0 0	—	
,,	Ballyvorgal North	John W. Lynch	8 1 17	3 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Robert G. Parker	100 0 23	46 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. Lynch	0 2 10	0 5 0	—	
,,	Ballyvorgal South	Lady Clarina and the Misses Butler	45 0 22	33 10 0	—	
,,	Belvoir ..	John W. Lynch	1 2 0	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John W. Lynch	32 1 10	3 5 0	0 5 0	
,,	Belvoir Demesne	John W. Lynch	102 3 38	25 5 0	—	
..	,,	John W. Lynch	17 0 0	10 0 0	7 0 0	
,,	,,	John W. Lynch	203 0 38	115 0 0	—	
,,	Cloghoolia ..	Thomas M'Mahon Cregan ..	141 3 31	7 10 0	—	
,,	Drumminakela	John W. Lynch	0 2 30	0 5 0	—	
,,	Snaty (Wilson)	John W. Lynch	7 0 15	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ballycullen ..	John W. Lynch	18 0 0	8 15 0	—	
,,	Castlecrine ..	Lady Clarina and the Misses Butler	7 1 3	4 15 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lady Clarina and the Misses Butler	218 0 36	83 15 0	45 10 0	Mansion house.
,,	,,	Lady Clarina and The Misses Butler	122 2 16	17 10 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	Lady Clarina and The Misses Butler	7 1 24	1 15 0	1 5 0	
ra ..	Kilmore ..	Elizabeth Singleton	15 0 13	0 15 0	—	
,,	Drumsillagh or Sallybank (Merritt)	Rev. Henry Rose Bayly ..	2 1 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	Kyleglass ..	Capt. Francis Sampson ..	2 2 10	0 10 0	—	
ra ..	Oatfield ..	Earl of Limerick	30 1 7	0 5 0	—	
..	Brickhill West	Neptune W. Blood	78 1 31	8 0 0	—	
,,	Islands in the River Shannon —Bush Island	Lord Leconfield	5 3 5	4 15 0	—	
,,	Moyhill ..	Lord Leconfield	18 2 15	22 10 0	2 0 0	
,,	,, ..	Lord Leconfield	15 0 14	15 10 0	1 15 0	
,,	Pordrine ..	Horace Stafford O'Brien ..	72 2 38	60 5 0	24 0 0	
,,	,, ..	Francis O'Brien	10 2 11	4 15 0	—	
,,	Ballyvoughallen	Reps. Lord George Quinn ..	3 1 20	1 0 0	—	
,,	Cratloe ..	Horace Stafford O'Brien ..	26 1 7	16 7 0	12 0 0	
,,	Cratloemoyle ..	Mrs. Mary Watson	168 3 22	24 0 0	1 15 0	
iore ..	Clonboy ..	Robert L Browne	204 1 13	117 5 0	25 15 0	

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF LIMERICK No. 2—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation. Land.	Rateable Valuation. Buildings.	Observation
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Fahymore ..	Fahy Beg ..	Robert L. Browne	65 0 27	15 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	Ballybrack ..	Arthurs (Minors)	4 0 0	—	—	
Killehy ..	Woodcockhill	Marquis Conyngham	292 1 11	17 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Marquis Conyngham	85 2 11	4 10 0	—	
Kilseihy ..	Ardskeagh ..	John V. Phelps	1 1 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Doon ..	John V Phelps	15 3 0	5 0 0	0 5 0	
,,	,,	John V. Phelps	47 3 24	20 0 0	—	
,,	Gortnaglogh ..	John V. Phelps	0 3 25	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John V. Phelps	33 2 5	21 5 0	—	
,,	Gortnagonnella	John V. Phelps	54 2 29	8 0 0	—	
,,	Hurdleston ..	William Bentley	71 2 14	51 0 0	40 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	William Bentley	33 2 10	20 0 0	—	
,,	Killaderry (O'Brien)	Anne Hall	7 3 0	4 0 0	—	
,,	Snaty (Cooper)	Capt. Austin Cooper	11 3 35	1 15 0	—	
,,	Snaty (Massy)	Rep. George Sampson	11 0 24	1 15 0	—	
,,	Woodfield ..	Anne Hall	22 2 3	9 10 0	—	
Kiltenanlea ..	Cottage ..	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	1 2 6	0 15 0	—	
,,	Doonass ..	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	85 0 17	63 5 0	2 5 0	
,,	,,	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	2 2 6	1 10 0	—	
,,	Doonass Demesne	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	6 3 0	15 0 0	75 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	169 2 29	170 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	84 2 0	86 0 0	—	
,,	Lisduff ..	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	21 0 5	1 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John C. Brady	38 0 36	21 10 0	—	
,,	Monaskeha ..	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	4 0 37	2 0 0	—	
,,	Newtown ..	Col. J. Massy Westropp ..	6 1 27	0 15 0	—	
Mountievers ..	Bunnabinnia South	Capt. H. W. D'Esterre ..	184 3 36	5 10 0	—	
,,	Kilnacreagh	Lady Clarina and the Misses Butler	127 0 7	2 10 0	—	
,,	Reaskcamoge	Capt. H. W. D'Esterre ..	174 2 34	2 10 0	—	
,,	Ballintlea North	Fitzjames Kelly	26 2 10	20 0 0	20 0 0	Mansion house
O'Brien's Bridge	Ardcloony ..	John C. Fitzgerald	68 1 24	49 15 0	20 0 0	
,,	Ardataggle ..	Col. W. F. Fitzgerald ..	428 1 38	169 10 0	41 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Ross ..	Ambrose Hall	3 0 34	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Ambrose Hall	76 0 11	52 5 0	23 0 0	
,,	,,	Ambrose Hall	30 0 31	18 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Ambrose Hall	22 3 39	15 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Ambrose Hall	41 2 14	24 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SCARRIFF.

Ayle ..	Ayle Lower ..	Reps. Joseph Browne ..	111 1 11	3 0 0	—	
,,	Gorteenreagh	Fitzjames Kelly	2 1 20	0 10 0	—	
Boherglass ..	Clonmoher ..	John O'Callaghan	74 3 1	46 0 0	1 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	41 2 39	22 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	0 3 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	11 3 16	8 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	16 2 19	9 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	26 3 9	10 15 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	30 3 28	16 5 0	0 10 0	
,,	Coolready ..	Reps. Patrick M. Cullinan, M.D.	14 3 21	0 2 0	—	
,,	Drummod ..	John O'Callaghan	24 3 16	14 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	114 2 3	90 0 0	2 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	16 1 27	12 15 0	1 0 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	34 3 28	10 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	25 1 14	2 10 0	0 9 0	
,,	Inchalughoge	John O'Callaghan	1 1 6	0 5 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	266 3 25	15 16 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	41 1 35	2 5 0	—	
,,	Kilnoe ..	General E. A. Gore	58 2 0	0 15 0	—	
,,	,,	General E. A. Gore	129 0 4	100 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	Lisbarreen ..	John O'Callaghan	36 2 17	22 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	2 3 34	2 0 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	30 1 34	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballydonaghan	John O'Callaghan	23 1 36	—	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	9 3 0	5 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	47 2 0	12 10 0	—	
,,	,,	John O'Callaghan	113 1 22	3 15 0	—	
Caherhurley ..	Cullahy ..	Capt. George D. Sampson ..	7 1 30	6 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert Moreland ..	135 0 31	114 0 0	0 5 0	
Cahermurphy ..	Cahermurphy	Arthur Knox Moloney ..	260 3 9	30 0 0	1 10 0	
Cappaghabaun	Tobernagat ..	Donat Sampson	46 0 20	13 15 0	1 10 0	
Carrowbaun ..	Ballycuggaran	Marcus Wyndham Patterson ..	618 1 29	137 2 0	8 0 0	

RURAL DISTRICT OF SCARRIFF—*continued.*

...eral ...ion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
...un ..	Carrownakilly	Marcus Wyndham Patterson ..	0 2 15	0 4 0	—	
	Lackabranner	Marcus Wyndham Patterson ..	465 2 32	84 18 0	3 10 0	
...or ..	Ballycorban ..	George D. Sampson	377 3 36	5 0 0	—	
	,,	George D. Sampson	45 2 30	15 0 0	3 0 0	
	,,	George D. Sampson	76 1 20	24 15 0	3 15 0	
	Gortaderry ..	Robert Moreland	436 0 14	7 5 0	—	
..	Coolreagh ..	Lord Leconfield	232 2 10	2 0 0	—	
	Coolreagh Beg	George O'Callaghan Westropp ..	401 1 12	185 0 0	28 0 0	
	Coolreagh More	George O Callaghan Westropp ..	95 3 12	68 10 0	0 10 0	
	Errinagh ..	Edward A. Gore	0 3 18	0 5 0	—	
..	Corlea ..	David Moloney	285 0 25	29 0 0	1 10 0	
	Knockbeha ..	William B. Maloney	55 2 1	8 0 0	—	
...ttagh	Corracloon ..	Capt. Henry H. Arthur ..	28 2 14	—	—	
...n ..	Cappagha ..	Mary White	23 1 0	10 10 0	—	
	Cappantruhaun	Francis C. Sampson	53 2 10	24 0 0	—	
	Clonrush ..	Harry A. Sampson, M.D. ..	31 0 10	10 0 0	1 0 0	
	Drummaana-deevan	Mary White	11 3 34	5 2 0	—	
	Dummaan East	Major-General W. Spencer Cooper	7 1 3	3 10 0	14 0 0	
	Drummaan West	Francis C. Sampson ..	125 3 20	56 7 0	1 13 0	
	Furnace ..	Major-General William Spencer Cooper	57 3 33	0 10 0	—	
	Garryeighter ..	Mary White	89 2 20	36 15 0	1 15 0	
	Gortnascreeny	Reps. Patrick Malone	290 1 21	27 5 0	2 5 0	
	,,	Reps. Patrick Malone	1 0 22	0 4 0	0 6 0	
	Gweeneeny ..	Francis C. Sampson, M.D. ..	23 3 4	14 5 0	—	
	Illaunmore ..	Traherne Holmes	1 2 32	1 0 0	—	
	Whitegate ..	Francis C. Sampson, M.D. ..	91 1 28	1 5 0	—	
	,,	Francis C. Sampson, M.D. ..	42 1 8	8 15 0	—	
..	Core ..	Capt. E. B. Pocklington ..	6 0 35	0 5 0	—	
	Corracloon More	Reps. James Butler	28 0 34	10 0 0	—	
	Feakle ..	Reps. James Butler	31 2 5	18 10 0	—	
	,,	Reps. James Butler	32 3 35	—	—	
	Gortavrulla ..	Capt. E. B. Pocklington ..	27 0 5	—	—	
	Liscarrow Lower	Capt. E. B. Pocklington ..	61 1 25	1 0 0	—	
...t ..	Bohatch North	Flora J. Hibbert ..	1,052 3 36	32 3 0	1 2 0	
	Bohatch South	Flora J. Hibbert	420 2 35	33 16 0	0 14 0	
	Cappaduff ..	Flora J. Hibbert	44 3 4	5 14 0	—	
	,,	Flora J. Hibbert	312 3 13	122 10 0	1 15 0	
	,,	Flora J. Hibbert	14 0 2	7 0 0	1 0 0	
	Clooney-connaught	Flora J. Hibbert	93 3 38	60 0 0	—	
	Curratober ..	Flora J. Hibbert	0 3 10	0 10 0	—	
	Glenwanish ..	Flora J. Hibbert	340 2 12	3 15 0	—	
	Inishcaltra or Holy Island	Flora J. Hibbert	48 2 10	42 10 0	—	
	Knockaphort	Flora J. Hibbert	143 1 38	57 0 0	0 10 0	
	Middleline North	Flora J. Hibbert	3 0 11	0 3 0	—	
	Middleline South	Flora J. Hibbert	2 1 29	0 1 0	—	
	Sallernaun West	Flora J. Hibbert	89 3 17	10 15 0	0 5 0	
	Sallernaun East	Flora J. Hibbert	81 2 8	1 0 0	—	
	Woodpark ..	Flora J. Hibbert	233 0 17	76 10 0	69 5 0	Mansion house.
	Young's Island	Flora J. Hibbert	3 1 19	0 6 0	—	
..	Feenlea ..	Rev. Patrick Scanlan	98 3 37	37 17 0	0 5 0	
	Knockyclovaun	Henry M. Lefroy	7 1 2	10 5 0	33 0 0	Mansion house
	,,	Henry M. Lefroy	0 2 5	0 15 0	1 15 0	
	Moys ..	Reps. Thomas J. Riggs-Millar ..	115 1 39	124 0 0	0 10 0	
	,,	Reps. Thomas J. Riggs-Millar ..	0 2 15	0 10 0	—	
...anon	Cloonoolia South	Flora J. Hibbert	11 2 22	2 5 0		
	Cloonamirran	James Wakely	213 2 12	66 5 0	2 10 0	
	Derroran West	James Wakely	947 1 34	39 17 0	1 0 0	
	Derroran East	James Wakely	670 0 21	9 2 0	—	
	Dooros ..	James Wakely	70 2 13	24 5 0	—	
	Mountshannon	James Wakely	92 0 38	37 17 0	17 3 0	Mansion house.
	Bushy Island	James Wakely	15 3 24	8 0 0	—	
	Cribby Island	James Wakely	4 0 33	0 10 0	—	
..	Ballymalone ..	Robert W. Moreland	5 0 3	2 0 0	—	
	,,	Robert W. Moreland	122 1 12	44 0 0	—	
	Ballyquin ..	Robert W. Moreland	257 2 20	131 15 0	0 15 0	
	,,	Robert W. Moreland	0 2 16	0 10 0	—	
	Capparoe ..	George D. Sampson	20 1 2	7 0 0	0 10 0	
	Fossa Beg ..	W. H. W. Fitzgerald	8 3 31	—	—	
	Fossa More ..	P. F. Law	14 3 28	—	—	
	Moynoe ..	R. J. Stackpoole	20 2 22	—	—	
	Raheen ..	Robert W. Moreland	401 1 34	194 0 0	37 0 0	Mansion house
	,,	Robert W. Moreland	5 1 32	2 0 0	1 0 0	
	Meenross ..	R. J. Stackpoole	11 2 31	—	—	
	Tomgraney ..	Robert W. Moreland	4 2 20	6 0 0	—	

APPENDIX II.

RURAL DISTRICT OF SCARRIFF—*continued.*

Electoral Division.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Scarriu ..	Tomgrauey ..	Robert W. Moreland	1 2 10	2 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Robert W. Moreland	2 2 15	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert W. Moreland	2 3 10	1 0 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Robert W. Moreland	49 3 29	1 11 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF TULLA.

Ballyblood ..	Ballyblood ..	Lord Leconfield	543 2 32	1 17 0	—	
,,	,,	Lord Leconfield	1 3 30	1 0 0	—	
,,	Derrymore West	Lord Leconfield	103 2 1	0 5 0	—	
Ballynahinch ..	Annaghneal ..	Francis V. Westby	59 1 28	0 15 0	—	
,,	Ballynahinch	Edward A. Gore	421 0 39	305 5 0	45 0 0	Mansion house
,,	Clogher ..	Edward A. Gore	12 0 0	9 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward A. Gore	155 0 20	81 0 0	—	
,,	,,	Edward A. Gore	546 0 21	374 15 0	40 5 0	Mansion house
,,	Silvergrove ..	Lady Clara Emma Fitzgerald ..	27 2 10	0 15 0	—	
Caher ..	Ballinruan ..	John F. V. Fitzgerald ..	21 2 23	0 5 0	—	
Clooney ..	Ballyhickey ..	Thomas G. S. Mahon	48 1 9	26 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Thomas G. S. Mahon	12 3 10	1 0 0	—	
,,	Clooney ..	Joseph Hall	588 2 2	357 7 0	42 8 0	Mansion house.
,,	Corbally ..	Thomas G. S. Mahon	487 0 3	384 0 0	34 0 0	Mansion house.
,,	Knockanoura	Reps. James Butler	13 2 35	13 0 0	—	
Dangan ..	Carrowroe ..	Mrs. McMahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	29 1 12	2 0 0	—	
,,	Craggaunowen	Count James Considine ..	8 2 0	4 0 0	13 5 0	Mansion house
,,	Callaun ..	Robert O'Brien Studdert ..	73 3 30	5 5 0	18 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Robert O'Brien Studdert ..	265 1 23	185 15 0	2 5 0	
,,	Cutteen ..	Thomas McNamara	12 1 10	4 10 0	—	
,,	Dangan ..	Mrs. McMahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	153 3 20	101 0 0	30 10 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Mrs. McMahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	123 1 13	87 10 0	0 10 0	
,,	,,	Mrs. McMahon Creagh and Mrs. Butler Creagh	91 1 20	82 0 0	—	
,,	Deerpark North	Robert O'Brien Studdert ..	8 0 5	2 10 0	—	
Glendree ..	Uggoon Upper	Reps. James Butler	34 3 20	12 10 0	1 0 0	
Kilkishen ..	Clashduff ..	Earl of Limerick	33 3 27	0 10 0	—	
,,	Drumullan ..	Reps. James Butler	238 1 32	126 0 0	4 0 0	
,,	Gortnacorragh	Robert A. Studdert	5 1 20	0 10 0	—	
,,	Kilkishen Demesne ..	Robert A. Studdert	263 2 0	199 0 0	40 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	Robert A. Studdert	58 0 22	62 0 0	1 0 0	
,,	Knockatooreen	Robert A. Studdert	134 1 18	0 10 0	—	
,,	Teeronea ..	Robert A. Studdert	98 2 19	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert A. Studdert	40 0 0	2 10 0	—	
,,	,,	Robert A. Studdert	13 0 24	7 4 0	—	
Killanena ..	Knocknageeha	Major Roger Hall	33 1 31	2 15 0	1 15 0	
Killuran ..	Ballymacdonnell	John O'Callaghan	15 2 19	6 15 0	0 10 0	
,,	Claremount ..	John V. Phelps	2 0 8	0 15 0	—	
,,	Clooncool ..	Edward A. Gore	111 2 0	0 10 0	—	
,,	Doon ..	John V. Phelps	49 2 9	12 10 0	—	
,,	Drimmeen ..	John V. Phelps	69 3 6	7 2 0	6 0 0	
,,	Drummeenagun	John V. Phelps	103 3 2	23 0 0	2 5 0	
,,	Killuran ..	Charles Wilmot Smith ..	233 0 34	124 10 0	5 0 0	
,,	,,	Charles Wilmot Smith ..	5 2 28	2 5 0	—	
,,	Teerovannan ..	Lady Clare E. Fitzgerald ..	110 3 10	1 15 0	—	
,,	Tooreen ..	Charles Wilmot Smith ..	107 0 21	35 15 0	—	
,,	Violethill ..	John V. Phelps	5 0 12	2 15 0	—	
,,	,,	John V. Phelps	51 0 20	7 0 0	1 10 0	
Kiltanon ..	Annagh ..	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	26 2 22	0 10 0	—	
,,	Ballyoughtra ..	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	94 2 24	3 10 0	—	
,,	Cloondoorney More	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	142 0 25	3 15 0	—	
,,	Commons ..	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	188 3 1	3 5 0	—	
,,	Cragg ..	Patrick J. Molony	226 0 35	94 15 0	13 10 0	
,,	Drumullan ..	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	1 1 7	0 10 0	—	
,,	Eyrehill ..	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	14 3 11	4 10 0	—	
,,	Kiltanon ..	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	390 0 25	246 5 0	80 0 0	Mansion house
,,	,,	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	2 1 18	1 15 0	—	
,,	,,	William Beresford Molony (a Minor)	71 2 0	57 0 0	—	

RURAL DISTRICT OF TULLA—*continued.*

oral ion.	Townland.	Occupier in Valuation Lists.	Area (statute).	Rateable Valuation.		Observations.
				Land.	Buildings.	
			A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
..	Cappalaheen ..	Reps. Lord Fitzgerald	14 2 10	0 8 0	—	
	Cloonloum More	John Cullinan	222 2 20	1 0 0	—	
	,,	John Cullinan	31 2 31	9 15 0	—	
	Derrymore East	John Frost	186 3 10	1 9 0	—	
	Knockatloe ..	Michael Shalloo	56 1 0	21 10 0	1 10 0	
..	Ballyslattery or Newgrove	Thomas B. Browne	472 0 2	368 15 0	51 0 0	Mansion house.
	Tyredagh ..	Thomas B. Browne	1 1 30	0 15 0	—	
..	Ballymacloon East	Alice Gloster	155 0 8	70 0 0	0 15 0	
	Ballymarkahan	Reps. James Butler	309 3 25	114 5 0	1 0 0	
	Knopoge ..	Lord Dunboyne	151 1 12	100 0 0	—	
	,,	Lord Dunboyne	191 2 38	103 10 0	35 10 0	Mansion house
	,,	Lord Dunboyne	72 2 14	41 10 0	—	
	Quinville North	James Butler Ievers	23 1 15	17 15 0	31 0 0	Mansion house
ley ..	Derrymore ..	Thomas B. Browne	46 1 18	3 10 0	0 5 0	
	O'Brien's Castle	Reps. Pierce O'Brien	6 3 25	1 5 0	0 10 0	
	Parkalough ..	Reps. Pierce O'Brien	4 3 30	1 10 0	—	
	Rathclooney ..	Horace S. O'Brien	37 1 15	0 4 0	—	
	Rylane ..	Reps. James Butler	22 2 8	1 10 0	—	
..	Ballymulcashel	Bryan Cullinan	24 2 22	10 0 0	—	
da ..	Derryvet ..	Guillamore O'Grady (a Minor)	80 3 10	4 0 0	—	
	Knocknamucky	Reps. James Butler	71 3 6	36 0 0	0 15 0	
	Knockveddan	Reps. James Butler	133 2 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	
	Sunnagh ..	Reps. James Butler	41 1 10	23 0 0	0 10 0	
	,,	Reps. James Butler	6 0 17	1 10 0	—	
	Fortane Beg ..	John O'Callaghan	187 2 2	144 5 0	16 5 0	
	,	John O'Callaghan	31 1 5	23 10 0	—	
	,,	John O'Callaghan	53 1 0	43 10 0	—	
	Milltown ..	John O'Callaghan	17 1 2	10 5 0	0 10 0	
	,,	John O'Callaghan	3 2 22	1 0 0	—	

APPENDIX III.

DOCUMENT put in by The O'CONOR DON in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

NOTES of EVIDENCE.

I am His Majesty's Lieutenant for County Roscommon. Although I have practised for some years at the English Bar I have had considerable experience in matters connected with the West of Ireland. I have for practically the whole of my life spent a large amount of my time in the West. Every year I have spent at least some months there.

When I came of age my father made over to me a small property, and on his death last June I succeeded to his estates, and for many years previously I knew of all his dealings with his tenants, and have seen all the changes in land matters in my district, which includes part of a scheduled congested area.

I propose to deal with the matters before this Commission under a number of headings, which are, as far as possible, arranged in the order of the terms of reference.

AREA OF CONGESTION.

It appears to me that the definition in the 1891 Act does not coincide with the poverty-stricken districts which are intended to be dealt with.

In one sense the statutory area is much too large, and yet it excludes districts which are as poor, or even poorer.

The statutory definition is based solely on the poor law valuation and does not take into account means of earning a livelihood other than agriculture. For instance, the districts of Rathlacken, Creeragh, Belderg, Inver, Pullathomas, and Doohooma are all scheduled, regardless of the fact that agriculture is not the chief source of livelihood.

On the other hand, there may be very congested and poor townlands which are not scheduled at all if they happen to be in the same electoral division with other rich and sparsely populated ones.

The definition in the Irish Land Act, 1903, of congested estates is also defective, as it largely depends on how much mountain or bog happens to be on the estate and takes no heed of the real poverty or condition of the inhabitants.

As an example of both the above definitions I refer to the electoral division of Cloonfower, which includes a portion of my Clonalis Estate, which I have just sold to the Estates Commissioners. A great part of the electoral division of Cloonfower is in no sense congested, and yet the whole is scheduled. Again, the Clonalis Estate is not a congested estate under the 1903 Act, although there are portions, particularly the townland of Cloonbonniff, which are very congested.

A very large portion of the scheduled areas in North Mayo are not congested in the sense that the inhabitants are poor and want State assistance either in the way of enlarging their holdings or otherwise.

If it is decided to retain the system of scheduling districts I would suggest that the better unit to take would be the townland, rather than the electoral division, and that in dealing with the matter other sources of income, such as fishing, possibility of remuneration, employment, etc., should be taken into consideration. An official inspection should be made by a competent person, who should confidentially report to whatever authority is entrusted with the power of declaring or scheduling a district, and such authority should at all times have the right to include townlands in the schedule, and also to remove them from it.

NATURE OF THE DISTRICT.

A totally different state of affairs exists between one truly congested district and another. A remedy that would be useful in one would be impossible in another.

In the sea-board area near Roundstone, Kilkieran, Lettermore, Gorumna, Carraroe, etc., the position is totally different to that, say, around Swinford, or even to that in North Mayo, near Rathlacken, Belderg, Inver, and Pullathomas.

The sea is the real source of livelihood to the sea board population in West and South-West Galway and it would be hopeless to try migrating them to inland grass lands. They would not know how to use them, and their last state would be worse than the first; moreover, no considerable proportion of the population would agree to go if they were required to surrender their existing holdings.

REMEDIES.

(*a.*) *Maritime districts in South-West Galway.*—This is probably the worst district in Ireland. Everything possible should be done to increase the earning power of the population; they seem industrious and hard-working, and as long as the potato crop is good they do not complain much. Attempts by interchange of seed should be made to avoid the failure of the crop; facilities for and instruction in spraying should be provided, and the people should be taught by local resident instructors to use their land to the best advantage. It is hopeless to expect any real improvement in this district from migration, and any industries there existing, such as the turf industry, fishing, etc., should be encouraged (*e.g.*, second pier at Costello), and the people rendered as little dependent as possible on the potato crop.

(*b.*) *Maritime districts in North Mayo.*—Rathlacken, Belderg, Inver, etc., to Belmullet. In these districts, although there may be a number of very poor people, still, taken as a whole, the population is comparatively comfortable. Their houses are fairly good, and there is no evidence of the extreme poverty that exists in South-West Galway. There is, moreover, particularly round or near Kilcummin and Killala, a quantity of grass land which could, I believe, be obtained at a fair price without compulsion for the enlargement of holdings. The population is, however, accustomed to obtain its living largely from fishing, and although it might be desirable to somewhat increase the holdings, I do not think it would be at all wise to so increase them as to render agriculture their main source of income.

(*c.*) *Districts in Mayo south of Belmullet.*—These districts such as Doohooma, Geesalia, etc., are, no doubt, poor, the land is bad, and there is not much of it capable of cultivation, but what there is of it consists chiefly of land capable of improvement by drainage and otherwise. The population is a sea-supported one, and there is no other land in the immediate vicinity available for enlargement. Improvement of the fishing, assistance in draining and improving the methods of cultivating the lands, and the exchange of seed potatoes are suggested as remedies.

(*d.*) *Inland Districts.*—In some of these which border on grass lands the enlargement of holdings, rather than migration, might be useful, but everything possible should be done to encourage all local industries. Foxford is an instance of what can be done in a comparatively short time without any heroic methods of migration.

(*e.*) *Generally.*—The Congested Districts Board has proved itself the most efficient body for dealing with the question, and if scheduled areas are retained as a basis, the purchase of all lands in the district scheduled should be in their hands, they should have power to buy grass lands outside these districts, and the Estates Commissioners should not in any way interfere with their

tions and should merely be used for the purpose ancing and carrying through (title, etc.) their ases and sales.

income of the Congested Districts Board should gely increased so as to enable them to give more ance to the very poor districts, either for build- piers, providing boats, making roads, drains, subsidising any industries that may require it, e useful, &c., &c.

ir work through the Parish Committees should couraged and enlarged. In most places where a h Committee is at work a great improvement in ndition of the people is visible, but so far these h Committees have not done much towards ing and improving the lands as the means at disposal were insufficient for this purpose. Such might usefully be done by them, but strict vision would be necessary, and any committee l to be wasting its funds should at once have cut off.

congested areas the work of the Agricultural De- nent should be left to the Congested Districts l. The latter body seem to have succeeded better ie poor districts. The Department formulates es for whole counties which are not suitable for ery poor districts. Moreover, the Department instruction chiefly by lectures, whereas the Con- l Districts Board go direct to the poor man, and t require him to go to them.

lo not wish in any way to suggest that the De- nent is not doing very useful work. I merely to point out that, in my opinion, it is not so adapted as the Congested Districts Board to ing on its work in the very poor and congested

Migration and Enlargement of Holdings.

ave not so far dealt specifically with this, which obably the most important question before the nission.

lo not think this remedy can be regarded as a lete solution of the problem. If it were possible ry it out in the wholesale way proposed by Mr. ane and others it would probably lead to com- ruin in many districts. He advocates cutting lmost all the grass land in the country, and ing it into comparatively small tillage or mixed . This would almost necessarily put an end to arket for hay and other similar farm produce; st of transit, even at low rates, would prohibit eing transported any great distance, and the farmer would of necessity be bound to have it med on his own farm. This, no doubt, is con- ated, but the difficulty arises that the small r would probably not have stock to consume it. uld never pay him to keep his stock a sufficient and even if he were able to do so, the stock to near maturity on the small farms contem- l must always be of an inferior quality. The attle require a large tract, and the consequent e of pastures. Moreover, even now the cost of ng them on large farms is not extravagant, and st of keeping them on small farms would be nsely greater.

egard the in-feeding of cattle as out of the on for the small farmer. It necessitates the use of cake and artificial foodstuffs. Even the farmers, with plenty of capital, have found t does not pay, and have given it up. It has largely tried at my Clonalis home farm, but ut success. I doubt that those who recommend including Mr. Doran, have had any experience except theoretical.

wever, this complete transformation of the ry into small farms is not a practical question gration on a wholesale scale would be impossible ry out. The people would not move. No when a Commission or Inspector goes round will say they will go, but when it comes to the of moving the position is very different, *e.g.*, lonalis Estate. A large body of tenants said wanted new holdings and would migrate. The s Commissioners insisted on getting land at agare for them. Eventually, with a trivial ex- n, not one would move, and as the Estates Com- ners find they can buy more grass land than re able to dispose of to migrants they have not 185 acres offered to them at their own valua-

The enlargement of holdings can, I believe, where grass land adjoins small, poor holdings, be carried out advantageously, and, provided proper steps are taken to ensure that proper use is made of the grass land so added, such enlargement would be beneficial. Great precautions should be taken against sub-division and against constant meadowing, and unless this is done the added land will be ruined. It is quite impossible absolutely to prevent sub-division; it can be kept in check, but the present powers of the Land Commission are wholly inadequate for the purpose, and the idea of rate collectors informing about it is ridiculous. The enlargement of holdings was tried on a very small scale by my late father, in 1870, in Cloonsuck. He then cut up a portion of a grass farm and added it to a number of adjoining small holdings. It has, on the whole, worked well, but though everything possible was done to prevent sub-division still such took place and has been now sanctioned by the Estates Commissioners. The added land has, of course, been kept in grass by the tenants, as no doubt will be the case nearly everywhere.

On what was till recently my Belanagare Estate a large quantity of grass land was last May cut up among the tenants, and this year most of it was used by them for meadow, and unless the constant meadowing is prevented the land will be ruined. One result of the cutting up of the grass lands on a large scale in the Belanagare district has been to reduce the price of hay, there being no buyers. I have this year (largely to help tenants) bought hay at £1 per ton, whereas formerly the price used to be double this. If all the grass lands were cut up there would be no market at all.

The powers of the Congested Districts Board and of the Estates Commissioners as to supervision of the use of added land and of new holdings should be largely increased.

Again, where migration takes place, the new occupier should be supplied with ample capital. Up to the present this has not been done. He has generally been transplanted with little or no capital, and with very little knowledge of how to use his new farm. He will naturally use it as a small grass farm, with only sufficient tillage to provide for his family wants.

A large portion of the Roscommon grass farms are unsuited for tillage. They are cold and sticky on limestone, but are good for grass. The only tillage crops that are grown to any extent in Roscommon are oats and potatoes. The grass lands are bad for both of these.

Again the difficulty of turf and water is almost insuperable. It has already caused enormous trouble.

Another objection to migration on a wholesale scale is that the people of the district, even when their own holdings are not very small, greatly resent the introduction of strangers, and great friction will arise if they are brought in. The idea of giving everyone as much as they want is, of course, absurd. In Roscommon the people naturally say that Roscommon men should get any land that is to be divided. My sympathies are with them.

Supply of Grass Land.

There are at present thousands of acres of grass land available in Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, if a fair price is paid. I know myself many cases where the land can be obtained, and no stronger proof of the supply being greater than the demand exists than that the Commissioners had to give back to me 185 acres which they had agreed to buy and were getting at their own valuation. This land is still available.

No doubt migration and the enlargement of holdings to a reasonable extent can be carried out, and will help to relieve congestion, but more money must be spent over it and in starting the new occupiers than has yet been done.

To my mind one of the most useful ways of helping small tenants in a district where there is grass land near would be for the Congested Districts Board to buy the grass land and let the grazing to the tenants at low rates. The land is grazed much more economically in this way than if it is cut up into small plots. Even if migration on a very large scale is possible plenty of grass lands will still be available if a fair price is given and no great delays occur in carrying out a contract.

APPENDIX III.

Price.

It is clear from Mr. Doran's figures* that up to the present the Congested Districts Board have made remarkably good bargains. As long as they have the lands in hand they receive £25,000 a year as grazing receipts for land valued at £16,500 a year, for which they pay the Land Commission much less than they receive.

They do this even though they let the grazing at 30 per cent. less than the usual prices, and, as regards lands they farm themselves, owing to the magnitude of their operations, they cannot do so with the same care as regards buying stock as the ordinary grazier.

Their own figures prove conclusively that the land is worth more than they are giving for it.

Again, as to the possibility of a fall in value there is an equal chance of a rise. The importation of Canadian cattle would cut down the price of young stock and so injure the small man, but it would rather help the grazier with good land, as he could get his stock so much cheaper, and thereby the value of the grass land would increase.

At present there is no difficulty (when no boycotting) in getting grazier-tenants, and many graziers have been grazing the same lands for years.

Delay in Completing Sales.

This is one of the chief causes that prevents owners of both tenanted and untenanted land selling. If the vendor were guaranteed (provided he were not in default) 4 per cent. on his purchase money from a period of six months after lodgment of the originating request or application, there would be hundreds of owners willing to sell who now are afraid of the delay.

It has been said that the delay is largely caused by the vendors or their solicitors. This is absurd, as it is obvious that vendors and their solicitors would not delay so much more (if at all) in sales to the Commission as compared with sales to ordinary purchasers, and yet in the latter case a month to six weeks is a usual period to insert in the conditions of sale for the proving of title and completion. I can quote instances.

Compulsion.

This is quite unnecessary as any quantity of grass lands can be bought without it if a fair price be given, and, above all, delay in completion be avoided.

Some of the witnesses when dealing with the question of price say the graziers are in a bad way and are gradually getting into difficulties. If this is so it is obviously the better course to wait, so as to get the land cheaper.

Mr. Doran argues that if lands are not got now they never can be, as they are being sold and there are many anxious to buy. This does not look as if grazing was a failing business. If they are being sold too dearly the graziers will not be able to make them pay, and they will again come into the market cheap. If they are being sold too low the Congested Districts Board can offer more and buy. He admits an enormous quantity of grazing land is on the market.

Again, if compulsion is to be used and the grazier evicted, it can be done just as well after he has bought as now.

The demand for powers of compulsory purchase has arisen because landlords regard many of the prices hitherto offered as inadequate and unfair. If fair prices were given there would be no grounds for proposing compulsion. My idea of a fair price would be as follows, and I believe that on such terms all la required could be obtained without compulsion.

The annual value of the required untenanted la should, unless the owner elects to prove the contrar be taken to be one and a third times the poor la valuation, *i.e.*, the normal standard for income ta The double interest of owner and occupier would th be provided for. But as in many cases the p law valuation is largely under the net annual come the owner should have the option of provi by means of his books or otherwise, on sworn e dence, before a judicial tribunal, the actual net ceipts, and where he exercised this option the receipts so proved should be treated as the annu value.

The vendor should then get such capital sum would yield him as income the net value thus asc tained.

The objection to taking in all cases the net ceipts is that, where a man farms his own lands, is often impossible to ascertain exactly what are t net receipts. The lands required may be farm jointly with other lands, and it may be impossible allocate the profits. Again, a great many reside owners, largely for the purpose of giving employme employ more labour than is necessary, and there reduce the profits. It would be unfair to penali them. This has been done on the Clonalis Estate f many years, and the farming profits on it are cons quently small, but the labour bill comes to over £1,0 a year.

Mr. Doran's evidence,* moreover, shows co clusively that the true value of the grass lands largely in excess of the *prima facie* standard whi I suggest above, and consequently the owner shou have the option of proving the actual profits where is able to do so.

The standard above suggested for arriving at t fair price of untenanted lands would do away wi the great uncertainty that now prevails when t price is left to be fixed by valuers, who diff enormously in their views. The uncertainty of t results of such valuations could not be better illu trated than by the correspondence which has a peared in *The Times* for many months past as to t extraordinary discrepancies in the valuations of ev the most eminent professional valuers in England.

Landlords.

Before concluding I would like to say one w about landlords of the West. It has been alleged th they did nothing for their tenants. I repudiate th

On the Clonalis Estate, for many years past, m than the whole rental of the estate has been sp annually in labour there.

In 1880 or thereabouts my father spent over £4,(in relief of distress works on the property, chiefly tenants' holdings. When seed potatoes were nec sary he has often given them out free to his tena under £5 valuation, and I am doing so this year. constantly gave his tenants timber, etc., for th houses, building bridges, etc., and although I h sold the property I am continuing this pract Another practice that greatly assisted the tenants to allow them to pay the rent by feeding one or m head of young cattle. Although I have sold the p perty I had a number of applications for cattle order to pay the Land Commission rent. I sent cattle to the poorest, although it is not a very pay way of feeding them.

I believe there are many landlords who have sisted their tenants in similar ways.

To summarise the whole situation, I say give Congested Districts Board ample funds and powers of regulating holdings and carrying out dra age works, a proper staff, and ensure quick p ments of purchase money to vendors, and they be able to do a very great deal towards ameliorat the lot of the poor in the West of Ireland.

* See Appendix to First Report of the Commission [C.D. 3267, 1906], p. 50

APPENDIX IV.

ENT put in by Mr. J. L. PIGOT, in connection with the evidence given by him before the Commission.

randum on the working of the Irish Land Act, 1903, as bearing upon the question of the destruction of timber-trees and plantations, and the reservation to the State of surplus waste lands for forestry and other purposes of general public utility.

eservation to, and the management by, the State poses of forestry or in general interests of moor in and bog lands, not required for pasturage iculture in Ireland, is a necessity if the land economically utilised. Because—

There are immense tracts of such land.

The best, if not the only use to which much of aste" land can be applied is the production of or of minor forest products such as osiers for ing industry.

t is accepted, as the result of various govern- nd parliamentary Commissions of Inquiry, rests, properly managed under the conditions il and climate which obtain generally in Ire- re in themselves a sound financial investment, rom many economic advantages derivable from xistence. While, in the case of turf bogs of xtent, it is very doubtful whether reclamation iculture can be really economically effected State aid or intervention.

The State is generally the only proprietor who rd to incur the initial high cost of planting or tion on an extensive scale; who can afford to til the woods, etc., begin to yield interest on ital invested; and who, above all, perhaps, position to secure that continuity in the system gement which, in the case of forestry at least, dition essential to success.

considerations have, no doubt, all along ap- But, concurrently with the operation of the urchase Acts, and especially in connection with ing of the Act of 1903, the question has become immediate interest and importance. If ex- tracts of waste land are to be acquired for ation, fairly free from adverse rights and at nable cost, it is almost a case of "now or

For once allow such land to be transferred rge owners to numerous small peasant pro- with divergent interests, the difficulty of sufficiently large and conveniently situated f arranging, commuting, or transferring rights urage and passage, will be enormously in- apart altogether from the increased price in such circumstances, would probably have to for the land.

d was formerly well-wooded and noted for the ce of its timber supplies. In comparison with mber-producing countries, such as Russia and , it is very favourably circumstanced for the of economic forestry. Potentially one of the mber-growing counties it now is, with the ex- of Portugal, the least-wooded of Europe.* nd Act of 1903 has aggravated the position. merely has the working of the Act led directly apid, reckless and improvident felling of trees, the permanent destruction of woodland crops out the country, but the very existence of n present conditions interferes with and retards nsfer of tenanted or untenanted (grass) lands rom the woods included in residential demesnes tlying woods of considerable extent which without undue cost, be preserved by vendors rting or other purposes, many of the lands planted are so small in area or so situated ey could not be effectually protected from still less preserved for game, once the sur- g tenanted or grass lands are sold. A wood of s may be on rough mountain land, or on or partly drained bog, and might with ad- to the neighbourhood or to the country as a e preserved or added to, were there any person lic body directly interested in safeguarding it. ence has already shown that, in the case of purchased by the Land Commission under Section 6 of the Act, the increased value of the estate after re-arrangement of the holdings and the sub-division of untenanted lands may allow of woods of this kind (originally, perhaps, cheaply purchased) being re-sold at a low figure or retained by the Nation almost free of cost on the purchase-account. Possibly, on the other hand, such a wood ought properly to disappear, having regard to its prospective value or to the superior requirements of agriculture in the vicinity. There is, however, nobody, no agency or State department to decide or to advise with authority. The wood, being an incubus to the vendor who can find no purchaser save a timber merchant, consequently disappears, often while the trees are still immature. The draining of the soil and the planting may have been paid for by a loan from public funds. I learned of one case where, a dispute having occurred between the vendor and his tenants (who had signed purchase-agreements) regarding the rights to the timber, vendor and tenants in competition removed and sold all the available trees with the utmost despatch.

Once the fee-simple of the land is vested in a tenant-purchaser, the latter has full right to fell and sell timber growing on the land, unless, in so doing, he lowers unduly the value of the land as security for the purchase money advanced. Yet, even if the Land Commission has the right to intervene it lacks the power to prevent. Consequently, trees on purchased holdings are being felled at an increasingly rapid rate, and often in sheer ignorance of the real value of the timber for purposes of shelter, construction, etc.

The presence of outlying, scattered woods may, *so long as the trees remain unfelled*, prevent a landlord from selling his estate to the Land Commission, which, while empowered to hold woodlands temporarily, has no means of managing or even of protecting them for the time being. Cases have arisen where the Land Commission, after purchasing an estate for re-sale, has found the existing woods a source of embarrassment.

If this be so while estates are, in the main, sold under arrangements made directly between vendor and tenantry, in what manner may a large increase of sales to the Land Commission be expected to affect the question? If compulsory sale should be sanctioned by law I assume that practically *all* the untenanted land of poor quality in each estate affected must be purchased, not merely such land as might immediately serve for the enlargement of holdings or in schemes of migration.

While the difficulty of dealing with existing woods or plantations would be increased proportionally to the greater wooded area purchased by the Land Commission, the means for acquiring extensive tracts of mountain and heath land, suited to planting, would be immensely facilitated owing to the opportunities afforded by the re-arrangement of the estates prior to re-sale to the tenants. No such opportunities on so great a scale are ever likely to recur. Neglect to take advantage of, or at least to study them with a view to the creation of national forest estates may be considered in connection with the report of the Departmental (Board of Agriculture) Committee, appointed in 1902, on British forestry. That report brought out that "The great area of waste lands in "these islands, which might be afforested and with "regard to which such valuable evidence has been led, "thus becomes a matter of grave national concern."

The land which might become available for tree-planting on an extensive scale may, perhaps, be conveniently classed as under:—

(*a*) Mountain and heath land.
(*b*) Turf bogs.

* Wooded area in Ireland 1·5 per cent., British Isles 4 per cent., France 12 per cent, Germany 33 per cent.

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(c) Narrow ravines, steep slopes, and rocky or poor land in sub-montane or low-lying districts generally.

The mountain and heath lands, comprising in all some 2¼ million acres, are the tracts naturally best-suited to economic forestry. Draining, before planting, is usually unnecessary or inexpensive; fencing and general protection may be economically arranged for wherever blocks of land sufficiently large and with suitable boundaries can be secured; while conditions as to soil and climate are certainly not less favourable than in other European countries where forestry for very many years has been successfully practised on similar lands. The slopes of ravines, and also rocky land, are often eminently suited to profitable tree-planting. There is no reason to doubt that mountain land in Ireland at one time comprised vast tracts of natural forest, whose restoration would greatly improve the natural drainage of the whole country. Whatever measure of fact may underlie the various theories as to the origin of the bogs in Ireland, it will scarcely be questioned that the destruction of the forests in historic times, and especially the denudation of the hillsides and ravines, must have aggravated the condition of the bogs and of low-lying lands, and that re-afforestation could not fail in inducing a contrary effect and in improving generally the arterial drainage of the country.

The total area of turf bog is returned at about 1,100,000 acres,* of which (according to a statement prepared in the office of the Estates Commissioners) only 390,000 acres are untenanted. Of the total area, about 6/7ths are, according to the Report of the Bog Commissioners, 1814, comprised between two straight lines drawn from Howth Head to Sligo, and from Wicklow Head to Galway. Large areas of turf bog might, no doubt, be made available for planting. But planting on a bog deeper than three or four feet is generally hazardous culturally and unprofitable financially. Timber of good quality, but usually of the cheaper kinds can, no doubt, be grown on deep bog which has been drained and to some extent gravelled or otherwise manured. Yet in bog land generally, the acidity and inertness of the bog substance and the absence of mineral nutriments must be overcome before plants which strike deep into the soil can thrive. The draining and manuring necessary to secure this condition entail, in forestry, an original capital debt so heavy that financial profit can usually not be expected. But I think the weightiest argument against any attempt to afforest on a large scale Irish turf bogs is that these latter, unlike high mountain and moor lands, may possibly hereafter be profitably reclaimed for pasture and field crops. The Bog Commissioners stated (3rd Report, 1814), in connection with improvements undertaken on the Dillon and French Estates, that "the red bogs may all be reduced "to tracts of profitable pasture and meadow, and in "many cases may be applied to the produce of oats "and potatoes, if gravel can be had from the under "strata, as at Aughalour." In their final report (1814) the Commissioners said: —

"From all the above data we can confidently pro-"nounce that the extent of Peat Soil in Ireland ex-"ceeds two millions eight hundred and thirty thou-"sand English acres, of which we have shown at least "1,576,000 to consist of flat red bog, all of which, "according to the opinions above detailed, might be "converted to the general purposes of agriculture; "the remaining 1,255,000 acres form the covering of "mountains, of which a very large proportion might "be improved at a small expense, for pasture, or "still more beneficially applied to the purposes of "plantation: we wish, indeed, it were possible for "our Reports to fix the attention of their proprietors "upon this subject, so connected with the interests of "the British Empire."

At that time the wonderful results obtained cheaply in improving waste land (as in Luxembourg and Holland) by the use of lupins and artificial manures, such as kainit and basic slag, were unknown. With intensive cultivation and quick returns an capital outlay the turf bogs may hereafter pay well in agriculture where success in forestry must at best be doubtful or mediocre. With extensive mountain tracts, then, naturally adapted to forest culture, I would rule out as unsuited to tree-planting all bogs of large extent or more than a few feet deep.

It seems impossible to forecast, with any approach to accuracy, what total area of mountain or moor land might be acquired for forestry purposes. The agricultural returns afford no precise indications. Thus, of the 2¼ million acres of "barren mountain land" in Ireland, it appears that (excluding mountain as may be included in "demesnes") 354,000 acres are untenanted. In addition, there 286,000 acres of untenanted land, with a Poor valuation ranging up to 2s. 6d. per acre, some or of which is probably mountain pasture. I thin unreasonable to suppose that waste land for fo purposes should be sought for only amongst t 640,000 acres of untenanted land. Land of this may be tenanted one year and untenanted the nex

The Poor Law valuation indicates to some ex the present utility of these tracts. The valuatio the entire area of 354,000 acres of untenanted m tain is, on the average, 5¼d. per acre; that o 286,000 acres valued up to 2s. 6d. is, all round, 8½d. an acre. In evidence which applied t West generally, from West Cork to Donegal, g before the Select Committee on Forestry, 1887, it stated that immense areas could be acquired for a 10s. an acre, and that the people—in Connemar least—would cheerfully acquiesce in reservation forestry purposes on account of the betterment their holdings and the provision of forest pro which tree-planting would secure. The result of own inquiries certainly does not accord with evidence. Yet there are two outstanding proposit in point. First, that the real value of much of land to the peasantry must often be very sm and compensation for disturbance, if paid in c would be correspondingly low. And, secondly, many people may be expected to relinquish willi their poor rights, enabling them to pasture a animals over large tracts, in exchange for a much smaller area of good land near to their ho steads. Compulsory sale, the division of untena pasture lands, and the re-arrangement of hold would give opportunities of effecting such exchar It does not appear unreasonable to assume tracts of suitable waste land, much in excess of area which it would be practicable to plant wit say, fifty years, might be acquired at a low cost acre. There are at present, according to the cultural returns, 301,000 acres of woods and pla tions, of which 95,000 acres are classed as untenan the balance (206,000 acres) being presumably cluded for the most part in demesne land. As ing that all these woods ought to be perman maintained—a very improbable contingency—that it were desired to increase the area-percentag forested land in Ireland to the figure for the U Kingdom (4 per cent.), the present total wooded should be increased from 301,000 to 773,000 a Apart from mountain and bog, there are, as r above, some 286,000 acres of untenanted land, suited for the enlargement of uneconomic hold of which the total valuation is only £10,135. whole of this might possibly be acquired for a pay of from £100,000 to £200,000. In countries suc Germany, or even in small States like Belg where the value of forests in rural and nati economy is well understood by those in auth who are supported by informed public opinion, op tunities such of these of adding to the national f wealth would not be lightly disregarded.

The probability seems to be that more land could in reason be utilised in forestry migh secured on easy terms. Thus in poor estates in West, where the sporting rights may bring in half or more of the total rental, a proprietor n eagerly embrace any opportunity of parting mountain, provided he retained the sporting r which in many cases are much enhanced in valu a result of planting. The acquisition of blocks of land is desirable in connection economical forest management, and this object n be seriously interfered with were it possible to only with the mountain waste included in one several disconnected estates in the same neighb hood. Yet, while large tracts seem generally c able for forestry, I think it would, for va reasons, be well to commence any great scheme planting with smaller areas, say, of about 500 a situated not far from villages or supplies of lab

The Select Committee of the House of Com on Forestry reported (1887), amongst other ma that strong evidence had been given before them large tracts of land, especially in Scotland and land, might be planted with advantage. The mittee referred to the considerable social economic advantages which, apart from any mediate pecuniary benefits, would accrue fro

*Exclusive of 398,000 acres of marsh, as well as, presumably, of all shallow bog on "barren mountain land.

ive system of planting, especially on the West f Ireland, and dwelt upon the importance of lanting as an accessory to agriculture. The mental Committee, appointed by the Board of ulture in 1902 to report upon British forestry, ot specially extend its inquiries to Ireland. It ed that, on the highest authority, there is in nited Kingdom a very large area of waste, r and rough pasture, or land out of cultiva- amounting in all to 21,000,000 acres on a proportion of which forestry could be profitably taken; that, even with indifferent management, nt returns had often been obtained from plan- s formed on land of little or no value for any purpose; that the possibilities of forestry as ns of furnishing remunerative labour to an in- l rural population are great; and that the r utilisation of waste lands had become a matter ve national concern. At that time the present disintegration of landed interests in Ireland ot commenced, and the Committee did "not ustified in urging the Government to embark vith upon any general scheme of State forests present circumstances." The general import- of the question has since been further recognised gular grants from the Treasury for aiding in- ion in forestry.

h the exception of a few woods vested in the tment of Agriculture, Section 4 of the Land of 1903 has proved inoperative in preserving and plantations or in the setting apart of for planting. In 1904 that Department repre- l to the Estates Commissioners that it had pre- y been debarred from exercising its functions e matter of forestry because suitable land was t entirely in private hands, but that the Act 03 had fundamentally changed the conditions. igements were accordingly made whereby the tment should be given the option of purchasing voods or lands suited to planting offered for sale e Commissioners. But nothing was done owing, lack of opportunity to acquire suitable lands, want of funds, and also, perhaps, to the fact the Department is unprovided with any proper agency for dealing with the forestry question. Under the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act of 1899, County Councils are empowered to strike a rate for forestry purposes, but only a few of the counties appear to have moved in the matter. In this case also funds were wanting, apart from other difficulties, and practically nothing has been done. In November, 1905, the Department of Agriculture drew the attention of County Committees of Agriculture to "the present wholesale destruction of timber trees in many districts of Ireland, where trees are being cut down without regard to their present usefulness for shelter or ornament, or to their value as timber when felled"; and the Committees were invited to co-operate in "arresting the general policy of destruction," and to encourage tree-planting. Such circulars can be of little avail. The evil cannot be treated by posting up warning notices at the constabulary barracks.

Section 4 of the Act of 1903 presumably aimed at the reservation, for management in public or general interests, of portions of estates which can be more economically utilised for forestry and other purposes named than by being sold to individuals. In this aim, so far as forestry is concerned, not merely has the Act signally failed—it has operated in the directly contrary direction. The actions of vendors, tenant purchasers, and of the Land Commission all tend to destroy or lessen the timber resources, already so inadequate, of the country. On the other hand, the administrative department, expressly constituted by the legislature to deal with the subject, practically acknowledges its impotence to remedy the evils which it deplores, or to profit by the openings given by the Land Act.

The western counties offer the greatest scope both for the protection of existing woodlands and for the reservation to the State of lands for afforestation. The following tabular statement compares the areas of wood, bog, mountain, and of untenanted land valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre or less, for each of the administrative counties comprising congested electoral divisions, with the corresponding areas for the whole of Ireland:—

County.	Total Area.			Untenanted.			
	Woods.	Turf Bog.	Barren Mountain.	Woods.	Bog and "Bog and Plantation."	Mountain.	Land valued at 2*s.* 6*d.* an Acre or less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.l, ...	6,118	99,963	342,089	1,540	4,417	89,063	23,725
.. ..	24,067	137,487	215,488	3,227	60,352	12,671	58,178
.. ..	3,220	24,267	30,435	1,016	6,611	18,243	2,068
.. ..	7,751	199,980	317,621	622	14,565	33,143	61,303
amon, ...	7,352	71,867	6,850	4,040	45,130	1,049	5,049
.. ..	7,975	38,682	55,463	3,622	9,155	11,332	12,738
.. ..	8,096	25,369	76,884	1,164	9,215	1,359	13,554
.. .	14,387	58,473	314,253	6,107	2,698	6,614	45,195
.. ..	28,074	24,164	232,655	8,099	4,592	9,800	12,039
Total, ...	107,040	680,252	1,591,738	29,437	156,735	183,274	233,849
All Ireland, ..	301,132	1,085,708	2,264,250	95,303	385,377	353,943	286,100

.al areas abstracted from Agricultural Statistics (Ireland) 1905. Untenanted areas taken from a statement prepared in the office ie Estates Commissioners from a Return prepared by the Commissioner of Valuation.

ese counties contain nearly one-third of the total ed area in Ireland, and of "mountain" about er cent. of the area classed as such; while they le over 80 per cent. of the untenanted land valued ot more than 2*s.* 6*d.*

suming that a scheme of compulsory purchase, as that proposed to the Commission* were ed, the State would become the proprietor ractically all the waste lands in these dis- No re-arrangement of agricultural hold- could possibly deal finally with all these lands; on the other hand, until the holdings were in e of re-arrangement it would be impossible to say ly what lands are or are not "waste," or e and how much of the waste is best suited to able tree-planting. All that seems possible to is that, in the course of such a scheme of purchase, the agency responsible for distributing the lands will find itself compelled to set apart extensive tracts of waste moor and mountain, and that the lands so set apart will ultimately prove more or less suited to economic forestry according as timely measures are taken, while the general land-settlement of the country is still in progress, to inspect and classify them, and to arrange suitable boundaries as well as the rights of user to which they must remain subject. Very possibly larger areas might be set apart than the State itself could reasonably expect ever to plant up. That would be, I think, no reason why the State should not temporarily hold excess waste lands for subsequent disposal.

The permanent conservancy of existing woods and the afforestation of waste lands on a large scale in the congested district counties would seem to involve something more than the "improvement" of estates purchased by the Land Commission, as contemplated

*See Appendix to the Third Report of the Commission [Cd. 3114, 1907], p. 119, q. 15632.

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by the Act of 1903. But forestry, according to the Commissions of Inquiry on the subject, would improve generally the condition of the West, and was within the purview of the work of the Congested Districts Board. The agency administering compulsory purchase in the congested districts could, no doubt, if properly equipped, undertake new planting and manage existing woods. But such an agency could only touch one side of the forest question in Ireland. It would not hinder the rapid and reckless destruction of timber in other parts of the country. In the case of direct sales of land, vendors are now constantly selling to tenants lands some of which are, economically, surplus lands for the tenants' purposes, and are thus perpetuating and increasing the difficulties in the way of properly utilising such lands. The obstacles at present in the way of preserving outlying woods, surrounded by newly-purchased tenanted lands, are not experienced in the West only. And in other parts there are extensive mountain tracts, some of which are known to be suited to planting, as in Tipperary (68,000 acres) and Tyrone (102,000 acres).

Again, any comprehensive scheme of State forestry must be permanent in its nature, and could only mature financially a century or two hence, when the problem of congestion will have been forgotten. From the financial standpoint, money carefully invested in forestry may offer as good security as (in the opinion of some it offers security better than) an investment secured on agricultural land. But it is quite certain that advances made by the State for purposes of economic forestry (*i.e.*, forestry so regulated as to give the highest possible nett return in money on the capital invested) could not be recovered with the certainty and regularity expected in the case of Irish land-purchase advances.

The cost of forestry operations embraces capital and maintenance charges. The former include the cost of the land (a very important item), draining (if needed), fencing and planting. These charges, as well as the question of profit, vary so greatly according to the locality, situation and extent of the land, quality of the soil, kind of trees planted, labour facilities, &c., that no all-round rates or estimates can be relied upon. The leading British authority, Dr. Schlich, when reporting to the Congested Districts Board in 1895, estimated the cost as follows per acre for planting in Galway:—

Draining,	£1 10 0
Fencing,	£0 10 0
Planting,	£2 0 0
	£4 0 0

He subsequently estimated the cost of planting mountain and heath land per acre generally at rates ranging from £3 10*s.* 0*d.* for Spruce, to £6 0*s.* 0*d.* for Ash and Oak, and set the cost of fencing against shooting rents. Looking after the woods, as well as rates and taxes, he estimated at a total of 4*s.* an acre yearly. On these data he showed ("Forestry in the United Kingdom," Chap. 3) that, on mountain and heath land of average quality, valued at £2 an acre, money invested on planting would yield compound interest as follows:—

Larch planting,	5·1 per cent.
Ash,	4·5 per cent.
Scots pine,	3·8 per cent.
Spruce,	3·6 per cent.
Beech, oak,	3·2 per cent.

It has been calculated on a cautious basis that suitable land of average quality, bought for £2 an acre, and planted with (say) Scots' Pine, would yield nearly 4 per cent. compound interest on the original outlay. The first cost of planting is taken at £4, and the annual cost of maintenance at 4*s.* per acre. The total return in money would be collected somewhat as follows up to the eightieth year after planting, when the trees are assumed to become mature.

Scots Pine per acre.		
Thinnings at 30th year,	£0 10	0
Thinnings at 40th year,	2 10	0
Thinnings at 50th year,	7 0	0
Thinnings at 60th year,	9 10	0
Thinnings at 70th year,	11 10	0
Final felling, 80th year,	143 0	0
	£174 0	0

This estimate is based on the assumption t timber of large dimensions is required. But if would often be the case, the scheme of manag provided only for small timber, poles and pr (for which there is an inexhaustible demand) interest on the capital invested might well be siderably higher than four per cent. Thus larch to be grown on fairly good land, thinned at the 20th and 30th years after planting, and fi felled at the 40th, the investment might yield to ten per cent. on the capital outlay. Less val timber, like spruce and pine, similarly treated, reasonably be expected to yield five or six per Sir Herbert Maxwell, before the Society of A gave in detail his reasons for believing that mi pine and larch, properly grown on mountain pas land, which now lets at 2*s.* an acre, would brin annually, on the average, 37*s.* 6*d.* an acre. On other hand, with beech and oak, the interest capital would be lower, and the final return m not be obtainable before 100 or 150 years a planting.

The profit obtainable thus depends largely on kind and size of timber required, as well as on situation and quality of the land. Those who h studied the question are generally agreed that afforestation of waste lands can be easily defended financial grounds, provided sites for planting judiciously selected, and the management is throu out really economical. Subject to this limitat expenditure by the State on forestry would be in sense a grant but an advance recoverable with in rest. The period of loan, however, as well as rate of interest obtained, would necessarily vary, the nature of the forests and their treatment va from place to place. Until, therefore, the la were definitely selected, and plans of work sketc for each locality, it would be impracticable to fra a general estimate governing all cases.

Assuming that 250,000 acres of suitable land w to be acquired forthwith by the State, and set ap for afforestation, it is practically certain that major part of the area selected would remain planted for many years to come. The cost of m agement would lessen as the area planted annu or up-to-date was increased. But, assuming t the forest budget for expenditure (apart from cost of the land) were limited for the next twe years to £20,000 annually, the charges might, roughly, be apportioned as follows yearly:—

Administration and supervision of works,	£2,
New planting, 3,000 acres annually at £5 an acre,	£15.
Maintenance, repairs, protection, &c.,	£3.
	£20,

At that rate more than eighty years would necessary for afforesting the 250,000 acres set ap and more than 100 would elapse ere the plantati generally would be returning profit on the capi With double the expenditure the period of wait would be halved. The figures indicate that if State waits to acquire the land until the money planting is made available, it will probably ne secure the land or need the money for planting.

Having regard to the foregoing considerations think that a special Forestry Branch should be corporated with the Department of Agriculture Technical Industries. The Department would t over (and plant up as funds permitted) surp Crown waste lands previously ascertained to be s able for afforestation, as well as any plantati purchased under the Act (by the Estates Comm sioners or the Congested Districts Board) which ou to be permanently preserved. The Department sho also be in a position to purchase waste land or for woods direct from vendors of land. It would fur be charged with the management of Crown woods existing, as well as with such sylvicultural or ar cultural work as is now performed under var Government authorities. Amongst its more im tant duties would be the collection and diffusion useful information bearing upon tree-planting in lation to agriculture and the raising of stock, a done by the Forestry Bureau of the United St Government. The Department, in short, would with forestry as part of the general question of l settlement, with a view to improve agriculture

...lp industries by assisting in arboriculture on ... and by creating a national forest property.

With the exception of a very small quantity, ... of fancy and hard woods, Ireland might ... supply herself with all the timber she now ...orts or could consume but might export to Britain. ...es are rising and the sources of timber-supply ...dily lessening. Already the annual value of tim... ...ported into the United Kingdom approaches 30 ...lions sterling, of which sum nine-tenths, according ... experts, represents timber which might equally ... be grown at home. Evidence before the Forestry ...missions showed how industrial development would ...ow upon the afforestation of waste lands. The ...ir-making industry in Buckinghamshire owes its ...stence to, though it no longer depends solely upon ... local woods, and it supports tens of thousands of ...ple. Wood-pulp to the value of 2½ million pounds ...ling is annually imported into the United King... and, as a writer on the subject remarks, "Surely ... we can grow anything, we can grow timber fit for ...ood-pulp!"

...am not competent to deal with the financial ques...ns which would be involved in the carrying into ...t of the scheme of forest work outlined above. ...ds to a certain minimum amount should be ear...ked for new planting for instructional purposes. ...haps the Crown quit rents and the sums for which ...y are redeemed under the Land Act might be so ...ised. It is understood that practically the whole ...the large sums received as Quit Rents have been ...plied by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests ...the acquisition or development of Crown property ...England. The main duty of the Agricultural De...tment in regard to forestry would, as I conceive, ...to acquire suitable lands while it is still possible ...acquire them at all. The advantages claimed for ...ional forestry in Ireland can only be secured if ...ufficient area of suitable land is obtained fairly ...aply in advance. And further, if, as seems to be the case, very large tracts of suitable land may be secured very cheaply, money invested in their purchase must be the best possible investment at the present time in any large scheme of national-economic forestry.

I think the protection of isolated trees or of shelter-belt timber in holdings vested under the Land Purchase Acts should be rendered easier or possible by a change in the law. As affecting the security for the advance, or the real interest of the tenant-purchaser, or the amenities of country life generally, it seems deplorable to leave the door open for the present widespread destruction of hedgerow and other trees. But it may be noted that former laws, or the terms on which the tenantry were required to plant or to refrain from cutting timber trees, often operated very harshly. This is particularly so with Ash (a very common tree), whether isolated or planted in hedges, especially on tillage farms. This tree (though so valuable when grown in plantations) poisons the soil for pasture and tillage by its root-system, apart from the damage which may result from its shade. I would not lightly throw any obstacle in the way of the removal of such agricultural pests.

I have stated above that I would rule out as unsuited to profitable tree-planting all large or deep surplus turf bogs. Nevertheless, as for surplus mountain lands, I think that the State should temporarily hold surplus turf bogs of large extent which may come into its possession, and should retain them in conditions allowing of economical schemes of reclamation, resale, or utilisation hereafter. Fifty years hence compressed turf may be as valuable in Ireland for railway fuel as it now is in different parts of Germany. The fact that so little has been done in reclaiming turf bogs for agriculture or pasture during the past century is by itself no augury of the results of the next, or sufficient ground for argument that the schemes of the Bog Commissioners, prepared after such exhaustive inquiry in 1810-14, were visionary.

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ROYAL COMMISSION ON CONGESTION IN IRELAND.

SECOND APPENDIX

TO THE

SEVENTH REPORT.

STATISTICS OF THE NUMBER, VALUATION, ACREAGE, AND POPULATION OF HOLDINGS IN IRELAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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TERMS OF REFERENCE.

"To inquire into and report upon the operations of the Acts dealing with Congestion in Ireland, the working of the Congested Districts Board, and the Land Commission under these Acts, and the relations of the Board with the Land Commission and the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction; what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested, require to be dealt with as congested; what lands are most conveniently situated for the relief of congestion; what changes in law or administration are needed for dealing with the problem of congestion as a whole, for facilitating the migration of the surplus population from congested areas to other lands, and generally for bettering the condition of the people inhabiting congested areas."

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STATISTICS OF THE NUMBER, VALUATION, ACREAGE, AND POPULATION OF HOLDINGS IN IRELAND.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The information contained in the following tables has been specially prepared for the Commission by the Registrar General from the office summaries of the Census of 1901. As is well known, the Census Returns contain statistics relating to (1) the number of the various classes of holdings in each county in Ireland classified according to their valuation; (2) the total area occupied by each class of holdings; (3) the total valuation of each class of holdings; and (4) the total population living on each class of holdings. The original returns are collected according to townlands, and are combined in the Census Office into electoral divisions, thence into unions, and subsequently into counties. The information contained in the published Returns is shown by provinces, counties, and poor law unions, but not by electoral divisions, and as the latter is the unit of congestion, it is not possible to obtain from the Census Returns the information about the congested portions of a county which is available about the entire administrative county or poor law union. The Commission decided that it was important to have this information about the congested districts compiled from the manuscript summaries in the Census Office and published; and, as part of their inquiry has reference to the question of what areas (if any) outside the districts now scheduled as congested require to be dealt with as congested, and, as it was thought that the detailed information which would be obtainable from those statistics shown by electoral divisions, would throw some light upon the circumstances of the poorer non-scheduled districts and also upon the means available for the relief of congestion there, it was decided by the Commission that the statistics should be published for every electoral division in Ireland. This volume is the result.

Method of Arrangement.

The returns have been arranged in the following manner:—The provinces are taken in alphabetical order, and the counties within each province, the unions in each county, and the electoral divisions in each union are all arranged in the same order. Each county is complete in itself and has four tables relating to it. The first shows the total number of holdings, and the number of holdings which do not exceed £4 valuation, between £4 and £10, between £10 and £15, &c., &c. in each electoral division, in each union, and finally in the entire county. Each electoral division that is scheduled as congested is distinguished by an asterisk, and at the end of the table the total is given for all the congested electoral divisions and for all the non-congested electoral divisions in the county. The other three tables are arranged in exactly the same manner; the second shows the total area occupied by the holdings of each class; the third shows the total valuation of the holdings of each class; and the fourth the total population living on the holdings of each class.

As special importance may be attached to the figures relating to the congested districts, the following summary tables have been prepared:—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the Congested Districts.

County.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Clare, ...	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cork, ...	4,709	1,376	2,044	654	289	203	68	29	33	12	1	—
Donegal, ...	19,606	12,855	5,294	762	282	226	90	29	38	22	5	3
Galway, ...	11,338	7,150	3,287	393	140	137	61	40	91	31	6	2
Kerry, ...	10,053	3,769	3,610	1,336	581	450	166	61	58	14	4	1
Leitrim, ...	6,402	2,042	3,292	653	195	122	46	21	23	5	3	—
Mayo, ...	22,102	13,239	7,078	938	306	234	88	46	112	46	10	5
Roscommon, ...	5,890	2,787	2,465	366	107	74	32	13	29	11	3	3
Sligo, ...	4,803	1,894	2,191	369	146	87	45	17	32	20	2	—
Total, ...	84,954	45,138	29,275	5,478	2,050	1,535	596	256	416	161	35	14

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in Congested Districts.

County.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Clare, ...	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131	—
Cork, ...	206,787	24,880	76,084	41,176	23,282	21,123	7,500	4,107	5,939	2,506	200	—
Donegal, ...	671,929	307,124	212,484	51,344	23,138	26,039	9,060	4,109	10,378	15,890	5,875	6,488
Galway, ...	464,356	136,848	128,237	30,843	15,072	37,424	25,712	11,946	43,548	27,267	4,590	2,869
Kerry, ...	579,889	69,170	214,244	119,733	67,524	57,985	23,431	8,484	10,973	4,581	2,313	1,451
Leitrim, ...	143,339	23,112	67,562	23,105	9,573	8,234	4,443	1,934	2,987	1,009	1,380	—
Mayo, ...	690,413	190,162	226,765	51,417	33,839	49,603	26,699	12,713	46,836	17,609	6,167	28,613
Roscommon, ..	109,364	30,087	45,108	11,364	4,343	4,371	2,718	1,220	4,134	2,469	1,107	2,443
Sligo, ...	116,605	19,573	43,927	11,851	8,092	10,166	5,414	1,928	6,853	7,314	1,487	—
Total, ...	2,986,681	801,451	1,014,988	341,319	184,945	215,163	104,977	46,441	131,648	78,645	25,240	42,064

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the Congested Districts.

County.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation, of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Clare, ...	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285	—
Cork, ...	42,849	3,300	13,793	8,078	5,005	4,946	2,397	1,291	2,158	1,608	213	—
Donegal, ...	92,107	27,516	32,228	9,378	4,904	5,421	3,026	1,302	2,608	2,531	1,333	1,400
Galway, ...	62,915	15,567	19,937	4,780	2,407	3,393	2,123	1,824	6,571	4,018	1,395	1,100
Kerry, ...	85,285	7,758	24,435	16,542	10,161	10,931	5,651	2,755	3,887	1,928	885	352
Leitrim ..	46,116	5,499	21,055	7,977	3,382	2,894	1,583	982	1,522	548	704	—
Mayo, ...	120,468	31,007	43,124	11,375	5,262	5,853	3,053	2,058	8,017	6,173	2,349	2,197
Roscommon, ...	37,477	7,112	15,088	4,535	1,825	1,760	1,097	691	1,924	1,453	673	1,419
Sligo, ...	35,388	4,619	13,955	4,526	2,530	2,089	1,577	775	2,130	2,777	420	—
Total, ...	523,188	102,492	183,615	67,274	35,492	37,243	20,507	11,538	28,677	21,436	8,257	6,469

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the Congested Districts.

County.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Clare	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	82	—
Cork	29,465	6,687	12,553	4,381	2,197	1,651	723	353	595	317	8	—
Donegal ...	97,772	59,740	27,946	4,538	1,769	1,631	753	280	397	358	131	326
Galway ...	62,687	37,074	18,877	2,370	959	1,018	452	441	931	344	107	114
Kerry	66,920	20,076	23,729	10,128	4,754	4,300	1,556	712	830	332	369	134
Leitrim	30,794	8,061	15,239	3,739	1,197	823	309	162	161	51	49	—
Mayo	120,035	67,868	40,150	5,587	1,895	1,553	515	322	838	572	191	514
Roscommon ...	29,059	12,312	12,733	2,067	686	476	193	95	190	139	27	141
Sligo	24,160	8,377	11,392	2,069	839	538	259	97	274	299	25	—
Total ...	461,247	220,336	163,590	34,924	14,287	12,009	4,790	2,462	4,219	2,412	989	1,229

The importance of the statistics contained in this volume—both as regards congested and non-congested areas—is fairly obvious. Now for the first time from an official publication it is possible accurately to estimate the agricultural congestion existing not only in the large area of a county—as could have been done from the Census Returns—but also in the small area of an electoral division.* Thus it is possible to know not only the number of holdings in any one electoral division which do not exceed, say, £10 valuation, their total valuation, the acreage over which they extend, and the population that live upon them; but it is also possible to ascertain exactly how much land is required in order to enlarge such holdings up to any given limit, say, £10 valuation. It is also possible to ascertain whether there are any large holdings in that electoral division above, say, £50, £100, £200, or £300 valuation, part of which might possibly be acquired for the purpose of enlarging the small holdings, and these returns also show the exact acreage and valuation of such classes of holdings in each electoral division as well as the population which they now support.

It is also possible to ascertain what is the proportion that the number of holdings not exceeding, say, £10 valuation bears to the total number of holdings not only in the entire county, but also in any particular district. The importance of this is pretty apparent, for whilst the ratio is no complete index to congestion, it is, *ceteris paribus*, a useful guide.† Thus the number of holdings not exceeding £4, and not exceeding £10 valuation in the congested districts are 53 per cent., and 87 per cent. of the total number of holdings in the districts, whilst the number of holdings not exceeding £4, and £10 in the non-scheduled areas of the counties containing congested districts are 23 per cent., and 54 per cent. of the total number of holdings in these areas. These figures show at once that whilst there is congestion outside the scheduled areas, it is not as a whole comparable with the congestion existing within these areas, and the fact that the statistics are published by electoral divisions makes it possible to localise at once—so far as the valuation of the holding is a test—the spots outside the scheduled areas where the condition of the people corresponds to that existing over the greater part of the congested districts.

Interpretation of Figures.

The interpretation of the figures contained in this volume was touched upon in a memorandum submitted to the Commission by the Secretary, and printed in the Appendices to the First Report of the Commission [Cd. 3267—1906], pp. 351 *et seq.* It will suffice to remark here that, though these tables are nominally returns of "holdings," they are really returns of landholders, for, if one man has half-a-dozen farms in the same county, he is returned as having a single holding of their combined valuation. It is obvious that, so far as counties are concerned, these returns, being actually though not nominally returns of landholders, show more clearly the size of the problem requiring treatment than a return of holdings would—*e.g.*, a man has in County Galway six holdings valued at £2, £4, £6, £10, £20, and £40; a return of holdings would in this case apparently suggest that there were at least three holdings needing enlargement; whilst the present returns more clearly indicate the situation by showing only one holding of £82 valuation. As regards the size of the remedial material that might be made available for relieving congestion, these returns might, however, mislead—*e.g.*, in the case taken above the returns would suggest that there was in County Galway one holding of £82 valuation that possibly might be secured for the enlargement of small holdings; whilst in point of fact there are six holdings of varying size scattered over the county.

The interpretation of the figures becomes more complicated when they are examined not for the whole of a county, but for the comparatively small area of an electoral division—the present unit of congestion. In these returns, where one man has several holdings in County Galway but in different electoral divisions, or has one holding which runs into two electoral divisions, the total area, population and valuation are allocated to the division containing the holding or the part of the holding of the highest valuation; hence the figures in these returns do not represent the actual state of things in each electoral division, as they may include in such division land situate in other electoral divisions (of County Galway), and may exclude land geographically belonging to the division itself. Thus, the area, population, or valuation shown for an electoral division might be larger or smaller than the actual area, population, or

* The importance of having information for the smaller areas is readily seen from a single illustration. The number of holdings not exceeding £4 valuation in Co. Galway is 41 per cent. of the total number of holdings. This in itself might not seem to indicate very acute congestion in Galway, though it is considerably higher than the proportion for the whole of Ireland (27 per cent.); but when we look at the figures relating to some of the Electoral Divisions in the Unions of Clifden and Oughterard and find that in them the holdings not exceeding £4 are 80 per cent. and 90 per cent. of the total, the existence of very acute congestion is at once recognised and also its precise location.

† The ratio of valuation to population, or the ratio between the number of small holdings and the number of large holdings can be regarded as a complete guide to the congestion or poverty of any particular district only (1) when the people are entirely dependent on the land for their living, that is, where there are no supplementary industries, such as fishing, weaving, &c., and (2) when the valuation is based on the present productivity of the land. The valuation of Ireland was, however, made between forty-five and fifty-five years ago, and was not even then uniform throughout Ireland, and does not allow for any improvement or deterioration that may since have taken place.

valuation of that division. Adjustments could have been made rectifying this, but they would have immensely complicated matters. Moreover, the returns would then have been based in part on holdings rather than on landholders, and this would, for the reason shown above, have exaggerated the size of the problem. Consequently the Commission, when the compilation of these statistics was under discussion, considered the relative advantages of adjusted and unadjusted returns of holdings and landholders, and decided that the unadjusted returns of landholders by electoral divisions would be the most useful.

Comparison between Census Returns and Agricultural Statistics.

It may be of interest to point out that information about the number of holdings and occupiers, classified according to acreage, is also contained in the Yearly Agricultural Statistics, which were issued formerly by the same office as the Census Returns, but which since 1900 have been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. In 1901, according to these Returns, the number of holdings was 590,175 (A) and the number of occupiers was 543,238 (B), whilst the number of holdings, according to the Census returns (contained in this volume) was 490,301 (C). The discrepancies are for the most part easily explained. The Census figures, as has been already mentioned, though nominally returns of holdings, are really returns of landholders, and therefore (C) is properly comparable with (B) and not with (A), as might be imagined. The explanation of most of the difference between (B) and (C) is that the latter return is confined to agricultural holdings, and the former includes labourers' cottage holdings and gardens. Hence the difference between (B) and (C) in respect of holdings not exceeding one acre is over 45,000. Some of the discrepancies cannot, however, be thus explained, as this explanation can only refer to small holdings, and there are differences between B and C as regards every size of holding, as is shown by the following statement:—

	Number of Occupiers holding Land in Ireland.					
	Above 15 and not exceeding 30 Acres.	Above 30 and not exceeding 50 Acres.	Above 50 and not exceeding 100 Acres.	Above 100 and not exceeding 200 Acres.	Above 200 and not exceeding 500 Acres	Above 500 Acres.
According to B, .	120,642	67,878	54,168	22,841	8,917	2,202
According to C, .	118,749	67,014	54,501	23,086	9,089	2,249

The explanation of most of these apparent discrepancies appears to be that the Census Returns, which are primarily concerned with the statistics of population, contain more complete information as regards the number of persons having more than one holding than do the Agricultural Statistics, which are, of course, more concerned with the crops grown on farms than with the number of individual occupiers. Hence, owing to the more complete information collected for the purposes of the Census about persons having two or more holdings, the number of occupiers of small farms is less, and the number of occupiers of large farms is greater, in the Census Returns than in the Agricultural Statistics.

WALTER CALLAN,
Secretary.

19*th August*, 1907.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Galway.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballinasloe.												
Abbeygormacan	133	18	37	27	10	15	7	5	9	4	1	—
Ahascragh	175	60	63	24	7	10	3	2	2	3	—	1
Aughrim, ...	84	13	18	7	8	8	2	4	16	6	—	2
Ballinasloe Rural, ...	93	19	34	14	3	8	5	2	5	2	—	1
Ballinasloe Urban, ...	159	37	57	30	11	12	5	3	3	—	1	—
Ballymacward, ...	98	19	29	22	8	6	4	3	4	2	1	—
Clonfert, ...	85	29	19	5	7	7	2	—	5	2	6	3
Clontuskert, ...	126	20	37	16	17	12	5	7	9	3	—	—
Kellysgrove, ...	93	12	25	13	15	7	8	—	6	4	2	1
Kilconnell, ...	134	41	41	16	8	6	6	1	6	6	2	1
Killaan, ...	84	12	28	11	5	3	6	3	6	5	3	2
Killallaghtan, ...	122	31	40	17	4	6	2	—	11	7	2	2
Killoran, ...	72	19	25	6	3	5	1	3	2	6	1	1
Killure, ...	94	26	33	10	2	1	2	3	5	6	3	3
Kilmacshane, ...	110	40	37	10	6	5	2	—	6	3	1	—
Kiltormer, ...	130	43	40	11	9	11	4	1	5	2	2	2
Kylemore, ...	22	5	—	3	2	3	2	2	—	3	2	—
Laurencetown, ...	100	37	22	10	9	6	2	2	5	4	1	2
Lismanny	31	6	9	4	2	4	1	1	—	1	—	3
Oatfield, ...	101	14	36	14	14	7	4	1	2	7	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,046	501	630	270	150	142	73	48	107	76	29	25
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,046	501	630	270	150	142	73	48	107	76	29	25
Clifden.												
*Ballynakill	101	50	30	3	7	3	1	2	2	2	—	1
Bencorr, ...	64	29	23	3	2	2	3	—	1	—	1	—
*Bunowen, ...	234	197	27	1	1	1	3	1	—	3	—	—
*Cleggan, ...	85	55	20	6	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
*Clifden, ...	295	193	76	4	8	3	1	1	8	1	—	—
*Cushkillary, ...	79	48	17	2	2	3	3	1	2	1	—	—
Derrycunlagh, ...	46	36	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Derrylea, ...	50	33	11	1	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Doonloughan, ...	99	58	30	4	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
*Errislannan, ...	140	104	30	1	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	—
*Illion, ...	55	52	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishbofin, ...	180	148	29	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Knockboy, ...	369	294	69	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Moyrus, ...	170	143	15	2	1	3	1	1	4	—	—	—
*Owengowla, ...	150	137	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ruvyle, ...	367	263	89	5	1	3	1	1	2	—	2	—
*Roundstone, ...	185	123	43	5	3	7	1	1	1	1	—	—
*Sillerna, ...	255	215	33	4	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Skannive, ...	258	241	10	5	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,072	2,354	544	47	31	32	16	11	23	11	2	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	110	65	31	4	2	2	4	—	1	—	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,182	2,419	575	51	33	34	20	11	24	11	3	1

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Galway—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
GALWAY.												
*Annaghdown,	248	116	105	18	2	4	1	—	1	1	—	—
Aughrim,	143	61	39	13	12	10	4	—	1	3	—	—
Ballintemple,	133	24	40	29	17	14	2	1	6	—	—	—
Ballynacourty,	118	15	21	30	13	21	6	2	7	2	1	—
Barna,	309	160	92	32	10	9	3	—	2	—	1	—
Belleville,	56	26	17	3	1	2	1	1	1	3	—	1
Carnmore,	114	24	50	18	5	7	3	—	3	3	—	1
Carrowbrowne,	115	38	50	18	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Claregalway,	183	82	71	9	8	3	3	1	3	2	1	—
Clarinbridge,	194	58	52	33	13	23	8	2	2	1	—	2
Deerpark,	121	66	36	3	7	2	—	—	5	1	1	—
*Furbogh,	120	48	55	7	3	2	3	1	—	1	—	—
Galway Rural,	192	98	50	15	10	9	1	1	3	4	—	1
Galway Urban,	347	114	113	27	13	18	16	16	24	2	4	—
*Inishmore,	345	222	120	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
*Kilcummin,	283	247	28	2	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Killannin,	155	96	56	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lackaghbeg,	97	20	36	18	4	7	5	3	2	1	—	1
*Liscananaun,	197	105	65	10	2	6	3	2	2	1	1	—
Lisheenavalla,	66	15	36	6	5	—	—	1	3	—	—	—
*Moycullen,	109	44	36	21	2	3	—	1	1	1	—	—
Oranmore,	101	25	27	12	14	11	3	1	6	2	—	—
*Selerna,	195	161	28	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Slievaneena,	166	99	55	4	1	3	2	—	1	1	—	—
*Spiddle,	168	99	63	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Stradbally,	45	8	14	6	2	6	1	3	2	2	—	1
Tullokyne,	109	21	51	14	9	5	5	1	3	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,986	1,237	611	71	16	21	11	6	6	5	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,443	855	795	286	146	150	62	33	75	26	8	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,429	2,092	1,406	357	162	171	73	39	81	31	10	7
GLENNAMADDY.												
*Ballinastack,	166	31	123	4	3	1	—	1	2	1	—	—
Ballymoe,	157	67	61	10	3	5	2	—	4	4	1	—
Ballynakill,	148	54	54	10	3	3	6	3	7	6	2	—
*Boyounagh,	138	46	87	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Carrownagur,	144	27	70	22	7	6	3	—	4	2	3	—
Cloonkeen,	133	50	62	4	6	5	2	1	1	1	—	1
Creggs,	164	69	78	6	1	1	—	3	1	1	2	2
Curraghmore,	100	27	50	17	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
*Glennamaddy,	305	171	103	14	2	5	2	3	4	1	—	—
*Island,	214	81	110	15	5	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Kilcroan,	228	93	107	10	8	1	1	3	2	2	1	—
Kiltullagh,	100	37	47	6	1	2	—	2	3	2	—	—
*Raheen,	246	100	117	17	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scregg,	83	49	28	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	—	1
Shankill,	115	44	50	7	5	2	2	—	2	2	1	—
*Templetogher,	250	70	152	16	4	4	—	—	4	—	—	—
Toberadosh,	159	68	58	5	11	7	2	1	3	4	—	—
Toberroe,	170	41	94	17	4	2	3	1	3	5	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,547	592	799	77	29	16	5	7	16	5	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,473	533	652	104	42	37	20	11	31	29	9	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,020	1,125	1,451	181	71	53	25	18	47	34	10	5

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Gort.												
Ardamullivan, ...	195	37	83	32	16	11	3	6	4	2	—	1
Arranan, ...	54	12	12	11	1	6	6	1	3	1	—	1
Ballycahalan, ...	143	42	46	22	7	12	4	5	4	1	—	—
Beagh, ...	216	41	83	30	18	12	9	11	7	3	2	—
Cahermore, ...	103	11	37	19	10	13	3	3	5	—	2	—
Cappard, ...	39	16	18	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Castletaylor, ...	69	20	20	9	9	4	2	—	3	1	—	1
Doorus, ...	133	16	50	31	15	13	2	1	3	1	1	—
Drumacoo, ...	189	77	63	23	4	11	3	1	4	1	—	2
Gort, ...	109	16	32	14	17	9	11	2	5	3	—	—
Kilbeacanty, ...	85	20	36	10	8	1	6	3	—	—	—	1
Killeely, ...	165	29	55	37	19	11	8	3	3	—	—	—
Killeenavarra, ...	115	26	40	19	11	8	1	4	3	3	—	—
Killinny, ...	128	12	55	24	15	9	7	—	5	1	—	—
Kiltartan, ...	204	35	61	41	24	21	8	5	7	1	—	1
Kilthomas, ...	87	51	17	3	3	5	1	2	3	1	—	1
Kinvarra, ...	181	30	71	27	16	25	4	1	6	1	—	—
Rahasane, ...	77	16	24	12	3	4	10	1	5	2	—	—
Skehanagh, ...	122	33	36	24	8	7	3	5	4	—	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,414	540	839	390	206	182	91	54	74	22	6	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,414	540	839	390	206	182	91	54	74	22	6	10
Loughrea.												
Aille, ...	119	9	49	25	9	16	7	—	3	1	—	—
Athenry, ...	149	44	47	13	9	12	5	4	9	6	—	—
Ballynagar, ...	82	17	38	13	5	3	3	—	2	—	—	1
Bracklagh, ...	142	9	40	24	23	16	6	5	13	5	1	—
Bullaun, ...	81	18	40	7	5	4	4	—	1	2	—	—
Cappalusk, ...	104	20	41	13	9	9	3	—	5	4	—	—
Castleboy, ...	55	9	19	5	—	1	2	4	4	7	3	1
Cloonkeen, ...	82	20	23	13	7	9	1	4	2	3	—	—
Colmanstown, ...	28	7	8	5	3	2	—	—	—	3	—	—
Craughwell, ...	138	27	32	19	13	20	9	5	7	6	—	—
*Derrylaur, ...	82	33	46	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drumkeary, ...	197	68	58	26	12	15	7	6	4	1	—	—
Graigabbey, ...	55	19	18	9	5	—	—	—	1	2	—	1
Grange, ...	88	18	26	10	6	9	3	4	5	3	3	1
Greethill, ...	70	14	15	8	7	7	8	2	4	5	—	—
Kilchreest, ...	80	6	18	15	9	10	7	2	11	1	—	1
Kilconickny, ...	119	18	45	25	10	13	2	2	3	1	—	—
Kilconierin, ...	59	11	12	6	6	6	5	—	4	6	2	1
Killimor, ...	98	18	43	16	7	3	4	—	4	3	—	—
Killogilleen, ...	128	27	30	22	7	13	6	6	12	3	2	—
Kilmeen, ...	128	31	32	17	10	10	8	5	7	2	2	4
Kilreekill, ...	63	16	21	6	3	2	2	1	5	4	—	3
Kilteskill, ...	119	67	30	5	3	3	3	2	3	—	2	1
Kiltullagh, ...	91	26	20	16	6	4	6	5	3	3	1	1
Lackalea, ...	35	3	7	5	1	9	4	2	1	2	1	—
Leitrim, ...	117	22	42	17	2	17	4	5	4	3	—	1
*Loughatorick, ...	68	47	18	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Loughrea Rural, ...	170	29	45	28	21	18	11	4	9	5	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Loughrea—*continued.*												
Loughrea Urban, ...	121	50	36	16	6	8	1	1	2	1	—	—
Marblehill, ...	154	67	61	10	1	4	3	2	3	2	—	1
Mountain, ...	73	19	26	8	7	4	2	1	3	2	1	—
Moyode, ...	48	11	12	5	7	2	5	—	3	2	1	—
Raford, ...	52	11	19	9	2	3	—	3	3	—	1	1
Tiaquin, ...	96	21	45	17	5	3	1	—	2	1	1	—
*Woodford, ...	151	90	36	13	2	5	2	1	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	301	170	100	18	2	5	2	1	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,141	752	998	433	226	255	132	75	142	89	21	18
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,442	922	1,098	451	228	260	134	76	145	89	21	18
Mountbellew.												
Annagh, ...	105	37	34	15	5	4	1	1	3	1	1	3
Ballynakill, ...	203	107	68	6	2	6	1	2	4	6	—	1
Caltra, ...	97	34	30	13	4	6	2	2	3	2	1	—
Castleblakeney, ...	142	61	48	15	6	1	4	1	4	2	—	—
Castleffrench, ...	244	75	120	21	8	5	4	2	5	2	1	1
Clonbrock, ...	201	48	100	26	5	6	3	1	7	2	2	1
*Cloonkeen, ...	302	147	137	11	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
Cooloo, ...	162	60	57	20	6	6	3	2	3	1	4	—
Derryglassaun, ...	274	93	117	31	10	10	1	5	5	2	—	—
Killeroran, ...	337	80	165	49	13	11	5	—	5	7	2	—
Killian, ...	217	93	84	20	13	2	1	—	2	—	—	2
Mountbellew, ...	237	69	82	29	11	14	7	8	4	9	2	2
Mounthazel, ...	148	56	39	12	8	2	8	3	11	6	3	—
Taghboy	93	22	53	10	2	—	—	1	2	3	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	302	147	137	11	—	2	2	2	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,460	835	997	267	93	73	40	28	58	43	16	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,762	982	1,134	278	93	75	42	30	59	43	16	10
Oughterard.												
*Camus, ...	86	82	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonbur, ...	386	264	87	16	5	3	1	4	3	2	—	1
*Cong, ...	290	219	49	8	8	2	3	—	1	—	—	—
*Crumpaun, ...	378	332	41	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cur, ...	73	59	5	1	—	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
*Gorumna, ...	388	363	19	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Kilcummin, ...	66	63	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Letterbrickaun, ...	83	65	2	2	—	5	2	—	6	1	—	—
*Letterfore, ...	91	38	39	6	3	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Lettermore, ...	182	151	29	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Oughterard, ...	370	218	106	18	11	2	4	4	6	1	—	—
*Ross, ...	54	41	4	1	—	2	3	1	2	—	—	—
*Turlough, ...	249	219	24	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wormhole, ...	292	94	154	30	5	5	1	1	—	1	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,988	2,208	565	91	33	34	17	10	23	5	1	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,988	2,208	565	91	33	34	17	10	23	5	1	1

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Galway—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
PORTUMNA.												
Abbeyville, ...	99	23	41	21	7	4	1	1	—	1	—	—
Ballyglass, ...	73	8	32	7	5	10	3	4	3	1	—	—
Coos, ...	80	37	34	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Derrew, ...	75	13	29	12	4	7	3	1	1	4	—	1
Drummin, ...	131	32	51	21	8	6	4	5	3	1	—	—
Eyrecourt, ...	150	71	29	16	5	9	5	1	8	5	—	1
Killimor, ...	155	36	53	22	10	17	3	3	5	5	—	1
Kilmalinoge, ...	81	39	13	6	3	4	1	1	5	3	3	3
Kilquain, ...	77	11	19	15	7	9	3	2	7	3	—	1
Meelick, ...	139	27	30	25	13	15	4	4	14	4	2	1
Moat, ...	98	25	32	13	10	10	3	3	—	1	1	—
Pallas, ...	155	18	76	27	18	6	3	—	4	1	—	2
Portumna, ...	247	43	66	54	24	16	12	7	17	6	1	1
Tiranascragh, ...	43	5	12	6	6	4	2	—	6	1	1	—
Tynagh, ...	74	13	22	7	5	10	7	2	4	3	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	80	37	34	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,597	364	505	252	125	127	54	34	77	39	9	11
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,677	401	539	260	125	127	55	34	77	39	9	11
TUAM.												
Abbey, East, ...	65	25	34	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Abbey, West, ...	132	72	45	10	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Addergoole, ...	268	119	102	24	6	10	—	1	5	1	—	—
Annaghdown, ...	155	65	63	7	9	3	3	—	2	3	—	—
Ballinderry, ...	61	38	13	3	2	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
Ballinduff, ...	57	8	24	12	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	1
Ballynapark, ...	158	103	38	3	5	2	2	2	1	—	1	1
Beaghmore, ...	65	23	27	2	3	3	—	—	3	3	1	—
Belclare, ...	233	74	135	8	4	2	4	—	5	1	—	—
Carrowrevagh, ...	102	29	39	7	5	4	—	6	9	2	1	—
Claretuam, ...	146	44	64	10	2	6	4	1	8	7	—	—
Clonbern, ...	106	35	41	11	1	7	3	—	2	4	2	—
Cummer, ...	73	19	27	9	2	3	1	3	4	5	—	—
Donaghpatrick, ...	148	53	64	10	4	4	1	1	7	3	1	—
Doonbally, ...	204	56	81	31	10	6	2	1	11	5	1	—
Dunmore, ...	422	160	197	30	13	11	2	—	6	3	—	—
Foxhall, ...	179	57	84	18	4	4	3	3	2	—	1	3
Headford, ...	125	27	33	19	13	10	5	3	5	9	1	—
Hillsbrook, ...	170	58	86	6	3	5	3	—	8	1	—	—
Kilbennan, ...	134	42	66	11	2	3	2	—	5	3	—	—
Kilcoona, ...	71	14	15	11	7	3	3	2	14	—		1
Killeany, ...	102	13	46	17	10	8	5	1	2	—	—	—
Killeen, ...	156	42	71	17	2	3	4	5	9	2	1	—
Killererin, ...	102	32	32	10	3	6	4	3	8	3	1	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tuam—*continued.*												
Killower, ...	98	12	29	16	12	11	4	4	3	5	1	1
Killursa, ...	272	59	135	42	18	7	2	1	3	5	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	85	35	33	3	3	1	—	1	3	3	2	1
Kilshanvy, ...	170	78	62	14	6	3	—	—	3	3	1	—
*Levally, ...	139	52	63	8	6	4	1	2	3	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	284	71	142	39	4	11	8	2	3	3	1	—
Monivea, ...	104	38	36	10	6	4	3	1	4	1	—	1
Moyne, ...	186	57	102	16	1	4	1	—	2	2	1	—
Ryehill, ...	78	47	23	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	1
Tuam Rural, ...	218	85	74	18	8	10	8	6	12	2	—	—
Tuam Urban, ...	49	21	12	3	3	4	1	—	2	1	—	2
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,062	405	497	70	29	27	7	3	19	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,055	1,358	1,641	383	154	142	77	48	138	80	19	15
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,117	1,763	2,138	453	183	169	84	51	157	85	19	15
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	11,338	7,150	3,287	393	140	137	61	40	91	31	6	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	19,739	5,803	7,088	2,389	1,144	1,110	553	326	703	404	118	101
Total of County, ...	31,077	12,953	10,375	2,782	1,284	1,247	614	366	794	435	124	103

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballinasloe.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeygormacan, ...	5,807	84	509	658	344	692	423	409	1,319	1,047	322	—
Ahascragh, ...	8,160	282	657	577	185	650	176	149	591	1,035	—	3,858
Aughrim, ...	6,097	56	269	132	299	419	124	243	1,763	1,527	—	1,265
Ballinasloe Rural, ...	4,537	200	450	350	121	316	388	235	784	449	—	1,244
Ballinasloe Urban, ...	2,678	134	489	470	273	352	165	155	223	—	417	—
Ballymacward, ...	3,454	82	460	584	279	295	201	212	552	400	389	—
Clonfert, ...	8,231	150	337	161	251	395	158	—	649	407	2,031	3,692
Clontuskert, ...	4,373	92	477	414	465	588	279	503	1,063	492	—	—
Kellysgrove, ...	5,011	79	370	323	549	371	505	—	711	868	666	569
Kilconnell, ...	6,004	241	632	388	289	298	380	80	819	1,713	597	567
Killaan, ...	9,420	84	509	296	213	170	486	224	810	1,354	1,096	4,178
Killallaghtan, ...	7,946	197	611	411	140	288	84	—	1,480	1,751	754	2,230
Killoran, ...	4,434	143	384	159	99	265	58	178	363	1,372	390	1,023
Killure, ...	7,508	197	540	191	96	33	185	234	718	1,953	1,421	1,940
Kilmacshane, ...	3,834	325	603	262	164	177	85	—	1,080	759	379	—
Kiltormer, ...	6,056	240	606	281	282	551	259	89	639	473	979	1,657
Kylemore, ...	3,241	55	—	226	375	261	181	244	—	1,056	843	—
Laurencetown, ...	5,487	62	280	241	312	207	166	163	513	760	338	2,445
Lismanny, ...	5,375	29	388	207	40	238	56	120	—	459	—	3,838
Oatfield, ...	5,255	83	577	372	505	341	252	72	273	1,620	332	828
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	112,908	2,815	9,148	6,703	5,281	6,907	4,611	3,310	14,350	19,495	10,954	29,334
Total of Electoral Divisions,	112,908	2,815	9,148	6,703	5,281	6,907	4,611	3,310	14,350	19,495	10,954	29,334
Clifden.												
Ballynakill, ...	11,762	461	841	81	827	566	87	791	3,049	3,833	—	1,226
Bencorr, ...	19,739	2,221	7,338	3,482	1,365	2,810	1,075	—	658	—	790	—
Bunowen, ...	6,930	2,243	1,158	555	56	146	675	1,060	—	1,037	—	—
Cleggan, ...	3,643	489	529	390	—	500	846	—	—	889	—	—
Clifden, ...	10,557	2,514	2,793	241	299	414	73	162	3,087	974	—	—
Cushkillary, ...	23,969	502	6,523	105	610	6,263	1,454	624	3,440	4,448	—	—
Derrycunlagh, ...	7,180	3,373	1,474	2,128	—	—	205	—	—	—	—	—
*Derrylea, ...	8,995	3,272	3,390	100	1,250	983	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Doonloughan, ...	3,399	709	778	189	417	—	121	394	791	—	—	—
*Errislannan, ...	5,036	1,807	606	30	45	66	195	—	—	2,287	—	—
*Illion, ...	7,871	5,950	390	1,531	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishbofin, ...	785	525	204	—	16	—	30	10	—	—	—	—
*Knockboy, ...	8,458	3,448	2,816	304	—	1,890	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Moyrus, ...	18,579	4,977	996	10	7	5,406	904	1,597	4,682	—	—	—
*Owengowla, ...	3,127	1,805	1,322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rinvyle, ...	13,439	4,309	4,020	906	45	434	260	531	972	—	1,962	—
*Roundstone, ...	5,101	1,290	953	83	64	286	60	11	464	1,890	—	—
*Sillerna, ...	5,236	2,849	1,238	316	185	—	—	293	355	—	—	—
*Skannive.	7,505	2,942	2,327	728	—	50	—	—	1,458	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	144,392	40,092	30,884	5,569	3,821	17,004	4,705	5,473	18,298	15,358	1,962	1,226
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,919	5,594	8,812	5,610	1,365	2,810	1,280	—	658	—	790	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	171,311	45,686	39,696	11,179	5,186	19,814	5,985	5,473	18,956	15,358	2,752	1,226

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Galway.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Annaghdown,	7,510	1,968	3,013	909	143	494	78	—	291	614	—	—
Aughrim,	7,905	880	1,540	695	1,287	1,201	680	—	344	1,278	—	—
Ballintemple,	4,865	172	857	928	720	1,120	158	84	826	—	—	—
Ballynacourty,	3,783	59	198	557	325	743	300	138	851	441	171	—
Barna,	6,726	1,501	2,419	1,012	282	545	276	—	277	—	414	—
Belleville,	4,686	259	676	174	48	132	105	316	291	1,262	—	1,423
Carnmore,	6,416	217	1,377	741	356	713	486	—	527	1,064	—	935
Carrowbrowne,	3,827	412	1,078	666	123	408	646	—	494	—	—	—
Claregalway,	6,346	877	1,601	508	380	151	947	85	568	698	531	—
Clarinbridge,	7,064	249	1,002	948	561	1,080	806	113	205	309	—	1,791
Deerpark,	4,440	779	818	158	479	132	—	—	1,180	247	647	—
*Furbogh,	5,994	2,058	2,255	347	921	196	78	17	—	122	—	—
Galway Rural,	4,181	850	621	521	411	349	59	46	195	769	—	360
Galway Urban,	5,003	652	958	331	202	369	167	376	872	403	673	—
*Inishmore,	11,025	4,704	4,965	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,214	—
*Kilcummin,	7,479	3,777	2,654	80	110	327	—	111	420	—	—	—
*Killannin,	16,726	4,282	2,754	32	2,103	—	7,555	—	—	—	—	—
Lackaghbeg,	5,195	87	769	687	247	443	534	461	324	348	—	1,295
*Liscananaun,	5,403	1,065	1,478	363	141	375	241	243	454	589	454	—
Lisheenavalla,	4,108	192	1,031	380	550	—	—	235	1,720	—	—	—
*Moycullen,	4,081	661	930	993	136	360	—	443	150	408	—	—
Oranmore,	5,208	118	645	490	685	1,008	336	250	1,240	436	—	—
*Selerna,	13,183	2,138	4,922	6,050	69	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
*Slievaneena,	11,028	2,993	2,813	312	58	2,898	751	—	1,061	142	—	—
*Spiddle,	8,482	3,752	4,218	97	53	60	—	302	—	—	—	—
Stradbally,	3,881	55	328	175	172	746	133	548	452	499	—	773
Tullokyne,	4,975	252	1,468	883	531	305	672	257	607	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	90,911	27,398	30,002	9,325	3,734	4,710	8,707	1,116	2,376	1,875	1,668	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	88,609	7,611	17,386	9,854	7,359	9,445	6,305	2,909	10,973	7,754	2,436	6,577
Total of Electoral Divisions,	179,520	35,009	47,388	19,179	11,093	14,155	15,012	4,025	13,349	9,629	4,104	6,577
Glennamaddy.												
*Ballinastack,	3,637	256	2,157	175	118	65	—	125	442	299	—	—
Ballymoe,	4,495	856	1,012	154	115	254	92	—	626	1,004	382	—
Ballynakill,	6,219	515	728	242	114	197	499	361	986	1,591	986	—
*Boyounagh,	3,270	517	1,881	66	36	—	—	—	392	378	—	—
Carrownagur,	6,070	172	1,150	608	286	438	212	—	810	469	1,925	—
Cloonkeen,	4,971	593	1,229	143	237	264	389	97	204	515	—	1,300
Creggs,	6,623	619	1,504	211	38	68	—	158	6	278	1,698	2,043
Curraghmore,	4,028	288	1,062	575	109	141	—	—	250	218	—	1,385
*Glennamaddy,	7,407	2,280	1,962	332	80	739	205	431	820	558	—	—
*Island,	3,823	699	1,969	543	333	65	78	—	136	—	—	—
*Kilcroan,	5,549	1,071	1,845	417	232	39	172	341	270	746	416	—
Kiltullagh,	2,807	226	722	144	40	139	—	285	544	707	—	—
*Raheen,	4,466	1,074	2,164	469	214	178	100	—	267	—	—	—
Scregg,	4,471	520	568	—	—	115	—	—	540	310	—	2,418
Shankill,	3,211	403	874	221	173	112	167	—	374	418	469	—
*Templetogher,	5,272	607	2,850	596	193	297	—	—	729	—	—	—
Toberadosh,	4,833	543	1,055	170	425	432	150	90	489	1,479	—	—
Toberroe,	4,781	517	1,600	327	82	105	143	76	429	1,502	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	33,424	6,504	14,828	2,598	1,206	1,383	555	897	3,056	1,981	416	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	52,509	5,252	11,504	2,795	1,619	2,265	1,652	1,067	5,258	8,491	5,460	7,146
Total of Electoral Divisions,	85,933	11,756	26,332	5,393	2,825	3,648	2,207	1,964	8,314	10,472	5,876	7,146

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Gort.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ardamullivan, ...	9,222	441	2,096	1,260	705	603	405	626	1,167	479	—	1,440
Ardrahan, ...	2,175	62	136	155	22	197	387	50	461	173	—	532
Ballycahalan, ...	7,621	810	2,328	1,018	346	1,117	394	492	850	266	—	—
Beagh, ...	8,041	292	1,496	925	673	646	820	885	694	816	794	—
Cahermore, ...	5,323	90	681	597	428	998	223	554	752	—	1,000	—
Cappard, ...	3,382	999	1,516	246	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	505
Castletaylor, ...	4,267	129	393	320	413	295	137	—	848	226	—	1,506
Doorus, ...	2,907	67	534	710	406	342	196	61	266	189	136	—
Drumacoo, ...	4,957	377	1,043	628	135	604	171	65	559	130	—	1,245
Gort, ...	2,629	37	243	177	389	228	437	74	470	574	—	—
Kilbeacanty, ...	4,177	307	1,237	583	570	39	444	301	—	—	—	696
Killeely, ...	6,478	146	1,265	1,483	963	777	717	447	680	—	—	—
Killeenavarra, ...	6,285	201	900	995	709	908	261	483	820	1,008	—	—
Killinny, ...	8,588	75	2,238	1,392	1,148	953	707	—	1,495	580	—	—
Kiltartan, ...	7,514	171	849	1,023	909	955	492	428	918	242	—	1,527
Kilthomas, ...	3 502	1,017	594	288	102	296	71	185	295	176	—	478
Kinvarra, ...	7,948	179	1,956	1,045	799	1,963	370	85	1,265	286	—	—
Rahasane, ...	3,455	58	670	348	120	282	654	75	851	397	—	—
Skehanagh, ...	4,211	135	439	535	238	316	172	507	476	—	446	947
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	102,682	5,593	20,614	13,728	9,191	11,519	7,058	5,318	12,867	5,542	2,376	8,876
Total of Electoral Divisions,	102,682	5,593	20,614	13,728	9,191	11,519	7,058	5,318	12,867	5,542	2,376	8,876
Loughrea.												
Aille, ...	6,759	162	3,494	1,200	291	595	553	—	345	119	—	—
Athenry, ...	6,206	196	818	445	369	615	341	346	1,529	1,547	—	—
Ballynagar, ...	4,312	203	909	734	198	769	164	—	230	—	—	1,105
Bracklagh, ...	6,274	38	564	603	694	768	359	450	1,408	958	432	—
Bullaun, ...	2,947	118	827	250	246	259	437	—	127	683	—	—
Cappalusk, ...	5,077	150	950	708	373	611	187	—	934	1,164	—	—
Castleboy, ...	6,179	42	302	132	—	30	119	331	1,303	2,177	1,287	456
Cloonkeen, ...	3,766	213	581	543	340	567	183	486	302	551	—	—
Colmanstown, ...	2,466	73	326	256	257	222	—	—	—	1,332	—	—
Craughwell, ...	5,865	163	550	440	405	1,060	549	404	860	1,434	—	—
*Derrylaur, ...	10,381	2,119	7,331	931	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drumkeary, ...	4,748	754	854	543	366	626	466	457	528	154	—	—
Graigabbey, ...	2,456	93	265	278	183	—	—	—	129	611	—	897
Grange, ...	6,627	159	412	284	189	482	287	429	806	981	1,496	1,102
Greethill, ...	5,674	84	302	317	319	509	760	343	749	2,291	—	—
Kilchreest, ...	5,756	37	646	416	324	825	376	371	1,465	217	—	1,079
Kilconickny, ...	3,398	102	704	655	403	650	133	196	385	170	—	—
Kilconierin, ...	5,202	71	163	139	234	305	342	—	591	1,518	1,187	652
Killimor, ...	4,564	238	981	566	304	224	439	—	1,103	709	—	—
Killogilleen, ...	6,053	116	442	496	244	595	351	478	1,451	918	962	—
Kilmeen, ...	7,889	168	511	523	467	472	562	435	1,025	519	761	2,446
Kilreekill, ...	5,322	100	291	131	90	102	136	104	845	964	—	2,559
Kilteskill, ...	5,897	1,550	642	481	93	140	212	194	390	—	561	1,634
Kiltullagh, ...	4,734	213	361	532	218	200	418	469	661	786	421	455
Lackaboy, ...	2,334	16	96	143	29	539	317	139	120	477	458	—
Lettrim, ...	4,894	229	938	425	61	699	233	294	387	477	—	1,151
*Loughatorick, ...	9,738	3,589	3,441	712	—	—	—	—	2,046	—	—	—
Loughrea Rural, ...	5,597	102	543	691	667	865	628	292	744	1,065	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Loughrea—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Loughrea Urban, ...	915	91	210	173	91	164	9	43	118	16	—	—
Marblehill, ...	7,343	1,442	2,596	879	29	199	169	150	400	641	—	778
Mountain, ...	5,789	932	2,444	661	212	167	97	72	386	410	408	—
Moyode, ...	3,187	50	188	147	254	106	366	—	410	864	802	—
Raford, ...	3,582	97	337	323	89	157	—	368	464	—	354	1,393
Tiaquin, ...	5,116	219	1,033	581	240	256	110	—	808	398	1,471	—
*Woodford, ...	4,975	1,340	1,434	814	125	251	303	98	610	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,094	6,998	12,206	2,457	125	251	303	98	2,656	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	156,928	8,221	24,280	14,695	8,279	13,778	9,303	6,851	21,063	24,151	10,600	15,707
Total of Electoral Divisions,	182,022	15,219	36,486	17,152	8,404	14,029	9,606	6,949	23,719	24,151	10,600	15,707
Mountbellew.												
Annagh, ...	5,879	199	505	469	214	168	126	140	369	190	277	3,222
Ballynakill, ...	7,239	786	1,754	154	30	665	64	211	418	2,067	—	1,090
Caltra, ...	3,327	213	476	413	107	271	100	181	564	587	415	—
Castleblakeney, ...	2,858	392	592	303	184	35	252	57	658	385	—	—
Castleffrench, ...	5,238	430	1,386	426	221	220	257	157	569	400	413	759
Clonbrock, ...	7,803	247	1,418	588	169	355	176	93	991	606	1,018	2,142
*Cloonkeen, ...	4,275	1,278	2,090	317	—	111	146	222	111	—	—	—
Cooloo, ...	6,593	470	989	681	234	441	232	286	703	219	2,338	—
Derryglassaun, ...	6,555	682	1,934	796	589	677	82	633	722	440	—	—
Killeroran, ...	9,556	662	2,661	1,408	337	524	220	—	773	1,676	1,295	—
Killian, ...	4,617	726	1,230	503	409	88	75	—	355	—	—	1,231
Mountbellew, ...	9,867	352	1,040	409	264	507	580	474	566	2,067	1,056	2,552
Mounthazel, ...	6,778	335	669	345	404	216	589	300	1,228	1,665	1,027	—
Taghboy, ...	2,448	130	699	259	71	—	—	75	336	878	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,275	1,278	2,090	317	—	111	146	222	111	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,758	5,624	15,353	6,754	3,233	4,167	2,753	2,607	8,252	11,180	7,839	10,996
Total of Electoral Divisions,	83,033	6,902	17,443	7,071	3,233	4,278	2,899	2,829	8,363	11,180	7,839	10,996
Oughterard.												
*Camus, ...	4,173	4,123	40	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonbur, ...	8,191	2,545	1,401	807	259	167	64	323	524	458	—	1,643
*Cong, ...	10,373	5,554	1,727	305	1,288	408	750	—	341	—	—	—
*Crumpaun, ...	6,806	5,080	1,196	121	—	409	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cur, ...	11,107	3,292	185	125	—	2,329	3,946	—	1,230	—	—	—
*Gorumna, ...	5,276	3,740	427	334	—	330	120	—	325	—	—	—
*Kilcummin, ...	9,434	7,438	1,996	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Letterbrickaun, ...	16,818	557	12	16	—	3,036	1,323	—	7,555	4,319	—	—
*Letterfore, ...	15,842	3,195	5,741	1,314	1,441	3,658	—	—	493	—	—	—
*Lettermore, ...	3,386	1,977	1,217	79	—	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Oughterard, ...	20,490	5,171	5,382	3,281	1,735	94	1,036	2,438	972	381	—	—
*Ross, ...	9,105	983	857	548	—	802	2,851	735	2,329	—	—	—
*Turlough, ...	10,182	5,315	3,970	132	20	745	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wormhole, ...	9,931	1,161	4,241	1,179	303	454	79	198	—	1,772	544	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	141,114	50,131	28,392	8,241	5,046	12,555	10,169	3,694	13,769	6,930	544	1,643
Total of Electoral Divisions,	141,114	50,131	28,392	8,241	5,046	12,555	10,169	3,694	13,769	6,930	544	1,643

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Portumna.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
obeyville, ...	3,346	170	963	624	254	217	60	273	—	785	—	—
illyglass, ...	2,793	29	869	164	160	534	170	324	284	259	—	—
os, ...	3,451	964	1,532	289	—	—	666	—	—	—	—	—
rrew, ...	3,344	59	434	343	148	312	249	75	249	1,037	—	438
rummin, ...	4,935	331	1,246	719	394	393	360	651	640	201	—	—
yrecourt, *	3,653	79	142	114	60	296	351	61	1,113	873	—	564
illimor, ...	5,667	184	776	610	345	821	240	216	512	1,263	—	700
ilmalinoge, ...	4,929	160	132	132	87	205	30	49	580	681	1,001	1,872
ilquain, ...	4,774	93	358	435	262	603	235	183	1,056	939	—	610
eelick, ...	6,360	86	426	640	389	678	285	392	1,493	796	802	473
oat, ...	2,676	112	529	329	375	448	163	249	—	207	264	—
illas, ...	5,194	97	1,073	662	646	228	144	—	383	112	—	1,849
ortumna, ...	9,067	324	807	1,118	667	551	667	388	1,790	1,082	253	1,420
ranascragh, ...	2,649	29	174	138	189	171	104	—	1,061	301	482	—
vnagh, ...	3,484	60	388	200	185	414	400	219	627	659	332	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,451	964	1,532	289	—	—	666	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,871	1,813	8,317	6,128	4,161	5,871	3,458	3,080	9,788	9,195	3,134	7,926
Total of Electoral Divisions,	66,322	2,777	9,849	6,417	4,161	5,871	4,124	3,080	9,788	9,195	3,134	7,926
Tuam.												
bbey, East, ...	5,369	192	400	—	21	75	395	—	280	—	—	4,006
bbey, West, ...	3,513	596	810	291	20	—	—	61	150	320	—	1,265
ddergoole, ...	5,224	1,061	1,814	718	172	438	—	89	612	320	—	—
nnaghdown, ...	5,762	728	1,540	254	483	174	569	—	825	1,189	—	—
allinderry, ...	2,652	549	264	66	187	109	—	316	191	175	795	—
allinduff, ...	2,910	96	438	450	134	377	535	—	—	—	—	880
allynapark, ...	4,430	683	757	98	260	240	193	340	125	—	374	1,360
eaghmore, ...	3,243	137	400	58	99	135	—	—	606	1,291	517	—
elclare, ...	4,574	452	1,933	212	273	129	255	—	1,078	242	—	—
arrowrevagh, ...	5,164	229	798	180	324	292	—	538	1,596	603	604	—
aretuam, ...	6,192	313	1,102	336	82	375	324	81	1,549	2,030	—	—
oubern, ...	5,728	289	1,026	405	154	506	644	—	351	1,089	1,264	—
ummer, ...	3,410	112	415	243	81	147	78	295	434	1,605	—	—
onaghpatrick, ...	3,662	356	898	199	115	185	74	64	772	641	358	—
oonbally, ...	6,684	396	1,256	781	294	357	167	80	1,910	1,169	274	—
unmore, ...	7,921	1,376	3,214	823	386	570	141	—	850	561	—	—
oxhall, ...	7,041	376	1,199	421	137	173	176	246	171	—	432	3,710
eadford, ...	4,948	166	358	452	428	372	349	242	512	1,728	341	—
illsbrook, ...	4,922	675	1,709	184	154	439	268	—,	1,273	220	—	—
ilbennan, ...	2,986	227	771	203	61	125	162	—	592	845	—	—
ilcoona, ...	4,667	44	221	279	278	193	237	171	2,251	—	323	670
illeany, ...	3,756	98	939	641	485	520	493	170	410	—	—	—
illeen, ...	5,518	373	1,128	485	84	228	332	506	1,577	284	521	—
illererin, ...	5,130	165	514	256	129	437	403	375	1,393	1,071	387	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tuam—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Killower, ...	7,980	111	633	891	785	1,192	293	429	807	1,327	610	902
Killursa, ...	7,288	422	2,200	1,434	988	381	145	64	560	1,094	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	5,426	384	652	48	205	109	—	146	642	878	1,267	1,095
Kilshanvy, ...	3,881	390	730	324	176	128	—	—	326	957	850	—
*Levally, ...	3,976	594	1,342	294	309	273	65	357	742	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	5,815	478	1,886	850	129	414	511	66	349	867	265	—
Monivea, ...	4,902	348	683	509	280	313	438	320	588	595	—	828
Moyne, ...	4,657	452	1,636	511	29	265	211	—	332	692	529	—
Ryehill, ...	4,303	700	651	82	70	—	—	—	—	954	—	1,846
Tuam Rural, ...	6,040	668	1,164	303	319	649	572	432	1,565	368	—	—
Tuam Urban, ...	1,802	45	72	25	62	90	24	—	83	267	—	1,134
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,695	3,483	8,303	2,047	1,140	1,410	461	446	3,232	1,123	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	149,781	10,798	27,250	11,259	7,053	9,000	7,593	4,942	22,220	22,259	9,711	17,696
Total of Electoral Divisions,	171,476	14,281	35,553	13,306	8,193	10,410	8,054	5,388	25,502	23,382	9,711	17,696
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	464,356	136,848	128,237	30,843	15,072	37,424	25,712	11,946	43,548	27,267	4,590	2,869
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	831,965	53,321	142,664	77,526	47,541	65,762	44,013	30,084	105,429	108,067	53,300	104,258
Total of County.	1,296,321	190,169	270,901	108,369	62,613	103,186	69,725	42,030	148,977	135,334	57,890	107,127

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballinasloe.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abbeygormacan,	3,078	39	265	335	172	367	231	218	614	600	237	—
Ahascragh,	3,194	122	395	285	115	240	102	91	155	401	—	1,288
Aughrim,	3,599	28	137	84	138	196	68	181	1,069	852	—	845
Ballinasloe Rural,	2,318	57	244	178	52	210	171	96	315	220	—	775
Ballinasloe Urban,	2,113	80	381	373	197	297	167	132	193	—	293	—
Ballymacward,	1,913	37	210	277	136	159	133	135	331	267	228	—
Clonfert,	4,462	54	146	70	124	175	67	—	318	281	1,430	1,797
Clontuskert,	2,656	53	259	201	297	311	163	311	663	398	—	—
Kellysgrove,	2,874	27	179	169	263	212	278	—	373	548	426	399
Kilconnell,	3,268	100	284	204	137	151	211	46	418	883	447	387
Killaan,	5,145	32	217	131	86	71	214	141	452	774	701	2,326
Killallaghton,	4,646	70	273	207	66	150	64	—	908	1,070	454	1,384
Killoran,	2,524	52	157	76	54	126	35	128	169	821	259	647
Killure,	3,645	66	238	117	33	24	73	134	353	790	704	1,113
Kilmacshane,	1,696	80	242	121	104	114	64	—	408	341	222	—
Kiltormer,	2,929	92	259	143	158	266	136	46	318	222	441	848
Kylemore,	1,294	11	—	40	35	77	67	100	—	451	513	—
Laurencetown,	3,134	78	158	124	164	142	70	86	285	538	262	1,227
Lismanny,	2,516	4	67	54	32	95	36	47	—	179	—	2,002
Oatfield	3,089	27	247	170	251	176	137	49	167	1,037	245	583
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	60,093	1,109	4,358	3,359	2,614	3,559	2,487	1,941	7,509	10,674	6,862	15,621
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,093	1,109	4,358	3,359	2,614	3,559	2,487	1,941	7,509	10,674	6,862	15,621
Clifden.												
*Ballynakill,	1,289	108	166	36	119	79	39	91	124	226	—	301
Bencorr,	735	69	151	37	39	46	102	—	58	—	233	—
*Bunowen,	1,113	388	159	14	15	27	113	49	—	348	—	—
*Cleggan,	553	117	116	66	—	30	81	—	—	143	—	—
*Clifden,	1,936	416	467	46	140	94	38	46	589	100	—	—
*Cushkillary,	699	80	101	22	34	76	104	41	126	115	—	—
Derrycunlagh,	169	83	41	11	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
*Derrylea,	274	87	56	11	36	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Doonloughan,	645	126	178	52	55	—	31	44	159	—	—	—
*Errislannan,	676	174	180	11	17	26	37	—	—	231	—	—
*Illion,	119	95	13	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishbofin,	570	321	159	—	16	—	33	41	—	—	—	—
*Knockboy,	1,193	690	388	39	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Moyrus,	844	267	85	26	18	76	31	43	298	—	—	—
*Owengowla,	325	244	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rinvyle,	1,940	560	525	60	17	76	35	50	131	—	486	—
*Roundstone,	1,116	304	252	60	49	177	37	45	57	135	—	—
*Sillerna,	867	455	219	53	19	—	—	43	78	—	—	—
*Skannive,	720	512	57	62	—	26	—	—	63	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,879	4,944	3,202	569	535	847	579	493	1,625	1,298	486	301
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	904	152	192	48	39	46	136	—	58	—	233	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,783	5,096	3,394	617	574	893	715	493	1,683	1,298	719	301

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Galway.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Annaghdown, ...	1,515	278	659	209	23	97	31	—	95	123	—	—
Aughrim, ...	1,630	132	255	164	189	252	133	—	98	407	—	—
Ballintemple, ...	1,872	44	299	363	296	347	64	48	411	—	—	—
Ballynacourty, ...	2,722	45	145	382	224	542	293	99	503	312	267	—
Barna, ...	2,113	355	546	378	170	211	107	—	129	—	217	—
Belleville, ...	1,206	59	109	39	16	48	31	46	90	418	—	350
Carnmore, ...	1,915	56	338	213	87	176	110	—	170	436	—	329
Carrowbrowne, ...	848	71	302	215	50	69	34	—	107	—	—	—
Claregalway, ...	1,798	180	444	110	135	65	100	46	246	245	227	—
Clarinbridge, ...	3,603	135	346	417	226	550	271	88	137	155	—	1,278
Deerpark, ...	1,300	175	214	42	129	42	—	—	372	109	217	—
*Furbogh, ...	917	126	349	90	54	44	103	41	—	110	—	—
Galway Rural, ...	2,312	130	334	177	176	232	38	43	170	683	—	329
Galway Urban, ...	6,329	336	731	341	234	479	574	725	1,544	296	1,069	—
*Inishmore, ...	1,522	572	671	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	—
*Kilcummin, ...	937	560	150	25	33	52	—	48	69	—	—	—
*Killannin, ...	635	267	306	11	16	—	35	—	—	—	—	—
Lackaghbeg, ...	1,616	43	236	219	71	173	175	130	127	114	—	328
*Liscananaun, ...	1,684	230	412	118	38	143	106	89	149	173	226	—
Lisheenavalla, ...	718	36	236	73	94	—	—	47	232	—	—	—
*Moycullen, ...	944	101	219	248	37	80	—	46	54	159	—	—
Oranmore, ...	1,683	53	184	149	240	261	103	50	381	262	—	—
*Selerna, ...	675	410	158	49	18	—	40	—	—	—	—	—
*Slievaneena, ...	969	266	311	48	16	75	67	—	81	105	—	—
*Spiddle, ...	736	244	358	26	34	25	—	49	—	—	—	—
Stradbally, ...	1,315	13	107	71	36	150	38	129	133	331	—	307
Tullokyne, ...	1,281	52	305	172	160	117	181	50	244	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,534	3,054	3,593	845	269	516	382	273	448	670	484	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,261	1,915	5,131	3,525	2,533	3,714	2,162	1,501	5,094	3,768	1,997	2,921
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,795	4,969	8,724	4,370	2,802	4,230	2,544	1,774	5,542	4,438	2,481	2,921
Glennamaddy												
*Ballinastack, ...	1,357	81	767	51	50	22	—	49	188	149	—	—
Ballymoe, ...	1,992	148	395	123	53	124	66	—	302	572	209	—
Ballynakill, ...	2,845	163	330	125	53	62	200	137	493	806	476	—
*Boyounagh, ...	954	107	525	14	15	—	—	—	115	178	—	—
Carrownagur, ...	2,894	71	460	268	126	149	103	—	319	266	1,132	—
Cloonkeen, ...	1,458	118	392	52	98	128	63	50	75	134	—	348
Creggs, ...	2,445	180	483	71	17	26	—	129	59	163	497	820
Curraghmore, ...	1,687	62	341	206	16	50	—	—	95	111	—	806
*Glennamaddy, ...	1,976	460	571	168	35	115	78	149	264	136	—	—
*Island, ...	1,263	202	669	184	91	21	36	—	60	—	—	—
*Kilcroan, ...	2,003	209	684	123	139	25	38	139	144	294	208	—
Kiltullagh, ...	1,148	82	294	73	19	48	—	91	250	291	—	—
*Raheen, ...	1,545	287	741	208	101	89	34	—	85	—	—	—
Scregg, ...	1,234	140	172	—	—	44	—	—	113	110	—	655
Shankill	1,395	121	298	81	91	46	78	—	171	264	245	—
*Templetogher, ...	1,834	194	934	206	68	103	—	—	329	—	—	—
Toberadosh, ...	1,848	179	351	62	194	179	71	50	218	544	—	—
Toberroe, ...	2,082	111	591	206	71	50	103	45	214	691	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,932	1,540	4,891	954	499	375	186	337	1,186	757	208	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,028	1,375	4,107	1,267	738	906	684	502	2,309	3,952	2,559	2,629
Total of Electoral Divisions,	31,960	2,915	8,998	2,221	1,237	1,281	870	839	3,494	4,709	2,767	2,629

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Gort.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardamullivan, ...	3,223	107	584	388	283	269	103	268	291	235	—	695
Ardrahan, ...	1,427	35	86	131	19	155	203	44	245	117	—	392
Ballycahalan, ...	1,831	96	303	262	117	299	146	218	238	152	—	—
Beagh, ...	3,731	96	571	380	312	292	301	456	457	395	471	—
Cahermore, ...	2,071	32	265	241	178	321	98	130	351	—	455	—
Cappard, ...	617	48	105	21	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	412
Castletaylor, ...	1,920	48	126	120	153	94	69	—	260	137	—	913
Doorus, ...	2,098	35	373	391	256	330	71	47	233	147	215	—
Drumacoo, ...	2,495	183	426	282	68	272	105	45	298	120	—	696
Gort, ...	2,248	37	226	177	295	219	375	95	338	486	—	—
Kilbeacanty, ...	1,234	60	218	120	141	21	203	128	—	—	—	343
Killeely	2,120	55	382	464	337	272	272	132	206	—	—	—
Killeenavarra, ...	1,773	64	291	239	195	210	35	172	219	348	—	—
Killinny, ...	1,955	21	392	298	264	234	241	—	355	150	—	—
Kiltartan, ...	3,746	82	429	506	417	526	280	213	434	154	—	705
Kilthomas, ...	1,479	107	107	36	52	109	32	82	221	110	—	623
Kinvarra, ...	2,627	66	548	343	268	635	132	45	407	183	—	—
Rahasane, ...	1,478	28	184	152	48	99	345	49	357	216	—	—
Skehanagh, ...	2,568	53	251	309	145	185	109	237	272	—	277	730
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	40,641	1,253	5,867	4,860	3,579	4,542	3,120	2,361	5,182	2,950	1,418	5,509
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,641	1,253	5,867	4,860	3,579	4,542	3,120	2,361	5,182	2,950	1,418	5,509
Loughrea.												
Aille, ...	1,746	28	315	311	156	350	250	—	222	114	—	—
Athenry, ...	2,835	77	307	163	162	285	183	175	704	779	—	—
Ballynagar, ...	1,530	33	254	169	91	72	102	—	193	—	—	616
Bracklagh, ...	3,659	23	294	296	90	412	213	227	875	665	264	—
Bullaun, ...	1,172	42	288	87	86	89	155	—	73	352	—	—
Cappalusk, ...	1,983	45	272	162	157	222	96	—	416	613	—	—
Castleboy, ...	2,870	22	130	69	—	21	74	174	239	1,052	744	345
Cloonkeen, ...	1,412	37	150	163	120	216	38	186	158	344	—	—
Colmanstown, ...	717	14	54	66	53	51	—	—	—	479	—	—
Craughwell, ...	3,280	74	248	241	234	523	317	227	514	902	—	—
Derrylaur, ...	397	82	274	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drumkeary, ...	2,309	152	371	317	209	370	249	257	283	101	—	—
Graigabbey, ...	1,027	51	128	112	91	—	—	—	64	258	—	323
Grange, ...	3,096	39	164	120	100	221	111	185	383	463	699	611
Greethill, ...	1,809	23	104	105	120	172	276	90	236	683	—	—
Kilchreest, ...	2,472	15	140	189	159	241	242	92	915	149	—	330
Kilconickny, ...	1,623	40	316	310	173	313	77	95	196	103	—	—
Kilconierin	2,535	21	69	75	111	148	172	—	293	777	439	430
Killimor, ...	1,494	43	280	197	120	66	145	—	283	360	—	—
Killogilleen, ...	3,273	59	209	270	125	308	210	264	817	483	528	—
Kilmeen, ...	4,284	60	208	216	172	241	276	237	535	299	452	1,588
Kilreekill, ...	2,987	34	134	75	50	45	71	45	358	655	—	1,520
Kiltoskill, ...	2,425	135	194	60	48	81	111	94	244	—	417	1,041
Kiltullagh, ...	2,218	52	139	212	103	93	210	218	206	463	221	301
Lackagh, ...	1,156	10	56	67	17	220	150	91	61	263	221	—
Leitrim, ...	2,640	57	293	218	36	405	149	232	239	381	—	630
Loughatorick, ...	309	109	99	22	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—
Loughrea Rural, ...	3,431	66	395	347	357	472	383	182	561	668	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Loughrea—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Loughrea Urban, ...	1,189	115	242	198	101	207	31	48	132	115	—	—
Marblehill	1,903	163	359	137	20	108	99	91	180	221	—	525
Mountain, ...	1,384	44	168	100	114	105	67	46	182	278	280	—
Moyode, ...	1,227	27	82	65	129	56	180	—	201	286	201	—
Raford, ...	1,662	36	116	100	37	72	—	135	222	—	224	720
Tlaquin, ...	1,327	48	303	221	90	82	32	—	123	193	235	—
*Woodford, ...	1,008	203	231	156	37	122	64	47	148	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,714	394	604	219	37	122	64	47	227	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,675	1,685	6,782	5,438	3,931	6,267	4,669	3,391	10,108	12,499	4,925	8,980
Total of Electoral Divisions,	70,389	2,079	7,386	5,657	3,968	6,389	4,733	3,438	10,335	12,499	4,925	8,980
Mountbellew.												
Annagh, ...	2,787	80	225	185	88	110	32	46	202	125	214	1,480
Ballynakill, ...	2,417	296	412	68	34	152	33	87	226	756	—	353
Caltra, ...	1,573	73	213	159	69	153	65	86	239	228	288	—
Castleblakeney, ...	1,482	141	315	188	107	25	140	42	307	217	—	—
Castleffrench	3,161	186	748	272	135	127	141	89	352	234	295	582
Clonbrock, ...	4,063	137	689	312	85	141	103	41	509	342	552	1,152
*Cloonkeen, ...	1,580	373	827	131	—	46	62	83	58	—	—	—
Cooloo, ...	2,520	150	368	267	100	155	103	86	212	106	973	—
Derryglassaun, ...	2,649	246	761	382	177	260	37	230	316	240	—	—
Killeroran, ...	4,509	204	1,120	597	238	261	171	—	407	1,036	475	—
Killian, ...	2,191	260	546	245	214	42	36	—	157	—	—	691
Mountbellew, ...	5,147	178	544	346	184	346	249	336	313	1,165	466	1,020
Mounthazel, ...	3,536	113	249	149	141	46	266	150	944	800	678	—
Taghboy, ...	1,125	54	347	112	36	—	—	41	128	407	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,580	373	827	131	—	46	62	83	58	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	37,160	2,118	6,537	3,282	1,608	1,818	1,376	1,234	4,312	5,656	3,941	5,278
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,740	2,491	7,364	3,413	1,608	1,864	1,438	1,317	4,370	5,656	3,941	5,278
Oughterard.												
*Camus, ...	744	105	14	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonbur, ...	2,968	600	532	202	86	70	32	183	215	249	—	799
*Cong, ...	1,260	516	296	96	137	48	102	—	65	—	—	—
*Crumpaun, ...	834	513	229	37	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cur, ...	460	126	24	14	—	90	71	—	135	—	—	—
*Gorumna, ...	931	670	105	23	—	46	36	—	51	—	—	—
*Kilcummin, ...	148	129	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Letterbrickaun, ...	834	85	11	24	—	120	61	—	397	136	—	—
*Letterfore, ...	712	94	260	68	48	73	—	—	169	—	—	—
*Lettermore, ...	443	238	168	15	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Oughterard, ...	2,364	429	631	223	196	56	144	188	380	117	—	—
*Ross, ...	418	75	22	14	—	51	103	46	107	—	—	—
*Turlough, ...	607	372	136	35	17	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wormhole, ...	2,189	239	992	344	86	104	34	48	—	125	217	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,312	4,191	3,439	1,095	570	807	583	465	1,519	627	217	799
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,312	4,191	3,439	1,095	570	807	583	465	1,519	627	217	799

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Portumna.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abbeyville, ...	1,092	47	308	281	121	99	38	41	—	157	—	—
Ballyglass, ...	1,298	11	220	89	94	247	109	184	211	133	—	—
Coos, ...	417	70	212	101	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Derrew, ...	1,706	18	199	148	72	180	102	41	100	502	—	344
Drummin, ...	1,687	68	347	266	129	151	137	230	254	105	—	—
Eyrecourt, ...	2,928	135	183	196	86	208	180	49	642	710	—	539
Killimor, ...	2,858	78	376	288	168	431	105	134	292	665	—	321
Kilmalinoge, ...	2,977	71	78	82	55	92	34	46	355	398	665	1,101
Kilquain	2,180	21	141	195	124	231	108	99	459	469	—	333
Meelick, ...	3,744	52	215	318	226	386	143	186	885	476	500	357
Moat, ...	1,463	72	229	155	174	234	109	139	—	140	211	—
Pallas, ...	3,063	49	534	336	308	148	98	—	294	117	—	1,179
Portumna, ...	5,651	109	462	673	439	378	430	296	1,143	722	250	749
Tiranascragh, ...	1,300	10	93	77	97	91	63	—	483	137	249	—
Tynagh, ...	1,830	24	176	89	86	244	228	86	311	385	201	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	417	70	212	101	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	33,777	765	3,561	3,193	2,179	3,120	1,884	1,531	5,429	5,116	2,076	4,923
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,194	835	3,773	3,294	2,179	3,120	1,918	1,531	5,429	5,116	2,076	4,923
Tuam.												
Abbey, East, ...	1,737	72	193	—	16	21	40	—	66	—	—	1,329
Abbey, West, ...	1,224	179	268	119	16	—	—	42	55	104	—	441
*Addergoole, ...	2,108	288	629	298	103	248	—	41	309	192	—	—
Annaghdown, ...	1,696	222	441	86	151	66	111	—	174	445	—	—
Ballinderry, ...	757	84	78	34	36	30	—	46	71	114	264	—
Ballinduff, ...	957	21	165	150	51	123	141	—	—	—	—	306
Ballynapark, ...	1,565	209	227	39	91	58	75	91	52	—	224	499
Beaghmore, ...	1,306	70	177	21	49	80	—	—	273	406	230	—
*Belclare, ...	1,758	171	800	105	75	48	133	—	304	122	—	—
Carrowrevagh, ...	1,890	77	253	82	90	90	—	265	584	247	202	—
Claretuam, ...	2,605	108	410	122	37	166	138	47	566	1,011	—	—
Clonbern, ...	1,884	74	281	132	20	192	112	—	110	490	473	—
Cummer, ...	1,603	46	181	109	40	74	39	129	292	693	—	—
Donaghpatrick, ...	2,078	141	446	121	71	99	35	43	542	368	212	—
Doonbally, ...	3,358	145	569	396	178	162	71	50	820	748	219	—
*Dunmore, ...	3,498	409	1,350	368	217	283	69	—	450	352	—	—
Foxhall, ...	3,745	147	570	221	71	93	105	131	102	—	236	2,069
Headford, ...	3,024	62	191	256	233	253	179	138	350	1,150	212	—
Hillsbrook, ...	1,760	160	544	68	52	119	113	—	563	141	—	—
Kilbennan, ...	1,578	127	421	125	33	75	67	—	325	405	—	—
Kilcoona, ...	2,207	28	96	144	117	74	101	92	1,035	—	205	315
Killeany, ...	1,296	26	323	208	170	212	180	48	129	—	—	—
Killeen, ...	2,368	116	463	207	35	76	139	231	646	218	237	—
Killererin, ...	2,085	69	204	113	51	146	149	135	529	484	205	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tuam—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Killower, ...	2,579	37	222	206	213	287	132	190	186	589	211	305
Killursa, ...	2,900	140	845	516	310	176	74	42	247	550	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	2,347	86	232	38	53	28	—	45	216	438	504	707
Kilshanvy, ...	1,689	168	411	182	106	73	—	—	152	370	227	—
*Levally, ...	1,183	133	390	95	102	101	31	85	246	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	3,065	195	941	469	68	248	280	83	182	397	202	—
Monivea, ...	1,673	84	235	134	110	95	109	46	332	144	—	384
Moyne, ...	1,858	158	617	203	17	102	36	—	162	272	291	—
Ryehill, —	1,351	111	147	35	17	—	—	—	—	428	—	613
Tuam Rural, ...	2,834	228	455	153	139	231	292	268	855	213	—	—
Tuam Urban, ...	1,395	50	82	37	56	100	31	—	126	174	—	739
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,547	1,001	3,169	866	497	680	233	126	1,309	666	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,414	3,440	10,688	4,726	2,697	3,549	2,749	2,162	9,742	10,599	4,354	7,708
Total of Electoral Divisions,	70,961	4,441	13,857	5,592	3,194	4,229	2,982	2,288	11,051	11,265	4,354	7,708
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	62,915	15,567	19,937	4,780	2,407	3,393	2,123	1,824	6,371	4,018	1,395	1,100
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	358,953	13,812	47,223	29,698	19,918	27,521	19,267	14,623	49,743	55,214	28,365	53,569
Total of County, ...	421,868	29,379	67,160	34,478	22,325	30,914	21,390	16,447	56,114	59,232	29,760	54,669

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballinasloe.												
Abbeygormacan, ...	656	58	155	119	48	69	55	27	65	43	17	—
Ahascragh, ...	1,081	215	332	152	50	50	13	—	16	31	—	222
Aughrim, ...	400	49	68	22	46	30	19	18	51	49	—	48
Ballinasloe Rural, ...	581	77	161	75	21	47	11	11	8	6	—	164
Ballinasloe Urban, ...	502	90	143	67	67	68	18	16	17	—	16	—
Ballymacward, ...	468	64	137	95	52	23	25	10	21	15	26	—
Clonfert, ...	523	94	99	25	38	29	7	—	32	8	71	120
Clontuskert, ...	545	55	158	88	96	62	12	27	36	11	—	—
Kellysgrove, ...	446	43	100	56	73	42	39	—	27	21	21	24
Kilconnell, ...	697	139	220	82	42	37	29	5	52	59	17	15
Killaan, ...	653	48	143	69	28	21	45	17	41	58	39	144
Killallaghton, ...	648	121	193	72	15	27	3	—	61	61	37	58
Killoran, ...	369	94	130	29	22	14	7	19	4	22	15	13
Killure, ...	536	106	158	35	19	5	5	7	49	90	18	44
Kilmacshane, ...	505	162	186	44	25	24	—	—	26	38	—	—
Kiltormer, ...	651	178	172	65	53	58	26	9	17	23	24	26
Kylemore, ...	130	14	—	4	10	20	4	6	—	34	38	—
Laurencetown, ...	571	170	128	51	35	40	8	10	17	27	29	56
Lismanny, ...	379	27	43	15	10	29	13	4	—	17	—	221
Oatfield, ...	552	69	198	75	75	41	13	11	6	41	6	17
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	10,893	1,873	2,924	1,240	825	736	352	197	546	654	374	1,172
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,893	1,873	2,924	1,240	825	736	352	197	546	654	374	1,172
Clifden.												
*Ballynakill, ...	681	204	147	9	49	20	3	165	37	23	—	24
Bencorr, ...	350	145	126	7	—	19	8	—	9	—	36	—
*Bunowen, ...	1,171	969	124	3	9	—	26	4	—	36	—	—
*Cleggan, ...	527	315	133	45	—	—	3	—	—	31	—	—
*Clifden, ...	1,748	942	546	37	64	37	6	5	101	10	—	—
*Cushkillary, ...	437	254	100	8	10	18	23	—	20	4	—	—
Derrycunlagh, ...	206	162	38	4	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Derrylea, ...	233	155	46	2	11	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Doonloughan, ...	502	295	158	8	18	—	9	6	8	—	—	—
*Errislannan, ...	726	516	159	—	35	1	7	—	—	8	—	—
*Illion, ...	334	311	14	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishbofin, ...	841	657	171	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
*Knockboy, ...	2,030	1,555	437	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Moyrus, ...	947	761	80	13	3	13	10	3	64	—	—	—
*Owengowla, ...	802	730	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rinvyle, ...	2,042	1,429	549	23	7	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
*Roundstone, ...	1,328	717	307	61	14	142	10	53	5	19	—	—
*Sillerna, ...	1,360	1,093	207	30	8	—	—	14	8	—	—	—
*Skannive, ...	1,319	1,213	53	10	—	14	—	—	29	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,028	12,116	3,303	258	236	302	97	255	272	131	34	24
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	556	307	164	11	—	19	10	—	9	—	36	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,584	12,423	3,467	269	236	321	107	255	281	131	70	24

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Galway.												
*Annaghdown,	1,225	446	593	136	10	23	4	—	8	5	—	—
Aughrim,	509	193	149	46	41	40	14	—	13	13	—	—
Ballintemple,	700	42	199	179	112	100	25	8	35	—	—	—
Ballynacourty,	612	57	85	130	92	132	37	20	41	7	11	—
Barna,	1,294	566	445	175	60	22	—	—	4	—	22	—
Belleville,	324	97	109	10	7	13	6	7	10	22	—	43
Carnmore,	739	90	307	140	34	60	30	—	36	29	—	13
Carrowbrowne,	557	147	251	102	25	20	—	—	12	—	—	—
Claregalway,	964	335	381	39	51	20	20	14	25	48	31	—
Clarinbridge,	824	134	171	164	57	143	47	8	14	12	—	74
Deerpark,	667	315	202	21	45	14	—	—	39	5	26	—
*Furbogh,	734	270	376	53	14	—	13	—	—	8	—	—
Galway Rural,	500	113	165	79	6	56	—	11	29	35	—	6
Galway Urban,	1,403	193	347	57	37	69	98	80	455	20	47	—
*Inishmore,	2,142	1,303	799	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
*Kilcummin,	1,739	1,467	216	15	14	11	—	8	8	—	—	—
*Killannin,	954	549	377	10	11	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Lackaghbeg,	579	63	219	106	35	51	42	22	—	16	—	25
*Liscananaun,	995	434	356	49	18	40	29	8	15	21	25	—
Lisheenavalla,	391	67	202	40	39	—	—	10	33	—	—	—
*Moycullen	634	244	202	127	5	34	—	—	11	11	—	—
Oranmore,	460	83	142	61	52	67	—	5	33	17	—	—
*Selerna,	1,138	915	165	32	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
*Slievaneena,	930	538	286	35	8	28	16	—	12	7	—	—
*Spiddle,	899	493	375	16	1	2	—	12	—	—	—	—
Stradbally,	201	15	64	37	11	24	10	25	4	6	—	5
Tullokyne,	638	86	314	95	60	37	23	15	8	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,390	6,659	3,745	490	100	138	76	28	54	52	48	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,362	2,596	3,752	1,481	764	868	352	225	791	230	137	166
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,752	9,255	7,497	1,971	864	1,006	428	253	845	282	185	166
Glennamaddy.												
*Ballinastack,	848	121	647	24	9	4	—	11	26	6	—	—
Ballymoe,	800	294	308	60	24	22	14	—	43	30	5	—
Ballynakill,	769	246	287	52	16	20	14	17	23	61	33	—
*Boyounagh,	680	190	452	4	5	—	—	—	22	7	—	—
Carrownagur,	844	114	379	137	43	35	24	—	62	16	34	—
Cloonkeen,	718	236	332	37	34	22	22	13	10	—	—	12
Creggs,	1,171	334	483	46	16	4	—	25	98	—	49	116
Curraghmore,	492	105	240	106	6	13	—	—	8	—	—	14
*Glennamaddy,	1,459	802	511	52	20	14	8	15	22	15	—	—
*Island,	1,081	331	572	121	45	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilcroan,	1,105	430	558	51	25	—	3	10	11	9	8	—
Kiltullagh,	497	134	253	36	11	12	—	3	16	32	—	—
*Raheen,	1,428	503	724	108	43	32	12	—	6	—	—	—
Scregg,	465	216	194	—	—	13	—	—	10	6	—	26
Shankill,	659	202	288	50	40	16	11	—	10	23	19	—
*Templetogher,	1,321	318	821	92	25	21	—	—	44	—	—	—
Toberadosh,	835	293	302	41	69	49	12	5	14	50	—	—
Toberroe,	906	180	537	83	27	13	4	3	27	32	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,922	2,695	4,285	452	172	78	28	36	131	37	8	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,156	2,354	3,603	648	286	219	101	66	321	250	140	168
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,078	5,049	7,888	1,100	458	297	129	102	452	287	148	168

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Gort.												
Ardamullivan,	980	149	365	172	96	55	10	33	32	5	—	63
Ardrahan,	232	40	30	62	3	13	45	10	10	—	—	19
Ballycahalan,	681	162	208	121	46	72	19	31	22	—	—	—
Beagh,	910	97	330	140	84	63	62	25	49	37	23	—
Cahermore,	447	50	155	72	75	33	16	12	5	—	29	—
Cappard,	215	62	107	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
Castletaylor,	373	86	88	39	48	18	6	—	12	5	—	71
Doorus,	696	50	249	166	99	81	16	8	21	6	—	—
Drumacoo,	719	227	240	100	8	90	20	—	7	—	—	27
Gort,	269	21	52	26	65	26	14	8	18	39	—	—
Kilbeacanty,	504	89	220	63	66	8	38	7	—	—	—	13
Killeely,	736	51	216	219	101	67	57	16	9	—	—	—
Killeenavarra,	426	55	172	73	51	43	5	16	7	4	—	—
Killinny,	569	27	210	127	103	45	37	—	20	—	—	—
Kiltartan,	853	96	169	179	126	132	34	36	42	6	—	33
Kilthomas,	379	176	88	10	20	23	7	25	9	6	—	15
Kinvarra,	730	92	244	118	57	129	18	9	38	25	—	—
Rahasane,	162	30	49	31	—	9	24	—	12	7	—	—
Skehanagh,	425	33	134	124	42	27	16	26	18	—	—	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,306	1,593	3,326	1,850	1,098	934	444	262	331	140	52	276
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,306	1,593	3,326	1,850	1,098	934	444	262	331	140	52	276
Loughrea.												
Aille,	688	39	275	178	41	81	42	—	17	15	—	—
Athenry,	581	123	186	54	50	42	20	15	52	39	—	—
Ballynagar,	362	67	166	50	25	3	7	—	10	—	—	34
Bracklagh,	701	23	156	115	98	86	37	33	80	54	19	—
Bullaun,	391	61	184	33	26	29	31	—	3	24	—	—
Cappalusk,	640	107	221	58	61	50	23	—	57	63	—	—
Castleboy,	242	54	73	28	—	6	—	16	16	11	23	15
Cloonkeen,	427	86	112	63	50	50	—	27	15	24	—	—
Colmanstown	166	22	48	24	13	19	—	—	—	40	—	—
Craughwell,	587	65	102	110	57	119	71	17	43	3	—	—
*Derrylaur,	470	164	280	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drumkeary,	815	217	251	129	53	41	49	37	25	13	—	—
Graigabbey,	279	65	105	52	26	—	—	—	6	13	—	12
Grange,	536	65	108	61	39	87	5	26	43	31	52	19
Greethill,	291	25	71	57	34	16	47	10	8	23	—	—
Kilchreest,	463	29	80	57	62	101	34	—	47	31	—	22
Kilconickny,	433	12	143	123	63	70	5	—	10	7	—	—
Kilcontierin,	399	40	58	43	43	28	34	—	25	51	45	32
Killimor,	590	108	244	107	53	21	21	—	25	11	—	—
Killogilleen,	645	84	136	122	41	75	40	34	79	18	16	—
Kilmeen,	547	64	121	97	49	53	30	22	21	11	13	66
Kilreekill,	382	79	100	24	19	14	13	11	22	34	—	66
Kilteskill,	480	160	148	16	20	7	29	13	3	—	13	71
Kiltullagh,	478	63	100	94	34	21	43	12	17	62	21	11
Lackalea,	195	6	37	22	7	56	27	10	9	15	6	—
Leitrim,	534	69	189	80	14	75	11	19	33	21	—	23
*Loughatorick,	377	252	96	16	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Loughrea Rural,	464	41	75	110	92	56	17	9	24	30	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Loughrea—*continued.*												
Loughrea Urban, ...	222	110	22	23	18	37	6	—	6	—	—	—
Marblehill, ...	663	242	294	30	—	26	11	15	14	12	—	19
Mountain, ...	382	56	151	30	44	30	15	5	9	25	17	—
Moyode, ...	256	41	67	27	32	4	17	—	17	45	6	—
Raford, ...	374	55	94	66	12	14	—	12	17	—	16	88
Tiaquin, ...	529	93	241	112	36	22	—	—	11	—	14	—
*Woodford, ...	597	303	136	66	14	31	13	18	16	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,444	719	512	108	14	31	13	18	29	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,742	2,371	4,358	2,195	1,212	1,339	685	343	774	726	261	478
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,186	3,090	4,870	2,303	1,226	1,370	698	361	803	726	261	478
Mountbellew.												
Annagh, ...	630	166	177	92	23	18	7	7	18	12	9	101
Ballynakill, ...	929	473	351	37	12	22	14	3	12	1	—	4
Caltra, ...	479	83	179	83	26	40	14	10	16	4	24	—
Castleblakeney, ...	652	202	262	86	44	—	6	7	40	5	—	—
Castleffrench, ...	1,210	285	646	137	35	24	17	9	19	9	9	20
Clonbrock, ...	1,037	188	517	135	19	28	11	7	38	5	16	73
*Cloonkeen, ...	1,393	552	756	58	—	—	10	9	8	—	—	—
Cooloo, ...	853	258	302	139	25	33	9	9	27	10	41	—
Derryglassaun, ...	1,398	372	668	186	50	58	5	13	26	20	—	—
Killeroran, ...	1,800	363	890	273	85	63	18	—	36	59	13	—
Killian, ...	1,183	434	474	135	77	16	—	—	20	—	—	27
Mountbellew, ...	1,784	287	496	189	96	157	68	134	42	57	22	236
Mounthazel, ...	708	206	190	69	47	10	50	22	52	33	29	—
Taghboy, ...	533	91	330	70	5	—	—	—	8	29	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,393	552	756	58	—	—	10	9	8	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,196	3,408	5,482	1,631	544	469	219	221	354	244	163	461
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,589	3,960	6,238	1,689	544	469	229	230	362	244	163	461
Oughterard.												
*Camus, ...	529	502	20	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonbur, ...	2,050	1,251	489	86	33	26	20	17	23	15	—	90
*Cong, ...	1,668	1,212	310	51	49	11	24	—	11	—	—	—
*Crumpaun, ...	2,370	2,038	304	16	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cur, ...	513	366	36	6	—	49	23	—	33	—	—	—
*Gorumna, ...	2,347	2,187	109	21	—	3	21	—	6	—	—	—
*Kilcummin, ...	346	338	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Letterbrickaun, ...	674	380	16	14	—	63	10	—	147	44	—	—
*Letterfore, ...	506	179	231	22	24	27	—	—	23	—	—	—
*Lettermore, ...	1,263	1,009	222	8	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Oughterard, ...	1,988	971	623	141	96	12	36	46	56	7	—	—
*Ross, ...	314	232	14	3	—	14	24	4	23	—	—	—
*Turlough, ...	1,452	1,240	173	14	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Wormhole, ...	1,530	412	852	156	24	34	8	8	—	19	17	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,550	12,317	3,407	538	228	305	166	75	322	85	17	90
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,550	12,317	3,407	538	228	305	166	75	322	85	17	90

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
PORTUMNA.												
Abbeyville, ...	585	101	242	139	58	21	10	6	—	8	—	—
Ballyglass, ...	403	47	157	39	32	69	25	27	3	4	—	—
Coos, ...	432	207	161	57	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Derrew, ...	317	28	122	38	29	41	11	2	5	30	—	11
Drummin, ...	723	136	270	137	48	31	14	48	18	21	—	—
Eyrecourt, ...	638	263	112	79	20	32	26	7	33	39	—	27
Killimor, ...	573	64	172	96	48	68	21	11	18	62	—	13
Kilmalinoge, ...	304	120	36	33	28	15	6	—	2	27	8	29
Kilquain, ...	337	21	93	74	33	37	14	4	22	19	—	20
Meelick, ...	509	21	99	106	64	71	18	20	47	30	15	18
Moat, ...	333	20	112	54	45	53	20	17	—	9	3	—
Pallas, ...	718	35	328	113	108	25	16	—	31	—	—	62
Portumna, ...	970	62	217	259	121	69	50	41	80	33	9	29
Tiranascragh, ...	214	18	51	32	25	16	12	—	26	—	34	—
Tynagh, ...	438	38	105	36	35	57	75	31	36	15	10	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	432	207	161	57	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,062	974	2,116	1,235	694	605	318	214	321	297	79	209
Total of Electoral Divisions.	7,494	1,181	2,277	1,202	694	605	325	214	321	297	79	209
TUAM.												
Abbey, East, ...	407	119	180	—	4	8	—	—	4	—	—	92
Abbey, West, ...	684	322	255	60	3	—	—	9	—	2	—	33
*Addergoole, ...	1,472	583	591	143	47	62	—	9	27	10	—	—
Annaghdown, ...	710	175	342	40	59	25	20	—	7	42	—	—
Ballinderry, ...	324	194	77	8	3	—	—	15	7	5	15	—
Ballinduff, ...	297	25	125	64	12	26	31	—	—	—	—	14
Ballynapark, ...	858	480	221	30	30	18	29	2	2	—	11	35
Beaghmore	352	94	144	10	25	22	—	—	14	28	15	—
*Belclare, ...	1,184	289	756	41	17	20	21	—	31	9	—	—
Carrowrevagh, ...	573	144	200	38	22	—	—	36	82	16	35	—
Claretuam, ...	727	189	312	70	7	26	24	3	42	54	—	—
Clonbern, ...	623	139	243	84	7	43	21	—	10	31	45	—
Cummer, ...	384	79	153	48	16	12	—	32	8	36	—	—
Donaghpatrick, ...	722	214	317	61	23	15	8	7	48	23	6	—
Doonbally, ...	1,058	237	422	185	72	27	14	6	56	32	7	—
*Dunmore, ...	2,149	707	1,016	171	103	67	28	—	37	20	—	—
Foxhall, ...	1,164	245	524	131	29	34	23	23	15	—	19	121
Headford, ...	438	52	66	89	48	61	9	22	36	41	14	—
Hillsbrook, ...	927	325	432	32	21	13	36	—	61	7	—	—
Kilbennan, ...	748	202	381	98	10	27	16	—	9	5	—	—
Kilcoona, ...	343	52	66	54	44	18	16	—	77	—		16
Killeany, ...	533	35	253	78	53	55	41	8	10	—	—	—
Killeen, ...	816	138	413	111	11	17	23	31	52	14		—
Killererin, ...	569	116	190	64	21	20	11	23	66	53	5	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Galway—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tuam—*continued.*												
Killower, ...	544	51	167	106	63	36	22	22	21	37	5	14
Killursa, ...	1,445	208	734	275	107	41	7	14	40	19	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	511	160	189	11	24	—	—	—	29	33	31	34
Kilshanvy, ...	838	289	360	74	42	15	—	—	18	22	18	—
*Levally, ...	723	230	345	54	42	15	6	11	20	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	1,618	315	735	283	26	69	73	36	24	16	41	—
Monivea, ...	293	96	113	34	4	13	7	—	3	6	—	17
Moyne	963	261	550	99	10	5	—	—	13	14	11	—
Ryehill, ...	405	187	120	10	7	—	—	—	—	40	—	41
Tuam Rural, ...	955	341	317	54	26	26	74	25	78	14	—	—
Tuam Urban, ...	218	84	40	—	6	—	—	—	35	3	—	50
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,528	1,809	2,708	409	209	164	55	20	115	39	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,047	5,568	8,641	2,301	835	672	505	314	867	593	290	461
Total of Electoral Divisions,	26,575	7,377	11,349	2,710	1,044	836	560	334	982	632	290	461
Total of Congested Electoral Division in County.	62,687	37,074	18,877	2,370	959	1,018	452	441	931	344	107	114
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	97,320	21,044	34,366	12,592	6,258	5,861	2,986	1,842	4,314	3,134	1,532	3,391
Total of County, ...	160,007	58,118	53,243	14,962	7,217	6,879	3,438	2,283	5,245	3,478	1,639	3,505

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY LEITRIM.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Leitrim.

ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYSHANNON.												
lateeve, ...	72	17	47	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ilish, ...	170	53	94	14	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
roghil, ...	64	8	26	10	7	11	1	—	—	—	1	—
reeny, ...	206	72	96	21	5	4	6	2	—	—	—	—
ugh, ...	178	44	86	21	9	10	4	—	3	—	1	—
, ...	133	27	77	20	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
ghan, ...	267	151	83	11	7	5	1	5	3	—	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	848	320	397	71	27	12	9	8	3	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	242	52	112	31	16	21	5	—	3	—	2	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,090	372	509	102	43	33	14	8	6	—	3	—
BAWNBOY.												
amore, ...	161	36	48	36	14	8	9	3	6	—	1	—
rhill, ...	231	40	144	31	4	8	1	1	2	—	—	—
la, ...	155	16	85	29	10	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
reilly North, ...	121	42	62	10	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
reilly South, ...	118	26	64	21	3	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
fice, ...	217	31	94	47	13	11	9	7	4	1	—	—
hglass, ...	182	35	109	27	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—
gar, ...	90	10	38	11	11	10	1	1	6	2	—	—
owncore, ...	108	18	38	17	11	12	5	4	2	1	—	—
teragh, ...	145	44	80	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
ongford, ...	107	55	44	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	904	242	503	112	21	16	4	3	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	731	111	303	140	59	53	27	15	18	4	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,635	353	806	252	80	69	31	18	21	4	1	—
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.												
ashel, ...	62	32	23	3	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
duff, ...	70	10	29	11	4	4	1	4	7	—	—	—
ameenagh, ...	144	49	60	24	3	5	2	—	1	—	—	—
ck-on-Shannon, ...	217	46	69	41	20	21	6	4	6	2	2	—
reilly East, ...	83	26	54	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
reilly West, ...	126	35	66	16	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
shanbo	160	32	80	27	5	11	2	3	—	—	—	—
sna, ...	247	67	116	31	15	5	7	2	4	1	—	—
nagullion, ...	201	50	110	28	5	6	1	—	—	—	1	—
el, ...	134	14	62	23	13	10	4	2	5	1	—	—
carrigan, ...	104	17	51	18	8	4	4	1	1	—	—	—
bbrid, ...	133	48	70	7	2	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
rim, ...	227	42	105	30	19	18	5	1	4	3	—	—
ar, ...	185	41	114	25	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
an, ...	227	95	104	23	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,161	376	601	128	21	19	8	2	3	1	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,159	228	511	181	84	73	29	17	27	7	2	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,320	604	1,112	309	105	92	37	19	30	8	4	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MANORHAMILTON.												
*Arigna,	84	44	30	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballaghameehan,	195	30	111	28	15	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
Belhavel,	246	40	121	48	18	13	2	1	3	—	—	—
*Cloonclare,	173	50	110	8	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloonlogher,	230	91	59	45	10	13	6	2	3	—	—	1
Drumahaire,	315	101	99	44	28	21	5	3	9	5	—	—
Drumkeeran,	263	56	121	42	19	15	4	3	3	—	—	—
*Garvagh,	203	93	93	8	6	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Glenade,	129	26	62	22	7	7	2	2	1	—	—	—
*Glenaniff,	154	64	75	10	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glenboy,	153	37	72	17	11	9	3	2	—	2	—	—
Glencar,	153	18	76	25	18	6	7	1	2	—	—	—
*Glenfarn,	127	52	52	10	4	2	2	2	2	1	—	—
Killanummery,	188	78	52	26	12	5	6	4	4	—	1	—
*Killarga,	160	54	86	12	5	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Kiltyclogher,	271	99	129	20	10	6	3	2	1	1	—	—
Lurganboy,	158	29	51	35	8	15	9	1	9	1	—	—
*Mahanagh,	384	150	180	38	10	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
Manorhamilton,	265	51	112	37	25	17	4	5	13	1	—	—
Munalilll,	182	62	71	23	10	10	4	1	1	—	—	—
Sramore,	187	42	77	35	12	12	4	—	5	—	—	—
*St. Patrick's,	152	58	70	9	5	7	2	—	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,708	664	825	123	47	26	9	5	6	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,664	661	1,084	427	193	150	59	26	53	9	1	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,372	1,325	1,909	550	240	176	68	31	59	12	1	1
MOHILL.												
*Aghavas,	171	19	117	22	3	8	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Beihy,	229	58	118	28	13	9	2	—	1	—	—	—
*Breandrum,	216	70	106	24	8	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
Bunnybeg,	107	21	43	19	12	6	1	1	2	2	—	—
Carrigallen East,	116	14	34	30	21	10	1	1	5	—	—	—
Carrigallen West,	144	23	81	15	10	7	6	2	—	—	—	—
*Cashel,	94	28	39	15	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlefore,	142	15	96	19	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cattan,	207	69	112	17	6	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloone,	258	86	119	35	11	3	1	—	3	—	—	—
*Corriga,	137	27	72	19	11	4	2	1	1	—	—	—
Drumard,	92	16	40	23	5	5	—	1	1	1	—	—
Drumdoo,	167	14	99	25	16	4	4	—	5	—	—	—
Drumod,	165	27	68	29	16	12	6	2	4	—	1	—
Fenagh,	114	10	58	22	11	8	2	1	1	—	1	—
Gortermone,	177	23	99	28	18	7	—	2	—	—	—	—
*Keeldra,	171	42	92	21	7	3	5	1	—	—	—	—
Lisgillock,	123	8	63	29	12	7	2	1	1	—	—	—
Mohill,	262	84	83	37	21	15	9	5	7	1	—	—
Rinn,	141	39	60	22	7	6	3	2	—	1	—	—

*Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mohill—*continued.*												
erstown, ...	198	25	81	46	21	15	5	2	3	—	—	—
sky, ...	157	23	77	28	14	8	2	4	1	—	—	—
ran, ...	156	26	95	19	3	7	3	—	2	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,781	440	966	219	79	49	16	3	8	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,963	327	886	353	184	110	41	24	30	5	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,744	767	1,852	572	263	159	57	27	38	6	2	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	6,402	2,042	3,292	653	195	122	46	21	23	5	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	6,759	1,379	2,896	1,132	536	407	161	82	131	25	8	2
Total of County,	13,161	3,421	6,188	1,785	731	529	207	103	154	30	11	2

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyshannon.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Aghalateeve,	2,186	307	1,452	261	166	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aghanlish,	4,532	641	2,047	692	281	171	292	408	—	—	—	—
Aghavoghil,	2,781	69	567	340	374	724	104	—	—	—	603	—
*Gubacreeny,	4,312	646	1,741	741	273	246	418	247	—	—	—	—
Kinlough,	4,855	419	1,604	561	312	485	372	—	352	—	750	—
*Melvin,	3,265	383	1,581	831	407	—	63	—	—	—	—	—
*Tullaghan,	5,777	1,744	1,793	491	408	251	80	273	175	—	562	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,072	3,721	8,614	3,016	1,535	668	853	928	175	—	562	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,636	488	2,171	901	686	1,209	476	—	352	—	1,353	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	27,708	4,209	10,785	3,917	2,221	1,877	1,329	928	527	—	1,915	—
Bawnboy.												
Ballinamore,	4,133	86	716	826	487	240	493	257	622	—	406	—
*Cloverhill,	4,566	320	2,248	1,006	167	407	80	75	263	—	—	—
Corrala,	3,824	188	1,634	766	387	614	235	—	—	—	—	—
*Drumreilly North,	2,541	374	1,196	476	252	143	—	100	—	—	—	—
*Drumreilly South,	2,595	268	1,214	721	131	114	54	—	93	—	—	—
Garadice,	5,316	153	1,374	1,090	473	537	564	526	402	197	—	—
*Greaghglass,	3,472	321	1,821	850	186	161	102	31	—	—	—	—
Killygar,	3,039	68	622	309	375	447	80	80	634	424	—	—
Newtowngore,	3,279	112	618	449	398	625	304	345	192	236	—	—
*Oughteragh,	2,663	573	1,434	486	110	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Stralongford,	3,642	1,067	1,945	479	151	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,479	2,923	9,858	4,018	997	885	236	206	356	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,591	607	4,964	3,440	2,120	2,463	1,676	1,208	1,850	857	406	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	39,070	3,530	14,822	7,458	3,117	3,348	1,912	1,414	2,206	857	406	—
Carrick-on-Shannon.												
*Aghacashel,	2,246	568	782	237	170	68	130	—	—	291	—	—
Annaduff,	2,767	53	753	285	135	155	26	387	973	—	—	—
*Barnameenagh,	4,549	700	1,609	1,083	254	479	290	—	134	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon,	5,367	201	914	885	626	774	404	241	428	360	534	—
*Drumreilly East	2,385	314	1,631	210	—	—	230	—	—	—	—	—
*Drumreilly West,	3,154	339	1,374	738	231	376	—	96	—	—	—	—
Drumshanbo,	3,589	242	1,394	792	191	554	128	288	—	—	—	—
Drumsna,	5,305	587	1,928	825	466	247	450	153	463	186	—	—
*Gortnagullion,	4,287	439	1,908	924	229	258	72	—	—	—	457	—
Gowel,	3,126	98	801	505	409	398	265	134	342	174	—	—
Keshcarrigan,	2,222	132	797	446	288	147	219	68	125	—	—	—
*Kiltubbrid,	2,584	498	1,261	217	85	118	128	—	277	—	—	—
Leitrim,	5,524	255	1,785	860	538	717	334	95	411	529	—	—
*Moher,	4,122	457	2,227	775	76	120	—	106	—	—	361	—
*Yugan,	3,379	826	1,718	630	106	57	42	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,706	4,141	12,510	4,814	1,151	1,476	892	202	411	291	818	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,900	1,568	8,372	4,598	2,653	2,992	1,826	1,366	2,742	1,249	534	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,606	5,709	20,882	9,412	3,804	4,468	2,718	1,568	3,153	1,540	1,352	—

*Schedule 1 as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Manorhamilton.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	acres.	Acres.
*Arigna, ...	3,143	652	1,438	519	534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballaghameehan, ...	6,769	489	3,218	1,113	885	462	462	140	—	—	—	—
Belhavel, ...	5,162	310	1,929	1,270	580	596	117	71	289	—	—	—
*Cloonclare, ...	3,052	403	2,033	272	205	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloonlogher, ...	7,682	1,935	1,465	1,426	322	569	376	191	312	—	—	1,086
Drumahaire, ...	7,306	803	1,712	1,027	693	700	279	232	869	991	—	—
Drumkeeran, ...	6,360	621	2,122	1,214	748	824	215	237	379	—	—	—
*Garvagh, ...	4,096	1,078	2,200	254	247	37	45	—	—	235	—	—
Glenade, ...	4,472	277	1,658	1,146	388	461	221	227	94	—	—	—
*Glenaniff, ...	5,597	1,219	2,854	623	101	148	652	—	—	—	—	—
Glenboy, ...	6,679	587	2,396	1,041	466	678	215	120	—	1,176	—	—
Glencar, ...	5,757	179	1,592	1,015	1,080	316	545	604	426	—	—	—
*Glenfarn, ...	3,708	865	1,193	273	272	74	365	191	333	142	—	—
Killanummery, ...	5,424	1,195	1,291	708	462	145	369	267	352	—	635	—
*Killarga, ...	5,931	1,170	2,430	570	433	1,172	—	—	156	—	—	—
*Kiltyclogher, ...	7,312	1,292	3,434	958	355	543	118	111	370	131	—	—
Lurganboy, ...	6,509	428	1,099	1,588	323	818	636	115	1,200	302	—	—
*Mahanagh, ...	6,896	1,615	3,217	1,184	411	162	—	127	180	—	—	—
Manorhamilton, ...	7,940	285	2,209	1,099	1,172	759	250	534	1,539	93	—	—
Munakill, ...	4,337	773	1,369	851	403	495	251	80	115	—	—	—
Sramore, ...	6,748	445	2,036	1,169	570	935	645	—	948	—	—	—
*St. Patrick's, ...	3,377	612	1,453	346	286	430	145	—	105	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	43,112	8,906	20,252	4,999	2,844	2,705	1,325	429	1,144	508	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	81,145	8,327	24,096	14,667	8,092	7,758	4,581	2,818	6,523	2,562	635	1,086
Total of Electoral Divisions,	124,257	17,233	44,348	19,666	10,936	10,463	5,906	3,247	7,667	3,070	635	1,086
Mohill.												
*Aghavas, ...	3,695	194	2,125	659	120	412	185	—	—	—	—	—
*Belhy, ...	4,194	374	1,855	807	502	411	165	—	80	—	—	—
*Breandrum, ...	3,732	542	1,736	680	289	295	—	38	152	—	—	—
Bunnybeg, ...	3,178	161	751	555	477	353	73	69	256	483	—	—
Carrigallen East, ...	3,217	66	499	711	734	447	136	70	554	—	—	—
Carrigallen West, ...	3,459	143	1,435	443	368	397	431	242	—	—	—	—
*Cashel, ...	1,709	231	645	394	309	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlefore, ...	2,930	129	1,705	583	286	227	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cattan, ...	3,330	515	1,883	438	255	151	88	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloone, ...	4,139	709	1,760	813	366	102	11	—	378	—	—	—
*Corriga, ...	3,075	161	1,271	599	513	221	109	81	120	—	—	—
Drumard, ...	2,240	92	635	552	194	274	—	76	65	352	—	—
Drumdoo, ...	3,585	85	1,466	615	528	191	204	—	496	—	—	—
Drumod, ...	4,207	73	959	699	571	634	279	107	519	—	366	—
Fenagh, ...	3,317	93	1,072	598	375	397	114	90	180	—	398	—
Gortermone, ...	3,844	94	1,657	843	718	394	—	138	—	—	—	—
*Keeldra, ...	3,435	365	1,568	651	279	131	391	50	—	—	—	—
Lisgillock	3,350	69	1,202	972	476	311	133	82	105	—	—	—
Mohill, ...	5,374	413	1,165	831	645	458	431	318	896	217	—	—
Rinn, ...	4,190	102	763	491	156	262	177	154	—	178	—	1,817

*Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mohill—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Riverstown, ...	4,976	146	1,359	1,179	734	799	299	147	313	—	—	—
Roosky, ...	3,669	126	1,138	721	491	337	359	316	181	—	—	—
*Rowan, ...	3,731	201	1,780	634	127	420	188	—	171	210	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	33,970	3,421	16,328	6,258	3,046	2,500	1,137	169	901	210	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	48,606	1,753	14,101	9,210	6,467	5,254	2,636	1,809	3,565	1,230	764	1,817
Total of Electoral Divisions,	82,576	5,174	30,429	15,468	9,513	7,754	3,773	1,978	4,466	1,440	764	1,817
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	143,339	23,112	67,562	23,105	9,573	8,234	4,443	1,934	2,987	1,009	1,380	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	184,878	12,743	53,704	32,816	20,018	19,676	11,195	7,201	15,032	5,898	3,692	2,903
Total of County,	328,217	35,855	121,266	55,921	29,591	27,910	15,638	9,135	18,019	6,907	5,072	2,903

*Scheduled as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYSHANNON.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ghalateeve, ...	465	53	301	60	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ghanlish, ...	1,094	144	569	172	72	63	32	42	—	—	—	—
ghavoghill, ...	1,075	20	190	123	120	285	39	—	—	—	298	—
ubacreeny, ...	1,529	180	622	251	83	102	200	91	—	—	—	—
inlough, ...	2,013	124	586	275	152	233	129	—	224	—	290	—
elvin, ...	1,007	71	511	249	137	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
illaghan, ...	1,990	393	489	131	118	123	40	226	190	—	280	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,085	841	2,492	863	461	288	311	359	190	—	280	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,088	144	776	398	272	518	168	—	224	—	588	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	9,173	985	3,268	1,261	733	806	479	359	414	—	868	—
BAWNBOY.												
allinamore, ...	2,344	35	369	439	247	194	303	135	409	—	213	—
loverhill, ...	1,753	99	810	370	69	197	32	49	127	—	—	—
orrala, ...	1,593	52	621	360	175	281	104	—	—	—	—	—
Drumreilly North, ...	793	91	402	135	73	43	—	49	—	—	—	—
rumreilly South, ...	949	81	417	253	57	47	32	—	62	—	—	—
aradice, ...	2,763	68	615	573	229	268	300	303	258	149	—	—
reaghglass, ...	1,410	100	709	334	83	69	71	44	—	—	—	—
illygar, ...	1,491	28	291	148	177	226	34	50	318	219	—	—
ewtowngore, ...	1,573	38	262	201	195	283	167	176	110	141	—	—
oughteragh, ...	904	131	500	202	50	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
tralongford, ...	520	136	280	67	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,329	638	3,118	1,361	369	377	135	142	189	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,764	221	2,158	1,721	1,023	1,252	908	664	1,095	509	213	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,093	859	5,276	3,082	1,392	1,629	1,043	806	1,284	509	213	—
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.												
Aghacashel, ...	458	88	145	38	20	27	34	—	—	106	—	—
Annaduff, ...	1,214	18	211	133	73	103	38	183	455	—	—	—
Barnameenagh, ...	1,110	139	394	287	55	118	66	—	51	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon, ...	3,538	98	489	512	353	500	215	167	411	278	495	—
Drumreilly East, ...	456	74	321	23	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
Drumreilly West, ...	912	85	430	195	88	73	—	41	—	—	—	—
Drumshanbo	1,516	82	550	330	84	267	70	133	—	—	—	—
Drumsna, ...	2,472	162	777	374	262	127	238	87	283	162	—	—
Gortnagullion, ...	1,695	155	724	346	87	135	36	—	—	—	212	—
Gowel, ...	1,868	42	406	281	229	242	147	85	315	121	—	—
Keshcarrigan, ...	1,106	47	357	222	141	88	136	43	72	—	—	—
Kiltubbrid, ...	925	130	414	87	32	42	66	—	154	—	—	—
Leitrim, ...	2,771	110	732	391	316	447	169	44	245	317	—	—
Moher, ...	1,501	120	745	316	35	26	—	47	—	—	212	—
Yugan, ...	1,323	280	656	278	53	21	35	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,380	1,071	3,829	1,570	370	442	275	88	205	106	424	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,485	559	3,522	2,243	1,458	1,774	1,013	762	1,781	878	495	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,865	1,630	7,351	3,813	1,828	2,216	1,288	850	1,986	984	919	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Manorhamilton.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Arigna, ...	452	120	198	97	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballaghameehan, ...	1,684	98	674	342	260	163	106	41	—	—	—	—
Belhavel, ...	2,460	97	814	628	311	309	71	42	188	—	—	—
*Cloonclare, ...	1,045	160	694	93	56	42	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cloonlogher, ...	2,565	208	418	552	176	321	212	96	179	—	—	403
Drumahaire, ...	4,029	209	685	537	487	513	174	128	627	669	—	—
Drumkeeran, ...	2,662	163	837	521	336	364	139	129	173	—	—	—
*Garvagh, ...	1,148	214	562	101	108	23	31	—	—	109	—	—
Glenade, ...	1,240	58	410	275	121	170	63	90	53	—	—	—
*Glenaniff, ...	894	174	484	124	34	45	33	—	—	—	—	—
Glenboy, ...	1,683	112	488	208	188	217	93	90	—	287	—	—
Glencar, ...	1,813	50	524	324	321	149	239	45	161	—	—	—
*Glenfarn, ...	1,093	136	323	117	67	49	72	92	114	123	—	—
Killanummery, ...	2,305	157	576	324	218	114	206	184	272	—	254	—
*Killarga, ...	1,132	166	581	156	87	51	—	—	91	—	—	—
*Kiltyclogher, ...	2,014	276	814	239	176	153	104	91	52	109	—	—
Lurganboy, ...	2,481	92	329	446	139	362	306	41	608	158	—	—
*Mahanagh, ...	2,456	423	1,161	467	168	99	—	43	95	—	—	—
Manorhamilton, ...	3,664	121	801	462	460	389	144	232	947	108	—	—
Munakill, ...	1,570	171	437	285	165	239	136	44	93	—	—	—
Sramore, ...	1,985	98	505	426	203	284	141	—	328	—	—	—
*St. Patrick's, ...	1,148	157	478	106	84	185	72	—	66	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,382	1,826	5,295	1,500	817	647	312	226	418	341	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,141	1,634	7,498	5,330	3,385	3,594	2,030	1,162	3,629	1,222	254	403
Total of Electoral Divisions,	41,523	3,460	12,793	6,830	4,202	4,241	2,342	1,388	4,047	1,563	254	403
Mohill.												
*Aghavas, ...	1,368	53	762	262	49	178	64	—	—	—	—	—
*Beihy, ...	1,816	134	752	353	232	214	75	—	56	—	—	—
*Breandrum, ...	1,521	194	656	292	141	136	—	49	53	—	—	—
Bunnybeg, ...	1,410	56	319	228	205	144	36	42	135	245	—	—
Carrigallen East, ...	1,697	37	240	362	372	245	38	46	357	—	—	—
Carrigallen West, ...	1,454	61	545	179	180	176	213	100	—	—	—	—
*Cashel, ...	758	63	292	189	149	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlefore, ...	1,184	49	661	238	137	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cattan, ...	1,268	167	706	201	103	52	39	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloone, ...	1,950	239	764	422	190	75	31	—	229	—	—	—
*Corriga, ...	1,222	56	486	227	192	91	63	44	63	—	—	—
Drumard, ...	1,100	30	280	295	86	134	—	41	62	172	—	—
Drumdoo, ...	1,847	38	698	311	276	105	126	—	293	—	—	—
Drumod, ...	2,344	48	487	362	279	295	198	90	311	—	274	—
Fenagh, ...	1,538	30	419	254	189	194	67	41	78	—	266	—
Gortermone, ...	1,638	48	680	349	302	168	—	91	—	—	—	—
*Keeldra, ...	1,396	101	623	262	120	67	179	44	—	—	—	—
Lisgillock, ...	1,362	23	415	366	210	176	64	49	59	—	—	—
Mohill, ...	3,178	203	550	453	379	363	314	233	534	149	—	—
Rinn, ...	2,006	82	405	267	109	145	99	95	—	104	—	706

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mohill—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
erstown, ...	2,357	61	571	573	351	356	177	93	175	—	—	—
sky, ...	1,674	61	503	356	238	191	76	186	63	—	—	—
van, ...	1,457	67	619	237	52	163	99	—	119	101	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,940	1,123	6,321	2,683	1,365	1,140	550	137	520	101	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,605	778	6,112	4,355	3,176	2,692	1,408	1,107	2,067	670	540	700
Total of Electoral Divisions	37,545	1,901	12,433	7,038	4,541	3,832	1,958	1,244	2,587	771	540	700
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	46,116	5,499	21,055	7,977	3,382	2,894	1,583	952	1,522	548	704	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	81,083	3,336	20,066	14,047	9,314	9,830	5,527	3,695	8,796	3,279	2,090	1,103
Total of County.	127,199	8,835	41,121	22,024	12,696	12,724	7,110	4,647	10,318	3,827	2,794	1,103

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 n. value.
Ballyshannon.												
*Aghalateeve,	322	52	216	36	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aghanlish,	808	212	446	92	36	12	5	5	—	—	—	—
Aghavoghil,	275	19	103	32	42	52	11	—	—	—	16	—
*Gubacreeny,	943	278	465	95	17	26	44	18	—	—	—	—
Kinlough,	789	125	353	103	38	87	20	—	21	—	42	—
*Melvin	584	74	350	108	47	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
*Tullaghan,	1,213	628	384	46	33	45	21	34	9	—	13	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,870	1,244	1,861	377	151	83	75	57	9	—	13	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,064	144	456	135	80	139	31	—	21	—	58	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,934	1,388	2,317	512	231	222	106	57	30	—	71	—
Bawnboy.												
Balliuamore,	721	35	198	174	91	66	67	37	40	—	13	—
*Cloverhill,	1,202	173	699	190	27	66	6	13	28	—	—	—
Corrala,	771	74	404	141	65	68	19	—	—	—	—	—
*Drumreilly North,	620	180	314	71	29	19	—	7	—	—	—	—
*Drumreilly South,	594	129	318	119	15	11	2	—	—	—	—	—
Garadice,	1,001	119	374	244	64	47	51	49	20	33	—	—
*Greaghglass,	958	133	532	197	39	16	30	11	—	—	—	—
Killygar,	475	32	165	55	52	57	8	7	52	47	—	—
Newtowngore,	470	44	112	90	64	64	23	44	14	15	—	—
*Oughteragh,	721	179	399	111	28	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Stralongford,	556	267	246	35	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,651	1,061	2,508	723	146	116	38	31	28	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,438	304	1,253	704	336	302	168	137	126	95	13	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,089	1,365	3,761	1,427	482	418	206	168	154	95	13	—
Carrick-on-Shannon.												
*Aghacashel,	303	129	120	28	14	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Annaduff,	397	34	165	59	29	22	11	23	54	—	—	—
*Barnameenagh,	719	198	303	130	25	41	14	—	8	—	—	—
Carrick-on-Shannon,	1,143	111	282	200	96	111	25	18	70	50	180	—
*Drumreilly East	436	111	303	9	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—
*Drumreilly West,	678	124	415	85	25	26	—	3	—	—	—	—
Drumshanbo,	702	95	345	146	28	80	4	4	—	—	—	—
Drumsna,	1,177	278	568	172	64	30	27	10	20	8	—	—
*Gortnagullion.	1,069	220	592	168	32	30	10	—	—	—	17	—
Gowel,	590	44	263	113	43	55	28	16	23	5	—	—
Keshcarrigan,	491	50	230	104	48	20	16	10	13	—	—	—
*Kiltubbrid,	617	190	329	41	15	16	9	—	17	—	—	—
Leitrim,	969	127	472	141	72	94	23	7	13	20	—	—
*Moher,	816	139	506	135	6	7	—	4	—	—	19	—
*Yugan,	966	307	491	125	19	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,604	1,418	3,059	721	136	144	58	7	25	—	36	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,469	739	2,325	935	380	412	134	88	193	83	180	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	11,073	2,157	5,384	1,656	516	556	192	95	218	83	216	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MANORHAMILTON.												
Agna, ...	418	195	161	52	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aghamcehan, ...	960	105	523	156	94	45	24	13	—	—	—	—
Chavel, ...	1,175	126	568	275	95	76	12	1	22	—	—	—
Conclare, ...	786	224	493	37	15	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conlogher, ...	1,088	410	272	192	46	56	42	16	11	—	—	43
Cumahaire, ...	1,510	380	449	239	171	82	26	33	85	45	—	—
Cumkeeran, ...	1,185	152	521	239	95	77	44	22	35	—	—	—
Garvagh, ...	1,121	451	553	44	50	8	—	—	—	15	—	—
Kenade, ...	635	97	309	125	37	33	15	11	8	—	—	—
Kenaniff, ...	664	237	346	55	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenboy, ...	780	153	323	86	51	54	35	28	—	50	—	—
Kenear, ...	747	63	367	115	120	31	37	2	12	—	—	—
Kenfarn, ...	580	213	262	49	17	15	3	9	3	9	—	—
Killanummery, ...	928	357	252	127	55	27	29	30	26	—	25	—
Killarga, ...	676	206	358	64	31	6	—	—	11	—	—	—
Kiltyclogher, ...	1,396	423	644	129	67	54	22	34	4	19	—	—
Kurganboy, ...	801	127	207	196	34	85	56	14	69	13	—	—
Lahanagh, ...	1,645	536	859	176	49	17	—	3	5	—	—	—
Manorhamilton, ...	1,322	186	457	192	146	96	35	36	153	21	—	—
Munakill, ...	892	206	344	143	54	61	64	11	9	—	—	—
Tamore, ...	842	132	377	175	46	52	27	—	33	—	—	—
St. Patrick's, ...	714	210	384	39	29	39	10	—	3	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,000	2,695	4,060	645	276	174	35	46	26	43	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,865	2,494	4,969	2,260	1,044	775	446	217	463	129	25	43
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,865	5,189	9,029	2,905	1,320	949	481	263	489	172	25	43
MOHILL.												
Aghavas, ...	884	69	567	149	16	58	25	—	—	—	—	—
Beihy, ...	1,162	221	620	165	81	62	9	—	4	—	—	—
Breandrum, ...	979	271	490	119	51	38	—	5	5	—	—	—
Bunnybeg, ...	510	78	198	102	71	25	11	1	17	7	—	—
Carrigallen East, ...	512	43	126	117	124	52	3	14	33	—	—	—
Carrigallen West, ...	649	75	312	92	53	45	49	23	—	—	—	—
Cashel, ...	499	110	213	91	64	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlefore, ...	653	53	444	91	48	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattan, ...	947	250	544	103	33	11	6	—	—	—	—	—
Cloone	1,247	326	590	204	68	17	3	—	39	—	—	—
Corriga, ...	715	95	358	115	63	37	15	14	18	—	—	—
Drumard, ...	460	58	214	108	26	35	—	—	15	4	—	—
Drumdoo, ...	879	49	474	154	104	30	30	—	38	—	—	—
Drumod, ...	900	72	316	185	72	84	42	48	68	—	13	—
Fenagh, ...	634	30	298	133	65	55	9	5	11	—	28	—
Fortermone, ...	926	97	448	194	115	59	—	13	—	—	—	—
Keeldra, ...	842	166	467	115	50	14	28	2	—	—	—	—
Legillock, ...	605	33	284	159	65	33	10	1	11	—	—	—
Mohill, ...	1,336	276	455	164	100	120	64	29	118	10	—	—
Rinn, ...	819	162	267	133	36	36	12	7	—	16	—	150

*Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Leitrim—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MOHILL—*continued.*												
Riverstown, ...	955	87	336	262	115	81	40	11	23	—	—	—
Roosky, ...	859	87	359	158	114	63	9	62	7	—	—	—
*Rowan, ...	741	82	458	121	14	31	17	—	10	8	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,669	1,643	4,751	1,273	488	306	103	21	76	8	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,044	1,147	4,087	1,961	1,060	718	288	214	341	37	41	150
Total of Electoral Divisions.	18,713	2,790	8,838	3,234	1,548	1,024	391	235	417	45	41	150
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	30,794	8,061	16,239	3,739	1,197	823	309	162	164	51	49	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	32,880	4,828	13,090	5,995	2,900	2,346	1,067	656	1,144	344	317	193
Total of County,	63,674	12,889	29,329	9,734	4,097	3,169	1,376	818	1,308	395	366	193

*Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY MAYO.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballina.												
Ardagh,	96	14	47	17	5	4	1	1	3	2	—	2
Ardnaree North,	145	27	61	25	8	10	4	4	4	2	—	—
*Ardnaree South Rural,	222	115	74	17	4	4	4	2	1	1	—	—
*Ardnaree South Urban,	9	3	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	1
*Attymass East,	209	127	76	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Attymass West,	137	45	77	11	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ballina Rural,	267	45	125	54	17	9	4	2	6	3	1	1
Ballina Urban,	29	—	6	5	3	8	—	1	5	1	—	—
Ballysakeery,	154	13	44	27	12	27	14	5	9	2	1	—
*Bunaveela,	49	14	32	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowmore,	236	45	129	31	6	12	4	3	5	1	—	—
Crossmolina North,	123	22	49	21	10	8	4	2	5	1	—	1
Crossmolina South,	126	30	35	22	11	7	2	5	7	6	—	1
*Deel,	199	44	94	34	13	8	2	1	3	—	—	—
*Derry,	110	41	49	15	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fortland,	161	31	90	14	8	4	1	—	7	3	2	1
*Kilgarvan,	348	213	126	5	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
*Letterbrick,	103	65	33	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Falcon,	293	99	147	23	7	5	5	—	4	2	—	1
Rathoma,	104	13	44	25	13	1	2	1	2	3	—	—
*Sallymount,	273	167	72	14	14	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Sraheen,	225	189	32	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,884	1,023	666	106	36	22	9	6	11	4	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,734	339	777	264	100	95	41	24	57	26	4	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,618	1,362	1,443	370	136	117	50	30	68	30	4	8
Ballinrobe.												
*Ballinchalla,	186	162	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	449	94	215	73	27	15	4	8	6	5	—	2
*Ballyovey,	142	69	70	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Burriscarra,	176	56	77	20	6	2	2	—	3	8	1	1
*Cappaghduff,	136	115	14	3	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Cong,	201	56	73	25	14	16	5	—	5	7	—	—
Coonard,	175	66	67	21	12	6	—	—	2	1	—	—
Dalgan,	231	60	78	31	11	17	9	5	10	4	3	3
Hollymount,	114	20	66	7	8	4	1	—	1	—	1	6
Houndswood,	215	57	93	27	13	8	9	2	3	3	—	—
Kilcommon,	210	78	60	20	8	6	7	4	10	10	4	3
Kilmaine,	256	66	68	46	15	18	8	6	15	9	2	3
Neale,	348	91	143	55	22	10	9	8	7	2	1	—
Newbrook,	278	84	107	37	18	9	4	2	8	5	3	1
*Owenbrin,	200	179	10	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Port Royal,	202	61	96	32	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Roscloe,	85	13	33	17	10	2	4	—	3	1	2	—
Shrule,	245	38	117	42	20	13	3	—	6	5	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	866	586	214	40	15	5	2	1	2	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,983	779	1,197	421	184	126	65	35	79	60	18	19
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,849	1,365	1,411	461	199	131	67	36	81	61	18	19

*Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Abobe £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Belmullet.												
*Bangor,	77	46	22	4	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Barroosky,	70	41	26	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Belmullet,	275	212	43	8	5	4	1	1	—	—	1	—
*Binghamstown North,	249	149	70	15	4	3	1	2	4	1	—	—
*Binghamstown South,	221	150	53	4	1	7	2	—	1	2	1	—
*Glenamoy,	69	55	12	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Glencastle,	155	111	35	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenco,	51	28	14	4	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Goolamore,	95	68	13	2	7	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Knockadaff,	111	91	16	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Knocknalower,	272	241	24	4	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Muingnabo,	121	103	9	5	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Muings,	116	105	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rath Hill,	304	282	17	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Sheskin,	35	18	14	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,221	1,700	378	56	26	31	11	4	10	3	2	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,221	1,700	378	56	26	31	11	4	10	3	2	—
Castlebar.												
*Addergoole,	334	162	154	11	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	—
Balla,	278	64	151	26	9	6	5	4	6	5	—	2
Ballinafad,	133	31	74	5	4	5	1	2	5	4	1	1
Ballyhean,	127	31	70	13	5	2	1	—	3	2	—	—
*Ballynagoraher,	182	67	93	13	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Bellavary,	450	181	217	26	2	13	1	2	4	2	—	2
Breaghwy,	250	64	131	27	11	4	5	2	4	1	—	1
*Burren,	228	168	53	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar Rural,	267	80	108	17	17	16	5	3	14	5	—	2
Castlebar Urban,	50	29	9	3	2	—	2	—	1	2	1	1
Clogher,	164	25	116	10	4	3	1	—	2	2	1	—
*Cloonkeen,	234	118	99	5	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	—
*Croaghmoyle,	92	32	43	10	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killavally,	118	43	52	7	6	2	3	—	2	2	—	1
Manulla,	316	58	189	45	9	7	1	—	5	1	1	—
*Pontoon,	317	259	46	9	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strade,	327	140	146	24	2	6	3	1	4	1	—	—
*Tawnynagry,	226	129	82	9	1	1	—	—	2	2	—	—
Turlough,	290	118	128	14	6	8	3	—	7	4	1	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,063	1,116	787	88	17	27	5	4	10	6	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,320	683	1,174	191	75	59	30	12	53	29	5	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,383	1,799	1,961	279	92	86	35	16	63	35	6	11
Claremorris.												
Ballindine,	106	36	52	4	4	2	2	1	1	1	—	3
*Ballyhaunis,	381	168	166	19	12	6	3	1	4	2	—	—
Ballyhowly,	160	34	82	20	9	4	3	2	3	1	1	1
*Bekan,	351	143	164	28	6	4	1	—	2	2	1	—
Caraun,	181	43	100	23	4	4	3	—	3	—	—	1
*Claremorris,	247	110	95	13	9	11	3	2	1	2	1	—
*Cloghermore,	140	41	67	25	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Course,	222	65	113	30	7	3	3	—	1	—	—	—
Crossboyne,	100	37	36	7	4	1	1	3	8	3	—	—
*Culnacleha,	312	93	163	28	7	5	4	4	7	—	1	—
Garrymore,	208	35	116	26	11	6	6	1	4	1	2	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*												
Kilcolman, ...	149	35	81	16	8	2	1	1	4	1	—	—
Kilvine, ...	311	53	197	38	6	7	1	—	5	4	—	—
Knock North, ...	282	145	118	15	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Knock South, ...	276	101	151	13	3	3	2	1	1	1	—	—
Loughanboy, ...	247	156	76	10	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo, ...	160	47	64	17	7	7	2	2	8	2	2	2
Murneen, ...	198	63	91	19	15	3	3	2	1	—	1	—
Tagheen, ...	98	17	35	25	12	4	3	—	1	—	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,967	1,138	1,401	238	73	46	21	10	25	11	4	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,162	284	566	138	59	30	21	10	32	9	5	8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,129	1,422	1,967	376	132	76	42	20	57	20	9	8
KILLALA.												
Ballycastle, ...	183	39	86	23	13	9	6	2	4	1	—	—
Beldergmore, ...	91	44	37	4	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kilfian East, ...	118	14	27	33	14	15	3	4	7	—	1	—
Kilfian South, ...	123	32	42	29	7	7	2	—	2	1	1	—
Kilfian West, ...	107	15	59	14	9	5	3	—	2	—	—	—
Killala, ...	152	19	53	22	10	15	4	4	12	9	—	4
Lackan North, ...	279	82	136	40	10	4	—	2	3	1	1	—
Lackan South, ...	291	81	123	37	13	16	3	8	4	4	2	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	370	126	173	44	11	7	1	2	4	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	974	200	390	158	66	67	21	18	31	15	4	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,344	326	563	202	77	74	22	20	35	16	5	4
SWINEFORD.												
*Aghamore, ...	307	205	75	7	7	8	2	1	2	—	—	—
Ballinamore, ...	162	12	120	17	3	2	1	1	2	3	1	—
Behola, ...	149	23	105	11	—	4	1	2	1	2	—	—
*Brackloon, ...	542	450	90	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Callow, ...	335	178	139	7	4	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonmore, ...	386	325	51	3	1	3	1	—	1	1	—	—
*Coolnaha, ...	217	139	62	11	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Culldoo, ...	267	103	146	6	4	5	1	—	2	—	—	—
*Doocastle, ...	366	263	85	12	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
*Kilbeagh, ...	491	338	147	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilkelly, ...	532	412	103	8	2	4	—	1	2	—	—	—
*Killedan, ...	421	238	120	39	16	5	—	—	3	—	—	—
*Kilmovee, ...	452	318	122	6	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Kiltamagh, ...	316	178	131	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Meelick, ...	367	113	217	23	5	2	1	1	5	—	—	—
*Setmagh, ...	430	316	104	7	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Swineford, ...	584	353	197	21	6	3	1	2	—	1	—	—
*Toocananagh	251	107	120	9	7	6	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Toomore, ...	423	199	175	21	10	1	9	2	2	3	1	—
*Turnogh, ...	294	150	119	16	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
*Urlaur, ...	408	348	50	8	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,389	4,733	2,253	216	74	49	21	11	22	9	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	311	35	225	28	3	6	2	3	3	5	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,700	4,768	2,478	244	77	55	23	14	25	14	2	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Westport.												
*Achill,	261	254	4	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aghagower North,	157	29	71	32	9	8	2	1	3	2	—	—
*Aghagower South,	76	42	23	5	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—
*Aillemore,	169	74	79	10	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballycroy North,	185	129	45	2	4	3	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Ballycroy South,	131	98	26	1	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	1
Bundorragha,	13	3	1	1	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Clare Island,	97	8	82	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Clogher,	235	111	91	20	3	6	1	—	1	2	—	—
*Corraun Achill,	297	282	9	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Croaghpatrick,	137	79	44	5	—	2	2	1	3	1	—	—
Derryloughan,	169	54	63	21	9	7	3	2	4	5	—	1
*Doocga,	307	295	4	1	2	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Drummin,	85	51	24	3	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	130	41	71	15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erriff,	12	—	—	2	2	2	2	3	1	—	—	—
*Glenhest,	166	95	64	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Islandeady,	315	159	123	11	7	2	3	2	4	3	1	—
*Kilgeever,	72	52	15	—	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Kilmaclasser,	127	61	47	5	2	5	1	—	5	1	—	—
Kilmeena,	363	63	203	53	17	13	5	2	4	1	—	2
*Kilsallagh,	165	70	88	4	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Knappagh,	197	67	113	10	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Louisburgh,	195	103	66	15	6	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
*Newport East,	216	90	96	13	4	7	—	1	2	3	—	—
*Newport West,	306	236	50	6	6	3	1	—	4	—	—	—
Owennadornaun,	20	5	4	1	4	1	1	—	4	—	—	—
*Slievemahanagh,	138	54	66	13	2	1	—	2	—	—	—	—
*Slievemore,	377	359	12	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Srahmore,	85	68	11	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	1
Westport Rural,	174	59	81	16	6	7	1	—	3	1	—	—
Westport Urban,	111	34	43	21	2	5	1	2	2	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,342	2,817	1,206	150	54	47	18	8	28	11	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,146	308	513	152	55	49	19	10	26	11	—	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,488	3,125	1,719	302	109	96	37	18	54	22	1	5
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	22,102	13,239	7,078	938	306	234	88	46	112	46	10	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	10,630	2,628	4,842	1,352	542	432	199	112	281	155	37	50
Total of County,	32,732	15,867	11,920	2,290	848	666	287	158	393	201	47	55

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballina.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ardagh	4,395	86	663	491	236	138	48	78	373	755	—	1,527
Ardnaree North	4,049	318	1,024	662	253	608	177	271	363	373	—	—
*Ardnaree South Rural	4,205	1,323	1,436	470	105	150	302	92	34	93	—	—
*Ardnaree South Urban	241	8	15	—	—	—	39	18	—	66	—	95
*Attymass East	3,587	1,538	1,800	144	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—
*Attymass West	2,868	596	1,512	320	70	—	—	107	263	—	—	—
Ballina Rural	7,526	484	1,805	1,384	571	423	282	149	856	464	314	794
Ballina Urban	696	—	34	39	48	142	—	42	250	141	—	—
Ballysakeery	6,503	69	747	666	451	1,200	742	396	1,119	502	611	—
*Bunaveela	10,593	1,462	7,847	484	—	800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowmore	5,457	312	1,893	740	285	601	259	276	793	298	—	—
Crossmolina North	6,907	244	1,220	1,024	385	508	326	87	834	410	—	1,869
Crossmolina South	5,757	131	539	591	410	396	201	416	1,106	1,402	—	565
*Deel	9,769	1,269	4,381	2,007	910	535	149	85	433	—	—	—
*Derry	13,079	1,830	5,214	3,893	307	1,447	—	—	388	—	—	—
Fortland	6,002	445	1,580	368	276	250	28	—	1,117	744	625	569
*Kilgarvan	6,255	2,776	2,302	146	30	—	—	336	333	332	—	—
*Letterbrick	4,843	1,691	1,659	884	—	609	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Falcon	5,675	752	2,118	625	228	215	324	—	430	542	—	441
Rathoma	3,7 8	174	800	682	512	42	170	132	236	980	—	—
*Sallymount	4,141	1,395	1,306	414	554	228	117	—	127	—	—	—
*Sraheen	2,699	1,476	483	—	169	—	—	—	571	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,280	15,364	27,955	8,762	2,145	3,769	712	638	2,149	691	—	95
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,695	3,015	12,423	7,272	3,655	4,523	2,557	1,847	7,477	6,611	1,550	5,765
Total of Electoral Divisions	118,975	18,379	40,378	16,034	5,800	8,292	3,269	2,485	9,626	7,302	1 550	5,860
Ballinrobe.												
*Ballinchalla,	3,327	1,481	1,846	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe,	9,820	509	2,541	1,598	714	541	171	499	695	1,001	—	1,551
*Ballyovey,	4,932	1,599	2,096	90	—	—	—	1,147	—	—	—	—
Burriscarra,	5,910	351	1,010	528	192	71	174	—	518	1,827	360	879
*Cappaghduff,	2,838	1,236	267	166	64	—	300	—	166	639	—	—
Cong,	6,942	522	1,131	673	712	943	372	—	739	1,850	—	—
Coonard,	2,899	457	867	517	360	222	—	—	227	249	—	—
Dalgan,	8,924	304	1,083	774	274	603	643	396	1,422	688	1,201	1,536
Hollymount,	9,711	167	1,006	129	233	130	41	—	107	—	689	7,209
Houndswood,	4,947	323	1,124	658	432	328	724	177	454	727	—	—
Kilcommon,	10,761	469	900	490	297	234	519	320	1,169	2,262	1,765	2,336
Kilmaine,	9,108	313	835	704	378	691	542	371	1,593	1,697	626	1,358
Neale,	7,819	527	2,131	1,426	768	506	567	595	723	536	40	—
Newbrook,	7,738	401	1,200	649	560	327	262	169	1,106	1,097	1,209	758
*Owenbrin,	11,213	3,459	2,044	1,758	1,960	1,692	300	—	—	—	—	—
*Port Royal,	5,045	1,214	2,140	983	386	105	—	—	217	—	—	—
Rosslee,	3,094	97	582	387	361	87	239	—	399	200	742	—
Shrule,	8,112	303	1,785	1,160	774	610	206	—	722	2,255	297	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,355	8,989	8,393	2,997	2,410	1,797	600	1,147	383	639	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	95,785	4,743	16,195	9,693	6,055	5,293	4,460	2,527	9,874	14,389	6,929	15,627
Total of Electoral Divisions,	123,140	13,732	24,588	12,690	8,465	7,090	5,060	3,674	10,257	15,028	6,929	15,627

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Belmullet.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Bangor,	8,436	1,254	1,477	1,804	—	3,525	40	—	336	—	—	—
*Barroosky,	7,857	3,190	3,832	675	160	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Belmullet,	8,452	2,152	1,330	402	328	531	121	1,807	—	—	1,781	—
*Binghamstown North,	7,022	1,339	2,178	705	217	162	100	200	1,625	496	—	—
*Binghamstown South,	6,977	1,372	1,197	350	42	1,025	134	—	454	1,274	1,129	—
*Glenamoy,	7,284	2,607	1,307	—	—	—	3,370	—	—	—	—	—
*Glencastle,	5,967	1,922	2,451	174	8	812	600	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenco,	23,089	2,358	3,740	1,794	850	7,525	—	—	6,822	—	—	—
*Goolamore,	4,204	1,073	242	26	528	1,377	—	—	958	—	—	—
*Knockadaff,	1,900	840	232	65	92	—	671	—	—	—	—	—
*Knocknalower,	5,985	3,812	1,203	740	150	—	80	—	—	—	—	—
*Muingnabo,	8,089	1,042	921	388	2,054	3,684	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Muings,	2,561	1,198	946	417	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rath Hill,	7,962	4,867	855	180	—	150	—	1,310	600	—	—	—
*Sheskin,	11,205	3,130	5,246	—	1,576	—	1,253	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	116,990	32,156	27,157	7,720	6,005	18,791	6,369	3,317	10,795	1,770	2,910	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	116,990	32,156	27,157	7,720	6,005	18,791	6,369	3,317	10,795	1,770	2,910	—
Castlebar.												
*Addergoole,	8,046	2,716	3,800	468	277	242	277	—	—	266	—	—
Balla,	8,804	329	2,419	598	398	335	343	485	1,046	1,360	—	1,491
Ballinafad,	4,862	177	949	121	143	191	97	121	571	1,073	404	1,015
Ballyhean,	3,137	252	1,011	355	232	74	50	—	302	861	—	—
*Ballynagoraher,	8,434	1,817	3,850	510	234	708	—	240	1,075	—	—	—
*Bellavary	8,605	1,344	2,945	643	112	749	57	208	460	480	—	1,607
Breaghwy,	6,144	555	1,834	744	347	259	408	203	631	321	—	842
*Burren,	6,073	2,943	2,138	784	208	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar Rural,	9,940	842	2,281	430	690	550	312	189	2,034	1,166	—	1,446
Castlebar Urban,	1,519	397	79	34	24	—	57	—	143	132	453	200
Clogher,	4,081	249	1,893	255	111	139	46	—	407	620	361	—
*Cloonkeen,	5,926	1,165	2,048	177	119	206	143	110	728	515	715	—
*Croaghmoyle,	4,648	1,242	2,125	599	464	218	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killavally,	4,451	342	1,531	284	344	120	302	—	231	440	—	857
Manulla,	7,152	450	2,900	1,108	460	319	68	—	839	359	649	—
*Pontoon,	4,737	2,599	1,227	796	45	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strade,	5,173	1,143	2,133	550	68	287	204	87	531	170	—	—
*Tawnynagry,	6,815	3,001	2,281	269	53	72	—	—	473	666	—	—
Turlough,	7,421	1,240	2,184	360	209	366	131	—	714	914	281	1,022
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,284	16,827	20,414	4,246	1,512	2,265	477	558	2,736	1,927	715	1,607
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,684	5,976	19,214	4,839	3,026	2,640	2,018	1,085	7,449	7,416	2,148	6,873
Total of Electoral Divisions,	115,968	22,803	39,628	9,085	4,538	4,905	2,495	1,643	10,185	9,343	2,863	8,480
Claremorris.												
Ballindine,	5,938	222	795	97	116	169	85	82	151	124	—	4,097
*Ballyhaunis,	7,439	1,605	2,958	495	399	415	182	121	509	755	—	—
Ballyhowly,	5,901	450	1,934	654	409	167	196	190	486	268	440	707
*Bekan,	8,286	1,479	3,610	1,101	267	229	74	—	286	740	500	—
Caraun,	4,943	499	2,179	749	223	224	256	—	358	—	—	455
*Claremorris,	5,166	843	1,676	336	297	694	223	130	145	525	297	—
*Cloghermore,	2,687	385	1,126	613	96	202	—	—	265	—	—	—
*Course,	6,067	960	2,965	1,039	379	215	309	—	200	—	—	—
Crossboyne,	2,742	244	470	149	115	42	45	186	827	664	—	—
*Culnaciena,	7,099	838	2,699	805	248	293	472	420	1,036	—	288	—
Garrymore,	5,855	386	1,917	659	351	286	427	85	439	167	1,138	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Claremorris—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ilcolman, ...	4.126	409	1,577	589	322	111	70	88	741	219	—	—
Ilvine, ...	5.918	302	2,790	841	186	277	44	—	611	867	—	—
nock North, ...	6.332	2,329	2,912	643	150	—	—	—	298	—	—	—
nock South, ...	6.577	1,148	3,685	678	112	248	205	116	129	256	—	—
oughanboy, ...	5.567	2,621	2,038	530	119	135	124	—	—	—	—	—
layo, ...	6.506	510	1,068	487	283	329	92	158	1,091	619	336	1,233
urneen, ...	4.872	584	1,913	528	810	175	223	177	125	—	337	—
agheen, ...	2.588	68	423	495	239	194	264	—	86	—	—	819
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	66,010	13,094	28,372	7,609	3,063	2,883	1,856	964	3,604	3,143	1,422	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,599	2,788	10,363	3,879	2,058	1,522	1,435	789	4,179	2,061	2,214	7,311
Total of Electoral Divisions,	104,609	15,882	38,735	11,488	5,121	4,405	3,291	1,753	7,783	5,204	3,636	7,311
Killala.												
allycastle, ...	8,761	427	2,051	669	651	592	2,099	141	1,762	369	—	—
eldergmore, ...	15,932	291	7,564	1,058	461	4,169	1,145	—	1,244	—	—	—
ilfian East, ...	6,217	148	611	1,304	538	801	225	966	1,071	—	553	—
ilfian South, ...	12,677	1,418	4,301	4,758	392	663	193	—	321	172	459	—
ilfian West, ...	18,864	246	6,459	3,689	750	1,355	1,510	—	4,855	—	—	—
illala, ...	9,968	145	826	503	346	647	280	386	1,764	2,671	—	2,400
ackan North, ...	7,994	890	2,994	1,305	560	309	—	415	718	562	241	—
ackan South, ...	8,882	569	1,787	1,093	500	1,247	205	1,090	449	1,256	686	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,926	1,181	10,558	2,363	1,021	4,478	1,145	415	1,962	562	241	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	65,369	2,953	16,035	12,016	3,177	5,305	4,512	2,583	10,222	4,468	1,698	2,400
Total of Electoral Divisions,	89.295	4.134	26,593	14,379	4,198	9,783	5,657	2,998	12,184	5,030	1,939	2,400
Swineford.												
ghamore, ...	6.004	2.441	1,666	219	397	544	220	55	462	—	—	—
Ballinamore, ...	5.618	87	2,182	478	105	75	81	65	354	1,220	971	—
Bohola, ...	2.653	161	1,313	233	—	152	68	162	170	394	—	—
Brackloon, ...	7.128	5.488	1,557	20	—	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
Callow, ...	5.839	2,094	2,726	230	184	491	114	—	—	—	—	—
Cloonmore, ...	5.387	3.772	986	97	37	125	95	—	134	141	—	—
Coolnaha, ...	4.814	2.004	1 870	478	63	170	89	140	—	—	—	—
Cuildoo, ...	5.745	1.079	3.092	279	177	344	81	—	693	—	—	—
Doocastle, ...	5.652	3.067	1.398	236	97	60	—	—	—	794	—	—
Kilbeagh, ...	9.235	5.109	3.867	204	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilkelly, ...	9,254	5.510	2.477	379	118	324	—	131	315	—	—	—
Killedan, ...	5.711	2.014	1.673	707	527	357	—	—	433	—	—	—
Kilmovee, ...	7.410	4.065	2.577	211	172	110	—	100	175	—	—	—
Kiltamagh, ...	4.250	1.672	2,417	143	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meelick, ...	5.783	947	3,204	513	164	87	55	50	763	—	—	—
Sonnagh, ...	8,270	4 474	2 649	386	—	—	206	213	342	—	—	—
Swineford, ...	8.601	3.689	3 225	745	223	170	89	180	—	280	—	—
Toocananagh, ...	3.424	959	1 789	211	160	197	18	—	90	—	—	—
Toomore, ...	7.419	1.396	2.949	615	364	79	546	149	370	631	320	—
Tumgesh, ...	5.879	1 704	2.618	611	172	70	137	104	235	228	—	—
Urlaur, ...	8.431	5 846	1.508	495	—	—	—	—	268	314	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	124.236	57 330	44 248	6.779	2 928	3,191	1,650	1,122	4,280	2,388	320	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,271	248	3.495	711	105	227	149	227	524	1,614	971	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	132,507	57 578	47,743	7,490	3,033	3,418	1,799	1,349	4 804	4 002	1 291	—

*Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Westport.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Achill, ...	2,202	1,911	74	65	—	—	—	—	152	—	—	—
Aghagower North, ...	5,279	253	1,569	1,082	363	491	182	96	649	594	—	—
*Aghagower South, ...	3,632	416	943	297	90	88	—	—	1,798	—	—	—
*Aillemore, ...	5,478	1,249	2,867	760	281	—	321	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballycroy North, ...	18,928	5,783	5,593	1,416	1,385	432	—	—	4,319	—	—	—
*Ballycroy South, ...	34,139	4,394	3,155	40	3,514	—	3,249	—	2,892	—	—	16,895
Bundorragha, ...	10,630	976	954	344	5,459	635	2,262	—	—	—	—	—
*Clare Island, ...	3,535	104	2,522	128	781	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Clogher, ...	5,000	1,208	1,857	612	120	291	78	—	214	620	—	—
*Corraun Achill, ...	4,975	2,548	168	169	40	—	—	—	—	2,050	—	—
*Croaghpatrick, ...	7,073	1,354	2,725	194	—	94	858	196	1,307	345	—	—
Derryloughan, ...	9,519	562	974	462	278	445	1,261	208	1,271	1,467	—	2,591
*Dooega, ...	2,511	1,201	85	50	450	277	200	—	248	—	—	—
*Drummin, ...	10,064	2,055	3,345	160	580	3,924	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh, ...	6,164	895	3,691	1,064	411	103	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erriff, ...	18,984	—	—	1,060	2,987	641	4,054	7 804	2,438	—	—	—
*Glenhest, ...	10,848	1,925	4,433	791	—	551	1,874	—	1,274	—	—	—
*Islandeady, ...	10,379	1,758	3,273	332	508	178	320	610	648	2,203	549	—
*Kilgeever, ...	15,464	1,262	2,719	—	1,032	248	3,660	—	6,543	—	—	—
Kilmaclasser, ...	4,852	1,016	1,853	145	110	350	200	—	936	242	—	—
Kilmeena, ...	9,710	260	2,888	1,283	629	672	393	170	700	273	—	2,442
*Kilsallagh, ...	9,074	3,048	3,814	256	—	1,618	—	—	338	—	—	—
*Knappagh, ...	6,175	1,457	3,356	466	—	421	221	104	150	—	—	—
*Louisburgh, ...	5,699	1,656	1,968	409	298	95	322	67	276	608	—	—
*Newport East, ...	7,254	1,951	3,405	435	113	326	—	64	297	663	—	—
*Newport West, ...	11,443	2,033	1,979	1,635	3,905	1,135	285	—	471	—	—	—
Owennadornaun, ...	6,629	136	1,022	153	996	274	184	—	3,864	—	—	—
*Slievemahanagh, ...	13,331	2,084	5,693	1,422	191	430	—	3,511	—	—	—	—
*Slievemore, ...	3,894	2,166	278	240	—	10	1,200	—	—	—	—	—
*Srahmore, ...	19,070	2,763	1,725	—	1,056	2,208	1,302	—	—	—	—	10,016
Westport Rural, ...	3,024	475	1,370	440	209	172	50	—	177	131	—	—
Westport Urban, ...	1,601	138	470	327	42	183	8	110	134	189	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	216,332	45,221	59,668	10,941	14,755	12,429	13,890	4,552	20,927	6,489	549	26,911
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	70,228	3,816	11,100	5,296	11,073	3,863	8,594	8,388	10,169	2,896	—	5,033
Total of Electoral Divisions,	286,560	49,037	70,768	16,237	25,828	16,292	22,484	12,940	31,096	9,385	549	31,944
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	690,413	190,162	226,765	51,417	33,839	49,603	26,699	12,713	46,836	17,609	6,157	28,613
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	397,631	23,539	88,825	43,706	29,149	23,373	23,725	17,446	49,894	39,455	15,510	43,009
Total of County ..	1,088,044	213,701	315,590	95,123	62,988	72,976	50,424	30,159	96,730	57,064	21,667	71,622

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballina.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Creagh, ...	2,071	32	313	209	89	96	31	41	175	309	—	776
Ardnaree North, ...	2,015	92	406	328	143	248	134	170	238	256	—	—
Ardnaree South Rural, ...	1,499	269	469	215	64	96	132	88	52	114	—	—
Ardnaree South Urban, ...	669	5	6	—	—	—	33	47	—	240	—	338
Attymass East, ...	874	357	433	53	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Attymass West, ...	928	137	482	133	38	—	—	48	90	—	—	—
Ballina Rural, ...	4,127	137	844	655	293	225	145	93	483	366	240	646
Ballina Urban, ...	844	—	45	60	52	187	—	47	337	116	—	—
Ballysakeery, ...	3,447	31	330	331	216	639	469	218	628	310	275	—
Bunaveela, ...	296	45	191	14	—	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowmore, ...	2,492	122	868	377	105	288	138	134	315	145	—	—
Crossmolina North, ...	2,361	51	338	260	180	205	136	97	417	179	—	498
Crossmolina South, ...	2,913	71	242	273	201	174	72	213	530	781	—	356
Deel, ...	1,877	125	618	413	223	191	72	45	190	—	—	—
Derry, ...	774	113	319	188	16	80	—	—	58	—	—	—
Fortland, ...	2,691	71	597	175	143	94	32	—	490	340	427	322
Kilgarvan, ...	1,577	533	717	59	19	—	—	41	90	118	—	—
Letterbrick, ...	428	169	185	49	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mount Falcon, ...	2,849	278	935	284	123	124	170	—	263	353	—	319
Rathoma, ...	1,618	34	296	304	228	23	70	42	114	507	—	—
Ballymount, ...	1,524	382	476	186	239	110	36	—	95	—	—	—
Straheen, ...	858	437	181	—	16	—	—	—	224	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,304	2,572	4,077	1,310	615	548	304	269	799	472	—	338
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,428	919	5,214	3,256	1,773	2,303	1,397	1,055	3,990	3,662	942	2,917
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,732	3,491	9,291	4,566	2,388	2,851	1,701	1,324	4,789	4,134	942	3,255
Ballinrobe.												
Ballinchalla, ...	427	296	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinrobe, ...	5,916	253	1,433	888	460	373	140	342	480	660	—	887
*Ballyovey, ...	673	204	396	29	—	—	—	44	—	—	—	—
Burriscarra, ...	3,160	134	470	256	107	43	69	—	213	1,161	238	469
*Cappaghduff, ...	680	291	79	39	18	—	31	—	54	168	—	—
Cong, ...	3,006	120	464	313	240	398	178	—	373	925	—	—
Coonard, ...	1,473	164	402	259	214	137	—	—	127	170	—	—
Dalgan, ...	5,098	137	513	371	250	400	316	222	662	441	757	1,029
Hollymount, ...	5,706	54	435	93	136	96	36	—	54	—	222	4,580
Houndswood, ...	2,558	126	577	308	232	196	311	86	235	487	—	—
Kilcommon, ...	6,106	171	408	247	148	140	235	188	662	1,295	981	1,631
Kilmaine, ...	6,543	171	498	560	262	439	298	268	1,077	1,289	495	1,186
Neale, ...	4,123	209	988	682	384	230	300	358	426	314	232	—
Newbrook, ...	4,618	246	725	449	325	231	147	91	585	692	751	376
*Owenbrin, ...	545	285	54	35	71	65	35	—	—	—	—	—
*Port Royal, ...	1,586	184	683	393	174	56	—	—	96	—	—	—
Ressloe, ...	1,688	38	249	208	169	53	133	—	239	135	464	—
Shrule, ...	3,569	94	798	527	336	320	105	—	423	707	259	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,911	1,260	1,343	496	263	121	66	44	150	168	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,564	1,917	7,960	5,161	3,263	3,051	2,268	1,555	5,556	8,276	4,399	10,158
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,475	3,177	9,303	5,657	3,526	3,172	2,334	1,599	5,706	8,444	4,399	10,158

*Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and not exceeding £500.
Belmullet.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Bangor,	458	106	128	49	—	73	35	—	67	—	—	—
*Barrcosky,	311	119	153	23	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Belmullet,	1,302	434	249	88	88	114	32	44	—	—	253	—
*Binghamstown North,	1,628	342	421	197	59	76	36	93	299	105	—	—
*Binghamstown South,	1,556	335	318	50	16	177	75	—	82	279	224	—
*Glenamoy,	284	145	64	—	—	—	75	—	—	—	—	—
*Glencastle,	657	249	237	35	19	83	34	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenco,	371	71	95	54	16	63	—	—	72	—	—	—
*Coolamore,	587	122	80	25	121	80	—	—	159	—	—	—
*Knockadaff,	348	186	88	25	16	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
*Knocknalower,	729	458	153	52	34	—	32	—	—	—	—	—
*Muingnabo,	393	186	58	57	18	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Muings,	298	227	60	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rath Hill,	800	539	98	25	—	28	—	44	66	—	—	—
*Sheskin,	209	53	85	—	32	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,931	3,572	2,287	691	435	768	391	181	745	384	477	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,931	3,572	2,287	691	435	768	391	181	745	384	477	—
Castlebar.												
*Addergoole,	1,854	482	961	139	35	59	65	—	—	113	—	—
Balla,	4,179	171	1,038	320	153	152	182	181	365	710	—	907
Ballinafad,	2,820	78	488	60	75	133	39	90	341	614	295	607
Ballyhean,	1,353	85	423	157	86	46	32	—	200	324	—	—
*Ballynagoraher,	1,218	187	592	157	50	101	—	46	85	—	—	—
*Bellavary,	4,317	502	1,359	313	32	364	36	94	245	259	—	1,113
Breaghwy,	2,711	186	825	338	186	96	189	87	276	145	—	383
*Burren,	1,025	626	297	69	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar Rural,	4,731	220	722	206	300	397	185	135	1,033	746	—	787
Castlebar Urban,	1,262	70	65	39	35	—	64	—	54	383	203	349
Clogher,	1,867	85	774	122	63	64	36	—	153	288	282	—
*Cloonkeen,	1,746	274	582	59	19	72	76	45	238	128	253	—
*Croaghmoyle,	617	96	284	111	82	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killavally,	1,581	99	325	91	100	48	106	—	123	294	—	393
Manulla,	3,127	159	1,245	555	157	167	37	—	354	185	268	—
*Pontoon,	997	592	232	107	19	47	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strade,	2,213	344	870	297	36	154	102	45	259	106	—	—
*Tawnynagry,	1,400	347	482	106	18	30	—	—	146	271	—	—
Turlough,	3,122	327	781	169	105	185	109	—	433	443	233	337
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,174	3,106	4,789	1,061	288	717	177	185	714	771	253	1,113
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	28,966	1,824	7,556	2,354	1,296	1,442	1,081	538	3,591	4,238	1,281	3,763
Total of Ectoral Divisions,	42,140	4,930	12,345	3,415	1,584	2,159	1,258	723	4,305	5,009	1,534	4,876
Claremorris.												
Ballindine,	3,416	87	302	45	68	51	78	41	57	119	—	2,568
*Ballyhaunis,	2,716	440	1,019	230	208	156	103	44	271	245	—	—
Ballyhowly,	2,245	104	518	244	164	91	109	83	200	114	246	372
*Bekan,	2,654	427	1,042	329	102	88	31	—	135	235	265	—
Caraun,	1,985	121	680	277	67	91	101	—	193	—	—	454
*Claremorris,	2,134	239	590	153	153	281	101	84	64	249	220	—
*Cloghermore,	1,075	95	432	296	51	54	—	—	147	—	—	—
*Course,	1,638	175	719	358	117	76	100	—	93	—	—	—
Crossboyne,	1,661	104	237	78	72	26	32	129	544	439	—	—
*Culnacicha,	2,778	236	936	324	122	130	138	174	514	—	204	—
Garrymore,	2,701	99	813	320	190	143	194	44	245	116	532	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Claremorris—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
olman, ...	1,536	99	545	208	143	46	36	43	301	115	—	—
ine, ...	3,154	141	1,281	449	101	172	38	—	457	515	—	—
k North, ...	1,458	421	715	185	55	—	—	—	82	—	—	—
k South, ...	1,778	268	916	153	48	80	73	46	67	127	—	—
hanboy, ...	1,061	402	417	125	32	48	37	—	—	—	—	—
, ...	3,322	103	458	208	126	169	61	87	613	324	492	681
neen, ...	1,821	181	569	227	252	80	106	88	77	—	241	—
een, ...	1,571	35	258	323	214	96	106	—	51	—	—	488
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,267	3,025	8,636	2,829	1,241	1,165	727	436	1,907	1,371	930	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,437	752	3,811	1,703	1,044	718	717	427	2,204	1,227	1,270	4,564
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,704	3,777	12,447	4,532	2,285	1,883	1,444	863	4,111	2,598	2,200	4,564
Killala.												
castle, ...	2,088	101	603	286	224	222	212	93	241	106	—	—
rgmore, ...	657	110	282	47	17	78	38	—	85	—	—	—
an East, ...	2,252	43	185	403	246	343	102	176	529	—	225	—
an South, ...	1,640	85	290	383	124	191	70	—	140	112	245	—
an West, ...	1,090	40	380	171	159	112	106	—	122	—	—	—
la, ...	5,206	52	404	264	178	355	147	187	900	1,314	—	1,405
kan North, ...	2,563	240	899	481	176	94	—	97	203	165	208	—
kan South, ...	3,800	207	788	446	229	402	111	363	257	517	480	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,220	350	1,181	528	193	172	38	97	288	165	208	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,076	528	2,650	1,953	1,160	1,625	748	819	2,189	2,049	950	1,405
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,296	878	3,831	2,481	1,353	1,797	786	916	2,477	2,214	1,158	1,405
Swineford.												
amore, ...	1,635	553	423	81	119	193	75	50	141	—	—	—
nmore, ...	2,005	39	806	199	50	43	32	40	154	381	261	—
ola, ...	1,438	64	664	135	—	96	31	98	72	278	—	—
kloon, ...	1,648	1,083	524	11	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
ow, ...	1,684	533	808	77	71	122	73	—	—	—	—	—
nmore, ...	1,322	715	287	35	18	74	36	—	51	106	—	—
naha, ...	966	354	345	130	16	44	32	45	—	—	—	—
loo, ...	1,652	297	920	75	73	127	40	—	120	—	—	—
castle, ...	1,595	543	518	150	53	22	—	—	—	309	—	—
cagh, ...	1,879	953	843	60	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lly, ...	1,917	906	628	102	32	91	—	45	113	—	—	—
dan, ...	2,443	559	785	473	275	116	—	—	235	—	—	—
novee, ...	1,795	864	662	74	34	48	—	44	69	—	—	—
namagh, ...	1,313	477	752	67	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
lick, ...	2,574	329	1,402	265	83	44	32	41	378	—	—	—
nagh, ...	1,503	709	572	90	—	—	38	43	51	—	—	—
lsford, ...	2,917	971	1,188	270	103	79	40	90	—	176	—	—
ocananagh, ...	1,514	294	734	115	128	160	31	—	52	—	—	—
nmore, ...	3,161	517	1,030	269	173	26	296	91	156	330	273	—
ngesh, ...	1,658	387	743	195	67	25	35	42	60	104	—	—
an, ...	1,452	856	276	101	—	—	—	—	81	138	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,628	11,900	13,445	2,640	1,280	1,201	728	491	1,507	1,163	273	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,443	103	1,470	334	50	139	63	138	226	659	261	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,071	12,003	14,915	2,974	1,330	1,340	791	629	1,733	1,822	534	—

Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Westport.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Achill, ...	408	276	29	23	—	—	—	—	80	—	—	—
Aghagower North, ...	1,871	79	472	396	153	198	74	42	211	246	—	—
*Aghagower South, ...	620	102	154	61	34	26	—	—	243	—	—	—
*Aillemore, ...	956	209	507	120	87	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballycroy North, ...	789	257	259	22	73	74	—	—	104	—	—	—
*Ballycroy South, ...	938	228	146	12	34	—	69	—	57	—	—	392
Bundorragha, ...	223	11	6	12	70	23	101	—	—	—	—	—
*Clare Island, ...	640	14	523	36	67	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Clogher, ...	1,671	312	580	233	55	144	36	—	69	242	—	—
*Corraun Achill, ...	621	337	54	48	16	—	—	—	—	166	—	—
*Croaghpatrick, ...	1,105	194	266	69	—	50	70	48	266	142	—	—
Derryloughan, ...	3,096	142	413	255	149	161	104	91	267	792	—	722
*Dooega, ...	555	324	21	11	36	76	33	—	54	—	—	—
*Drummin, ...	502	149	159	35	33	126	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh, ...	791	105	443	185	35	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erriff, ...	382	—	—	28	34	54	75	131	60	—	—	—
*Glenhest, ...	843	258	389	36	—	52	33	—	75	—	—	—
*Islandeady, ...	2,612	358	763	134	129	50	109	94	239	528	208	—
*Kilgeever, ...	391	109	86	—	18	21	40	—	117	—	—	—
Kilmaclasser, ...	1,192	156	292	60	34	126	39	—	371	114	—	—
Kilmeena, ...	5,368	166	1,389	647	300	320	178	95	338	134	—	1,801
*Kilsallagh, ...	882	210	513	47	—	58	—	—	54	—	—	—
*Knappagh, ...	1,198	188	655	122	—	92	32	44	65	—	—	—
*Louisburgh, ...	1,295	253	409	183	100	24	32	42	52	200	—	—
*Newport East, ...	1,823	240	581	160	71	181	—	42	147	401	—	—
*Newport West, ...	1,220	365	280	76	106	71	37	—	285	—	—	—
Owennadornaun, ...	458	12	34	13	72	24	39	—	264	—	—	—
*Slievemahanagh, ...	870	169	403	156	34	23	—	85	—	—	—	—
*Slievemore, ...	631	435	85	51	—	22	38	—	—	—	—	—
*Srahmore, ...	672	130	61	—	19	43	60	—	—	—	—	359
Westport Rural, ...	1,596	141	534	200	106	183	31	—	218	183	—	—
Westport Urban, ...	1,173	82	299	261	34	121	31	92	148	105	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,033	5,222	7,366	1,820	947	1,161	622	355	1,907	1,679	208	74
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,359	789	3,439	1,872	952	1,210	672	451	1,877	1,574	—	2,52
Total of Electoral Divisions,	37,392	6,011	10,805	3,692	1,899	2,371	1,294	806	3,784	3,253	208	3,26
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	120,468	31,007	43,124	11,375	5,262	5,853	3,053	2,058	8,017	6,173	2,349	2 1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	163,273	6,832	32,100	16,633	9,538	10,488	6,946	4,983	19,633	21,685	9,103	25,3
Total of County, ..	283,741	37,839	75,224	28,008	14,800	16,341	9,999	7,041	27,658	29,858	11,452	27,5

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo.

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Ballina.												
...iagh, ...	535	51	280	110	31	14	1	2	7	16	—	23
...naree North, ...	805	126	346	170	45	50	27	15	14	12	—	—
...naree South Rural, ...	1,316	602	394	123	15	149	14	13	6	—	—	—
...naree South Urban, ...	485	16	—	—	—	—	5	13	—	113	—	338
...ymass East, ...	1,181	685	465	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ymass West, ...	706	204	405	73	5	—	—	5	14	—	—	—
...llina Rural, ...	1,338	170	614	265	98	48	13	—	33	9	9	79
...llina Urban, ...	161	—	7	40	—	24	—	30	23	37	—	—
...llysakeery, ...	870	42	212	154	72	180	81	23	48	23	35	—
...naveela, ...	280	65	197	7	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
...rowmore, ...	1,181	178	640	195	32	73	19	9	27	8	—	—
...ssmolina North, ...	530	34	236	81	56	52	7	8	19	6	—	31
...ssmolina South, ...	490	28	130	119	36	28	6	33	21	42	—	47
...el, ...	1,036	190	493	216	65	43	11	14	4	—	—	—
...rry, ...	676	236	311	98	5	19	—	—	7	—	—	—
...rtland, ...	870	126	451	110	56	21	6	—	27	27	30	16
...garvan, ...	1,970	1,181	715	32	6	—	—	4	5	27	—	—
...tterbrick, ...	537	320	190	24	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
...unt Falcon, ...	1,700	527	783	116	49	30	34	—	16	64	—	81
...thoma, ...	625	88	230	162	90	—	14	5	11	25	—	—
...dymount, ...	1,571	956	418	80	95	11	4	—	7	—	—	—
...aheen, ...	1,158	950	183	—	6	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,916	5,405	3,771	684	197	236	34	49	62	140	—	338
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,105	1,370	3,929	1,522	565	520	208	125	246	269	74	277
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20.021	6,775	7,700	2,206	762	756	242	174	308	409	74	615
Ballinrobe.												
...dlinchalla, ...	1,056	898	158	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...dlinrobe, ...	1,876	238	879	357	177	56	14	41	42	28	—	44
...dlyovey, ...	828	365	433	20	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
...rriscarra, ...	788	153	340	132	37	17	4	—	11	45	10	39
...paghduff, ...	739	601	75	27	11	—	4	—	4	17	—	—
...ng, ...	900	153	337	131	69	80	25	—	28	77	—	—
...nard, ...	839	250	347	94	93	36	—	—	14	5	—	—
...lgan, ...	1,032	221	364	143	70	85	34	11	20	28	11	42
...dlymount, ...	636	60	254	48	46	18	5	—	—	—	17	188
...undawood, ...	1,074	215	485	160	87	56	48	7	17	19	—	—
...common, ...	1,133	322	306	131	53	39	16	25	47	60	59	75
...nsine, ...	1,120	230	297	216	72	93	34	38	45	41	13	41
...le, ...	1,431	250	617	261	118	48	69	39	32	19	8	—
...wbrook, ...	1,336	317	549	187	108	45	23	—	29	24	24	29
...wnbrin, ...	1,108	955	69	8	30	41	5	—	—	—	—	—
...rt Royal, ...	1,092	291	519	203	58	16	—	—	5	—	—	—
...sbee, ...	430	47	177	106	58	9	14	—	2	10	7	—
...ule, ...	1,154	115	562	208	117	82	21	—	22	18	9	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,823	3,110	1,254	258	99	57	9	10	9	17	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,779	2,571	5,494	2,177	1,105	665	307	161	309	374	158	458
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,602	5,681	6,748	2,435	1,204	722	316	171	318	391	158	458

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value
Belmullet.												
*Bangor,	523	265	161	19	—	28	30	—	20	—	—	—
*Barroosky,	390	225	137	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Belmullet,	1,405	977	311	59	21	23	—	2	—	—	12	—
*Binghamstown North,	1,266	753	370	88	9	10	4	9	23	—	—	—
*Binghamstown South,	1,447	878	384	21	10	58	17	—	1	33	45	—
*Glenamoy,	420	327	79	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
*Glencastle,	881	634	193	25	6	21	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenco,	291	171	82	24	5	3	—	—	6	—	—	—
*Coolamore,	532	372	69	8	52	16	—	—	15	—	—	—
*Knockadaff,	623	515	91	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Knocknalower,	1,639	1,420	170	24	18	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
*Muingnabo,	676	559	56	42	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Muings,	656	594	54	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Rath Hill,	1,827	1,660	111	14	—	7	—	17	18	—	—	—
*Sheskin,	221	107	87	—	15	—	12	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,797	9,457	2,355	362	151	185	86	28	83	33	57	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,797	9,457	2,355	362	151	185	86	28	83	33	57	—
Castlebar.												
*Addergoole,	1,716	758	842	66	19	19	6	—	—	6	—	—
Balla,	1,602	295	904	126	53	10	44	12	25	40	—	93
Ballinafad,	661	116	396	11	21	19	—	20	27	5	20	26
Ballyhean,	656	134	350	85	30	10	3	—	26	18	—	—
*Ballynagoraher,	977	337	504	85	19	19	—	13	—	—	—	—
*Bellavary,	2,452	797	1,263	149	37	75	4	5	34	10	—	78
Breaghwy,	1,181	221	627	154	56	17	33	26	29	4	—	14
*Burren,	1,148	835	269	31	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlebar Rural,	1,274	291	590	96	74	38	20	20	74	60	—	11
Castlebar Urban,	297	134	7	—	11	—	5	—	7	99	10	24
Clogher,	820	91	599	52	19	22	5	—	6	21	5	—
*Cloonkeen,	1,187	500	551	25	3	31	10	5	22	23	17	—
*Croaghmoyle,	630	246	269	60	40	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killavally,	644	195	309	37	42	4	19	—	3	13	—	22
Manulla,	1,677	249	999	243	56	45	3	—	33	9	40	—
*Pontoon,	1,709	1,341	260	77	1	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strade,	1,689	620	817	143	11	34	19	8	24	13	—	—
*Tawnynagry,	1,158	663	393	58	13	9	—	—	3	19	—	—
Turlough,	1,405	517	635	69	37	32	9	—	13	32	37	24
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,977	5,477	4,351	551	145	198	20	23	59	58	17	78
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,906	2,863	6,233	1,016	410	231	160	86	267	314	112	214
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,883	8,340	10,584	1,567	555	429	180	109	326	372	129	292
Claremorris.												
Ballindine,	588	143	298	29	17	12	—	—	5	—	—	84
*Ballyhaunis,	1,881	773	847	106	79	18	2	—	30	26	—	—
Ballyhowly,	1,001	174	485	130	68	31	13	14	15	13	33	25
*Behan,	1,910	684	951	155	46	24	4	—	20	11	15	—
Caraun,	1,107	218	627	155	37	16	23	—	14	—	—	17
*Claremorris,	1,240	475	484	74	46	56	12	4	16	24	49	—
*Cloghermore,	683	157	352	141	17	—	—	—	16	—	—	—
*Course,	1,249	345	648	169	49	13	17	—	10	—	—	—
Crossboyne,	515	155	206	35	29	—	4	10	61	15	—	—
*Culnacleha,	1,617	377	874	171	50	33	17	23	57	—	15	—
Garrymore,	1,136	171	626	150	58	33	33	2	29	9	25	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County Mayo—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
CLAREMORRIS—*continued.*												
Kilcolman,	830	150	474	86	57	7	9	—	40	7	—	—
Kilvine,	1,835	261	1,179	256	32	44	2	—	16	45	—	—
Knock North,	1,652	844	680	91	18	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Knock South,	1,683	502	1,002	86	18	26	26	10	—	13	—	—
Loughanboy,	1,257	761	414	52	10	16	4	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo,	955	202	372	95	39	48	14	18	61	21	22	63
Murneen,	1,143	304	530	129	102	19	24	14	15	—	6	—
Tagheen,	430	62	142	130	54	26	8	—	3	—	—	5
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,150	5,483	7,959	1,430	467	249	108	51	199	119	85	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,562	1,275	3,230	810	359	173	104	44	228	65	80	194
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,712	6,758	11,189	2,240	826	422	212	95	427	184	165	194
KILLALA.												
Ballycastle,	963	166	448	150	64	47	35	17	27	9	—	—
*Beldergmore,	510	238	215	26	7	15	—	—	9	—	—	—
Kilfian East,	626	55	131	178	89	85	15	36	28	—	9	—
Kilfian South,	714	177	223	175	58	41	12	—	7	—	21	—
Kilfian West,	607	70	345	71	59	25	21	—	16	—	—	—
Killala,	755	75	224	88	29	57	27	13	48	110	—	84
*Lackan North,	1,582	365	824	252	72	27	—	17	11	11	3	—
Lackan South,	1,588	412	686	164	98	95	27	45	7	41	13	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,092	603	1,039	278	79	42	—	17	20	11	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,253	955	2,057	826	397	350	137	111	133	160	43	84
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,345	1,558	3,096	1,104	476	392	137	128	153	171	46	84
SWINEFORD.												
*Aghamore,	1,646	1,008	475	50	52	36	13	—	12	—	—	—
Ballinamore,	1,027	84	750	111	10	13	7	5	5	26	16	—
Bohola,	767	120	534	67	—	21	—	—	13	12	—	—
*Brackloon,	2,730	2,266	459	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Callow,	1,765	861	780	36	24	58	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Cloonmore,	2,033	1,633	325	22	24	16	2	—	3	8	—	—
*Coolnaha,	1,197	727	370	73	6	12	2	7	—	—	—	—
*Cuildoo,	1,352	465	752	33	22	42	—	—	38	—	—	—
*Doocastle,	1,891	1,331	474	63	10	9	—	—	—	4	—	—
*Kilbeagh,	2,564	1,758	780	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilkelly,	2,889	2,205	591	44	5	29	—	—	15	—	—	—
*Killedan,	2,145	1,164	673	195	85	13	—	—	15	—	—	—
*Kilmovee,	2,622	1,746	779	37	34	14	—	7	5	—	—	—
*Kiltamagh,	1,603	872	693	31	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Meelick,	1,913	555	1,119	131	30	17	19	7	35	—	—	—
*Sounagh,	2,428	1,730	632	35	—	—	14	11	6	—	—	—
*Swineford,	2,639	1,523	993	69	11	20	3	8	—	12	—	—
*Toocanamagh,	1,356	551	647	62	43	37	13	—	3	—	—	—
*Toomore,	1,932	845	827	105	41	—	46	12	18	23	15	—
*Tumgesh,	1,417	627	651	73	23	2	13	8	9	11	—	—
*Uriaor,	2,309	1,931	302	43	—	—	—	—	12	21	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,431	23,798	12,322	1,117	429	309	131	60	171	79	15	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,794	204	1,284	178	10	34	7	5	18	38	16	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,225	24,002	13,606	1,295	439	343	138	65	189	117	31	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Mayo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in Value.
Westport.												
*Achill, ...	1,435	1,382	30	21	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Aghagower North, ...	687	84	348	151	33	42	6	6	15	2	—	—
*Aghagower South, ...	409	207	124	25	15	7	—	—	31	—	—	—
*Aillemore, ...	1,173	428	609	88	29	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballycroy North, ...	1,109	763	280	7	23	16	—	—	20	—	—	—
*Ballycroy South, ...	816	515	166	9	7	—	12	—	30	—	—	77
Bundorragha, ...	129	—	—	—	22	—	107	—	—	—	—	—
*Clare Island, ...	601	26	537	23	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Clogher, ...	1,190	505	500	114	17	42	12	—	—	—	—	—
*Corraun Achill, ...	1,627	1,502	49	36	3	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
*Croaghpatrick, ...	656	334	257	14	—	16	9	7	13	6	—	—
Derryloughan, ...	880	196	296	141	24	20	15	15	28	77	—	68
*Doocga, ...	1,623	1,550	25	5	4	17	11	—	11	—	—	—
*Drummin, ...	555	335	147	14	26	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh, ...	934	239	519	139	27	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erriff, ...	143	—	—	12	16	43	28	29	15	—	—	—
*Glenhest, ...	876	447	382	12	—	13	8	—	14	—	—	—
*Islandeady, ...	1,674	804	663	56	38	10	16	5	30	38	14	—
*Kilgeever, ...	472	344	88	—	10	—	11	—	19	—	—	—
Kilmaclasser, ...	668	272	267	36	19	35	5	—	23	11	—	—
Kilmeena, ...	1,856	263	1,001	313	102	81	14	10	12	23	—	37
*Kilsallagh, ...	1,005	401	568	23	—	3	—	—	10	—	—	—
*Knappagh, ...	981	298	566	52	—	26	7	27	5	—	—	—
*Louisburgh, ...	1,147	533	414	87	38	3	34	7	7	24	—	—
*Newport East, ...	1,010	434	438	48	24	37	—	2	17	10	—	—
*Newport West, ...	1,584	1,267	247	15	19	1	9	—	26	—	—	—
Owennadornaun, ...	59	11	14	7	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
*Slievemahanagh, ...	834	294	392	82	22	8	—	36	—	—	—	—
*Slievemore, ...	1,743	1 657	33	37	—	15	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Srahmore, ...	395	270	65	—	11	20	8	—	—	—	—	21
Westport Rural, ...	919	263	420	88	35	53	2	—	37	21	—	—
Westport Urban, ...	544	76	132	278	4	21	6	7	7	13	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,849	14,535	7,099	907	328	277	157	84	235	115	14	98
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,885	1,165	2,478	1,026	255	295	183	67	164	147	—	105
Total of Electoral Divisions,	29,734	15,700	9,577	1,933	583	572	340	151	399	262	14	203
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	120,035	67,868	40,150	5,587	1,895	1,553	545	322	838	572	191	514
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	54,284	10,403	24,705	7,555	3,101	2,268	1,106	599	1,365	1,367	483	1,332
Total of County, ..	174,319	78,271	64,855	13,142	4,996	3,821	1,651	921	2,203	1,939	674	1,846

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Roscommon.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ATHLONE.												
hlone, West, Rural, ...	226	65	88	32	15	12	5	4	4	1	—	—
llynamona, ...	142	29	50	30	13	10	7	—	2	1	—	—
ltragh, ...	71	7	22	13	10	7	6	1	4	1	—	—
rnagh, ...	150	33	52	25	13	14	2	3	4	4	—	—
atlesampson, ...	130	44	53	6	3	9	3	4	4	4	—	—
onown, ...	89	7	40	26	9	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
nnagh, ...	190	42	107	21	6	5	1	3	3	2	—	—
nnlosh, ...	76	8	52	8	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
sart, ...	151	46	66	16	9	7	—	1	4	2	—	—
car, ...	87	11	44	18	1	4	2	—	3	2	2	—
toom, ...	192	59	97	21	3	4	3	—	1	1	2	1
arrow, ...	116	29	54	14	6	4	1	—	3	2	2	1
khill, ...	80	16	29	9	5	8	1	2	5	3	1	1
ghboy, ...	145	20	74	27	9	8	2	—	3	2	—	—
ghmaconnell, ...	70	8	17	16	6	10	5	3	3	2	—	—
mastown, ...	157	21	74	27	12	8	6	2	5	1	—	1
rock, ...	102	13	33	11	16	12	6	3	5	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,174	458	952	320	139	129	52	27	54	32	7	4
Total of Electoral Divisions	2,174	458	952	320	139	129	52	27	54	32	7	4
BALLINASLOE.												
lydangan, ...	160	23	90	18	9	6	5	3	4	—	1	1
rowreagh, ...	142	41	64	16	8	5	2	2	4	—	—	—
onburren, ...	63	13	31	6	5	4	1	—	1	1	—	1
agh, ...	148	33	74	14	9	4	3	2	3	4	1	1
llagh, ...	40	11	14	3	5	2	—	3	1	—	—	1
ore, ...	106	7	70	21	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	106	7	70	21	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	553	121	273	57	36	21	11	10	13	5	2	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	659	128	343	78	42	23	11	10	13	5	2	4
BOYLE.												
affin, ...	168	54	77	23	6	3	1	2	1	1	—	—
agowlan, ...	85	36	37	8	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
lyfarnan, ...	77	34	20	12	2	8	—	—	—	1	—	—
lytormoyle, ...	153	78	66	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
yle Rural, ...	252	63	111	19	17	21	1	8	11	—	—	1
yle Urban, ...	60	24	16	7	3	6	1	1	2	—	—	—
edoge, ...	194	27	103	35	15	7	4	1	2	—	—	—
ghan, ...	181	57	57	20	12	16	6	2	4	6	—	1
ssna, ...	207	76	102	16	5	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
rsnow, ...	91	29	26	22	6	3	—	2	2	1	—	—
dew, ...	185	67	71	22	9	6	3	1	3	2	—	1
rvan, ...	228	52	138	28	4	2	—	2	—	2	—	—
rdagh, ...	122	41	62	8	6	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
nacarnsy, ...	181	34	67	41	15	13	3	4	2	2	—	—
rfyn, ...	136	10	48	35	14	12	7	2	6	2	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
BOYLE—*continued.*												
*Lough Allen, ...	167	59	101	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantua, ...	138	58	50	16	6	4	2	—	1	—	—	1
Oakport, ...	71	6	26	16	7	5	2	1	5	2	1	—
Rockingham, ...	83	14	19	9	3	7	3	2	12	6	6	2
Rushfield, ...	113	15	32	32	11	4	—	1	12	2	4	—
Tivannagh, ...	180	65	74	27	5	3	1	1	3	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	734	290	368	44	15	10	2	1	3	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,338	609	935	364	135	120	34	30	66	28	11	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,072	899	1,303	408	150	130	36	31	69	29	11	6
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.												
Aughrim, East, ...	141	27	62	25	8	6	3	—	5	2	1	1
Aughrim, West, ...	147	10	62	38	10	15	1	—	7	3	1	—
Cloonteem, ...	123	34	42	16	12	7	4	—	6	1	—	1
Creeve, ...	82	6	30	12	2	10	3	3	10	4	1	1
Danesfort, ...	126	17	39	29	13	12	7	1	6	2	—	—
Killukin, ...	80	7	34	20	5	4	2	1	4	1	—	—
Killummod, ...	82	10	27	17	9	10	2	—	5	2	—	—
Kilmore, ...	139	27	51	17	8	13	3	6	8	6	—	—
*Tumna, North	159	44	83	16	9	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
*Tumna, South, ...	146	23	79	28	3	7	4	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	305	67	162	44	12	10	8	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	920	138	347	174	67	77	25	11	51	21	3	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,225	205	509	218	79	87	33	12	52	21	3	1
CASTLEREAGH.												
*Artagh, North, ...	518	216	263	21	7	2	5	3	1	—	—	—
*Artagh, South, ...	389	278	97	8	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Ballaghaderreen, ...	619	426	147	25	8	5	3	—	2	2	1	—
*Ballinlough, ...	507	262	194	23	9	10	4	1	3	—	1	—
Ballintober, ...	259	95	76	30	12	13	8	2	7	14	2	—
Baslick, ...	130	26	71	16	8	5	2	—	2	—	—	—
Bellanagare, ...	335	130	114	35	18	9	5	—	6	9	4	1
*Buckhill, ...	324	119	160	31	8	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowduff, ...	85	17	17	3	7	11	7	3	11	7	2	—
Castleplunket, ...	112	26	23	19	2	5	3	3	8	11	4	—
Castlereagh, ...	311	101	114	25	19	14	9	2	15	6	2	1
Castleteheen, ...	50	5	12	6	1	3	4	2	7	3	5	2
*Cloonfower, ...	292	163	115	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
*Coolougher, ...	342	144	171	14	5	1	1	1	2	2	—	1
*Edmondstown, ...	289	179	85	15	1	5	1	—	1	1	1	—
*Fairymount, ...	366	129	174	38	12	5	4	2	1	1	—	—
Frenchpark, ...	266	91	105	34	9	10	3	2	4	5	1	2
*Kiltullagh, ...	492	237	211	22	6	4	1	3	7	1	—	—
*Loughglinn, ...	399	154	187	32	6	9	2	—	5	3	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	4,537	2,307	1,804	238	67	49	22	10	24	10	3	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,548	491	532	168	76	70	41	14	60	55	20	21
Total of Electoral Divisions,	6,085	2,798	2,336	406	143	119	63	24	84	65	23	24

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ROSCOMMON.												
thleague East, ...	112	17	36	14	6	10	8	4	8	7	2	—
thleague West, ...	185	47	69	24	11	9	4	5	9	6	1	—
ams, ...	108	13	40	17	9	8	3	—	6	8	4	—
loontuskert, ...	222	62	97	27	15	12	3	—	5	1	—	—
loonygormican, ...	66	6	19	10	4	3	—	1	7	10	3	3
ramdaff, ...	219	46	93	35	19	18	2	2	3	1	—	—
unamon, ...	101	22	32	13	10	10	2	3	2	2	4	1
uerty, ...	185	44	73	24	9	10	3	3	14	2	1	2
Kilbride North	98	7	35	21	9	4	5	4	4	6	3	—
Kilbride South, ...	123	14	44	26	9	8	5	1	10	5	1	—
Kilgefin, ...	207	49	101	29	13	10	2	1	2	—	—	—
Kilteevan, ...	183	55	72	29	9	10	3	—	1	3	—	1
Lackan, ...	89	10	31	11	1	15	2	4	8	5	2	—
Lismaha, ...	145	23	61	26	12	11	2	2	4	3	—	1
Mote, ...	192	50	59	25	22	17	4	1	9	3	1	1
Roscommon Rural, ...	222	29	64	34	20	30	7	6	11	12	5	4
Roscommon Urban, ...	31	17	10	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rosmoylan, ...	98	25	39	17	5	3	2	1	2	2	—	2
Scregg, ...	112	19	38	16	3	13	7	6	8	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,698	655	1,013	398	187	202	65	44	114	78	27	15
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,698	555	1,013	398	187	202	65	44	114	78	27	15
STROKESTOWN.												
Annaghmore, ...	233	39	134	35	13	7	2	1	2	—	—	—
Ballygarden, ...	162	37	78	17	14	6	1	1	5	2	—	1
Bumlin, ...	181	39	79	37	11	4	2	4	—	5	—	—
Cloonfinlough, ...	177	27	90	34	9	5	3	2	3	3	1	—
Cloonyquin, ...	184	36	83	28	12	8	4	2	2	4	2	3
Creeve	105	25	49	9	9	6	1	2	1	2	1	—
Cregga, ...	100	7	55	21	6	4	1	—	4	2	—	—
Elia, ...	57	6	22	14	5	4	3	—	3	—	—	—
Elphin, ...	133	28	41	20	17	8	6	3	6	2	—	2
Kilglass North	233	49	135	17	13	6	4	4	4	—	1	—
Kilglass South, ...	195	50	77	30	10	14	5	5	3	1	—	—
Killavackan, ...	143	30	54	35	10	10	1	2	1	—	—	—
Killukin, ...	118	13	46	19	10	15	4	4	2	5	—	—
Lissonuffy, ...	141	31	79	17	5	4	2	1	2	—	—	—
Ogulla, ...	60	5	12	5	4	7	6	3	8	5	2	3
Roosky, ...	208	116	61	19	7	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rossmore, ...	87	16	25	17	5	3	3	2	3	4	1	3
Strokestown, ...	122	33	22	26	7	16	4	3	3	4	1	3
Termonbarry, ...	180	19	100	39	13	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tulsk, ...	174	38	64	32	15	6	5	2	7	4	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	208	116	61	19	7	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,785	528	1,245	452	188	145	58	41	60	43	10	15
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,993	644	1,306	471	195	148	58	42	61	43	10	15
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	5,890	2,787	2,465	366	107	74	32	13	29	11	3	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	13,016	2,900	5,297	1,933	828	764	286	177	418	262	80	71
Total of County, ..	18,906	5,687	7,762	2,299	935	838	318	190	447	273	83	74

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the county of Roscommon.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Athlone.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Athlone, West, Rural, ...	4,333	373	1,145	726	434	638	223	289	465	40	—	—
Ballynamona, ...	4,138	174	837	874	57	593	537	—	251	296	—	—
Caltragh, ...	2,997	46	357	368	351	389	493	76	599	318	—	—
Carnagh, ...	5,119	183	926	888	604	839	144	323	480	732	—	—
Castlesampson, ...	6,343	360	1,242	181	95	746	300	548	707	2,164	—	—
Cloonown, ...	2,613	66	503	621	267	155	127	70	804	—	—	—
Crannagh, ...	4,010	355	1,755	565	210	208	45	205	291	376	—	—
Drumlosh, ...	2,289	84	1,314	313	109	159	—	—	—	310	—	—
Dysart, ...	3,996	355	1,121	509	393	403	—	168	543	504	—	—
Kilcar, ...	3,828	75	725	457	39	215	182	—	575	653	907	—
Kiltoom, ...	5 415	406	1,693	617	106	238	180	—	130	331	919	795
Lecarrow, ...	3,938	95	828	383	201	175	29	—	387	378	710	752
Rockhill, ...	4,619	99	391	300	254	499	68	272	784	795	592	565
Taghboy, ...	3,278	110	951	665	222	413	86	—	491	340	—	—
Taghmaconnell, ...	4,154	136	386	633	308	658	448	289	570	726	—	—
Thomastown, ...	5,364	146	1,087	819	499	418	536	187	596	433	—	643
Turrock, ...	4,835	80	501	313	627	679	495	283	789	1,068	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	71,269	3,143	15,762	9,232	5,295	7,425	3,893	2,710	8,462	9,464	3,128	2,755
Total of Electoral Divisions	71,269	3,143	35,762	9,232	5,295	7,425	3,893	2,710	8,462	9,464	3,128	2,755
Ballinasloe.												
Ballydangan, ...	6,396	334	1,946	573	363	380	470	506	695	—	432	697
Carrowreagh, ...	4,962	514	1,569	814	372	310	173	305	905	—	—	—
Cloonburren, ...	2,086	98	591	161	239	112	60	—	161	108	—	556
Creagh	6,905	329	1,172	444	422	230	397	171	449	1,712	840	739
Culliagh, ...	4,143	93	214	70	185	145	—	309	220	—	—	2,907
*Moore.	2,955	87	1,571	833	327	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,955	87	1,571	833	327	137	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,492	1,368	5,432	2,062	1,581	1,177	1,100	1,291	2,430	1,820	1,272	4,899
Total of Electoral Divisions.	27,447	1,455	7,063	2,895	1,908	1,314	1,100	1,291	2,430	1,820	1,272	4,899
Boyle.												
Aghafin, ...	3,123	350	1,091	614	224	185	67	314	114	164	—	—
*Altagowlan, ...	1,376	334	565	254	68	155	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyfarnan, ...	1,421	236	288	358	81	320	—	—	—	138	—	—
*Ballyformoyle, ...	2,904	853	1,548	176	167	160	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle Rural, ...	6,301	896	2,010	422	450	692	48	420	978	—	—	385
Boyle Urban, ...	638	48	106	68	65	138	22	50	141	—	—	—
Breedoge, ...	4,010	155	1,508	895	542	265	278	63	304	—	—	—
Croghan, ...	5,410	269	873	463	406	581	363	113	388	1,277	—	677
*Crossna, ...	3,805	708	1,697	509	179	250	179	—	283	—	—	—
Estersnow, ...	2,546	241	474	779	187	157	—	186	182	340	—	—
Keadew, ...	4,786	553	1,263	514	280	371	208	80	323	513	—	681
Kilbryan, ...	4,894	625	2,616	843	172	72	—	196	—	370	—	—
*Kilcolagn, ...	2,333	458	1,075	200	205	56	—	40	170	129	—	—
Kilmacumsy, ...	4,293	193	897	949	495	559	144	332	308	416	—	—
Lisgarve, ...	3,609	36	662	719	387	442	343	121	560	339	—	—
*Lough Allen, ...	2,137	472	1,464	201	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantua, ...	3,268	353	1,074	438	271	249	117	—	76	—	—	690
Oakport, ...	2,197	14	373	326	200	191	80	90	487	186	250	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BOYLE—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
kingham, ...	6,383	37	202	125	75	237	112	73	1,208	910	1,596	1,806
hfield, ...	4,616	101	550	662	340	138	—	63	1,232	440	1,090	—
annagh, ...	4,793	915	2,027	962	195	128	66	72	320	108	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,555	2,825	6,349	1,340	619	621	179	40	453	129	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,288	5,022	16,014	9,137	4,370	4,725	1,848	2,173	6,621	5,201	2,936	4,241
Total of Electoral Divisions,	74,843	7,847	22,363	10,477	4,989	5,346	2,027	2,213	7,074	5,330	2,936	4,241
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.												
hrim, East, ...	4,912	141	766	600	254	203	160	—	495	544	308	1,441
hrim, West, ...	4,481	47	860	804	293	653	52	—	848	618	306	—
nteem, ...	3,133	172	499	285	368	243	248	—	646	123	—	549
ve, ...	3,978	17	365	257	42	316	130	239	843	681	243	845
esfort, ...	3,150	63	464	548	370	365	340	62	547	391	—	—
ukin, ...	3,225	62	477	347	137	123	91	67	426	111	—	1,384
ummod, ...	2,718	12	506	367	266	502	127	—	564	374	—	—
more, ...	4,843	143	711	359	229	609	153	431	911	1,297	—	—
nna, North, ...	3,118	397	1,495	494	298	148	286	—	—	—	—	—
nna, South, ...	3,051	245	1,321	676	77	316	255	86	75	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,169	642	2,816	1,170	375	464	541	86	75	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,440	657	4,648	3,567	1,959	3,014	1,301	799	5,280	4,139	857	4,219
Total of Electoral Divisions,	36,609	1,299	7,464	4,737	2,334	3,478	1,842	885	5,355	4,139	857	4,219
CASTLEREAGH.												
agh, North, ...	7,705	1,540	4,113	675	254	120	358	399	246	—	—	—
agh, South, ...	7,024	2,985	2,839	544	130	181	—	—	345	—	—	—
laghaderreen.	10,734	4,990	3,033	737	392	336	245	—	221	419	361	—
linlough, ...	10,348	3,193	3,947	805	445	518	344	58	522	—	516	—
lintober, ...	8,214	598	931	603	322	479	451	106	601	3,248	875	—
slick, ...	2,379	199	1,021	375	214	205	108	—	257	—	—	—
lanagare, ...	11,152	908	1,696	766	517	326	232	—	658	2,377	1,197	2,475
ckhill, ...	4,682	1,018	2,302	745	244	313	60	—	—	—	—	—
rowduff, ...	4,610	75	190	84	199	432	362	163	1,082	1,405	618	—
tleplunket, ...	8,770	86	218	374	43	183	164	234	887	2,050	959	3,572
tlereagh, ...	10,091	594	1,440	405	534	414	545	130	1,405	1,290	812	2,522
tleteheen, ...	4,448	26	158	173	47	91	202	175	696	533	1,442	905
onfower, ...	6,579	2,329	2,719	520	162	161	—	—	—	—	—	688
clougher, ...	8,259	1,794	3,751	568	254	60	408	80	163	531	—	650
mondstown, ...	6,949	3,194	2,055	576	98	300	79	—	179	238	230	—
rymount, ...	6,110	1,092	2,393	967	386	428	266	209	184	185	—	—
enchpark, ...	6,445	640	1,238	581	186	328	106	106	588	672	258	1,742
ltullagh, ...	8,917	2,425	3,633	651	256	236	47	310	1,091	268	—	—
ughglinn, ...	7,624	1,078	2,629	766	179	442	191	—	535	699	—	1,105
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	84,931	25,638	33,414	7,554	2,800	3,095	1,998	1,056	3,486	2,340	1,107	2,443
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,109	3,126	6,892	3,361	2,062	2,458	2,170	914	6,174	11,575	6,161	11,216
Total of Electoral Divisions,	141,040	28,764	40,306	10,915	4,862	5,553	4,168,	1970	9,660	13,915	7,268	13,659

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon—*continued*.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ROSCOMMON.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Athleague East,	6,617	80	459	395	263	521	605	848	1,189	1,936	321	—
Athleague West	5,853	212	907	545	344	444	180	324	1,166	1,333	398	—
Cams,	5,864	49	451	392	254	278	180	—	787	1,632	1,841	—
Cloontuskert,	4,112	291	1,271	628	408	471	160	—	590	293	—	—
Cloonygormican,	5,314	14	172	141	96	114	—	60	780	1,797	836	1,30
Drumdaff,	4,324	221	1,200	732	583	747	93	133	346	269	—	—
Dunamon	4,676	108	327	276	245	384	127	177	271	479	1,584	69
Fuerty,	9,498	283	1,005	607	319	355	198	247	2,137	512	497	3,33
Kilbride North,	4,659	26	549	460	254	125	293	266	460	1,172	1,054	—
Kilbride South,	5,491	64	616	695	340	314	292	90	1,453	1,155	472	—
Kilgefin,	4,032	300	1,418	722	463	582	143	102	302	—	—	—
Kilteevan,	5,176	340	1,002	661	300	574	204	—	73	1,167	—	85
Lackan,	5,408	46	505	281	33	826	141	368	1,052	1,111	1,045	—
Lisnaha,	5,141	148	871	663	363	593	167	192	476	694	—	97
Mote,	6,671	203	784	549	644	744	274	71	1,146	596	298	1,30
Roscommon Rural,	11,100	80	600	677	509	935	352	428	1,062	2,475	1,727	2,25
Roscommon Urban,	163	21	44	—	11	13	24	—	50	—	—	—
Rosmoylan,	4,112	130	555	369	128	105	113	103	207	721	—	1,62
Scregg,	4,030	80	505	408	122	570	450	468	932	495	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	102,241	2,696	13,241	9,201	5,679	8,695	3,996	3,377	14,479	17,837	10,573	12,40
Total of Electoral Divisions	102,241	2,696	13,241	9,201	5,679	8,695	3,996	3,377	14,479	17,837	10,573	12,4
STROKESTOWN.												
Annaghmore	4,178	272	1,819	793	447	315	142	120	270	—	—	—
Ballygarden,	4,240	253	1,049	436	393	227	41	102	662	479	—	59
Bumlin,	4,303	258	1,025	870	333	162	169	323	—	1,163	—	—
Cloonfinlough,	4,141	151	1,152	707	269	208	161	157	500	598	238	—
Cloonyquin,	5,670	202	1,010	505	347	331	166	137	207	785	631	1,34
Creeve,	3,093	130	757	204	348	213	58	213	160	374	636	—
Cregga,	3,125	37	762	614	206	193	80	—	716	517	—	—
Elia,	1,665	21	363	319	150	206	199	—	407	—	—	—
Elphin,	3,753	136	439	349	428	287	255	184	459	305	—	9
Kilglass North,	5,180	416	1,932	403	453	313	297	353	591	—	422	—
Kilglass South,	4,868	448	1,229	788	355	713	401	409	378	147	—	—
Killavackan,	3,008	121	762	745	347	521	40	391	81	—	—	—
Killukin,	3,467	53	632	339	241	523	173	297	164	1,045	—	—
Lissonuffy,	2,815	243	1,191	450	163	135	108	185	340	—	—	—
Ogulla,	4,665	14	128	100	110	233	271	174	692	856	463	1,63
*Roosky,	2,754	895	958	467	222	54	—	38	120	—	—	—
Rossmore,	4,287	67	303	427	140	283	188	89	319	586	286	1,59
Strokestown,	5,480	120	173	397	69	233	114	77	237	78	60	3,92
Termonbarry,	3,074	99	1,315	825	425	250	55	—	105	—	—	—
Tulsk,	4,390	224	881	733	431	228	306	122	631	588	246	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,754	895	958	467	222	54	—	38	120	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	75,402	3,265	16,922	10,004	5,655	5,574	3,224	3,333	6,919	7,521	2,982	10,08
Total of Electoral Divisions,	78,156	4,160	17,880	10,471	5,877	5,628	3,224	3,371	7,039	7,521	2,982	10,0
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	109,364	30,087	45,108	11,364	4,343	4,371	2,718	1,220	4,134	2,469	1,107	2 4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	422,241	19,277	78,971	46,564	26,601	33,068	17,532	14,597	50,365	57,557	27,909	49 8
Total of County.	531,605	49,364	124,079	57,928	30,944	37,439	20,250	15,817	54,499	60,026	29,016	52,2

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon.

NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ATHLONE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
lone, West, Rural, ...	2,493	168	578	383	266	289	172	172	296	169	—	—
tynamona, ...	1,769	80	346	373	220	250	236	—	117	147	—	—
ragh, ...	1,364	20	159	161	177	172	219	49	248	159	—	—
nagh, ...	2,307	75	340	307	237	330	66	141	258	553	—	—
dcsampson, ...	2,021	103	351	77	50	212	106	189	278	655	—	—
nown.	1,010	23	261	318	162	72	67	45	62	—	—	—
nnagh, ...	1,866	101	697	266	112	113	31	131	194	221	—	—
mlosh, ...	749	21	344	90	56	92	—	—	—	146	—	—
art, ...	1,587	111	424	208	152	168	—	44	255	225	—	—
ar, ...	1,704	28	301	230	17	107	68	—	185	305	463	—
toom, ...	2,386	129	645	259	51	107	97	—	51	134	474	439
arrow, ...	2,081	45	394	172	107	92	36	—	202	238	417	378
ckhill, ...	2,107	47	184	106	89	218	37	96	313	436	265	316
ghboy, ...	1,779	61	524	333	145	200	65	—	212	239	—	—
ghmaconnell, ...	1,481	22	122	199	100	247	171	141	232	247	—	—
omastown, ...	2,374	59	475	349	216	208	212	91	325	114	—	325
rrock, ...	2,121	36	235	139	270	302	220	134	390	395	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,199	1,129	6,380	3,970	2,427	3,179	1,803	1,233	3,618	4,383	1,619	1,458
Total of Electoral Divisions	31,199	1,129	6,380	3,970	2,427	3,179	1,803	1,233	3,618	4,383	1,619	1,458
BALLINASLOE.												
llydangan, ...	2,392	66	634	225	153	146	176	141	260	—	238	353
rrowreagh, ...	1,426	105	426	205	137	112	67	86	288	—	—	—
onburren, ...	1,102	32	210	76	88	99	33	—	70	137	—	357
eagh, ...	2,661	78	503	168	153	98	103	97	219	631	220	391
lliagh, ...	1,495	30	88	39	91	45	—	130	82	—	—	990
oore, ...	913	27	475	256	106	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	913	27	475	256	106	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,076	311	1,861	713	622	500	379	454	919	768	458	2,091
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,989	338	2,336	969	728	549	379	454	919	768	458	2,091
BOYLE.												
ghafin, ...	1,395	123	493	282	106	67	37	91	82	114	—	—
ltagowlan, ...	502	108	223	94	34	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
allyfarnan, ...	684	59	148	146	36	133	—	—	—	112	—	—
allyformoyle, ...	719	157	420	59	33	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
oyle Rural, ...	3,380	188	699	217	297	530	32	368	748	—	—	301
oyle Urban, ...	683	48	103	85	54	157	31	45	160	—	—	—
reedoge, ...	1,968	56	694	434	262	166	144	46	166	—	—	—
roghan, ...	3,351	101	416	239	218	365	206	95	269	865	—	577
rossna, ...	1,428	221	614	198	90	99	68	—	138	—	—	—
sterlinow, ...	1,072	64	175	262	100	77	—	92	111	191	—	—
eadew, ...	2,272	168	492	266	158	149	103	46	203	271	—	416
ilbryan, ...	1,839	167	884	332	72	46	-	85	—	253	—	—
ilcolagh, ...	948	70	430	95	101	50	—	45	53	104	—	—
ilmacumsy, ...	2,386	41	471	503	268	309	99	183	193	319	—	—
sgarve, ...	2,422	17	355	458	245	282	258	98	420	289	—	—
ough Allen, ...	863	175	607	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
antua, ...	1,293	76	338	203	105	107	69	—	58	—	—	337

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Boyle—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oakport, ...	1,484	9	167	203	126	129	68	50	334	221	177	—
Rockingham, ...	5,157	15	132	108	50	181	101	86	863	802	1,424	1,395
Rushfield, ...	3,185	43	254	379	194	101	—	42	902	330	940	—
Tivannagh, ...	1,556	156	477	333	90	78	35	42	231	114	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,460	731	2,294	527	258	242	68	45	191	104	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,127	1,331	6,298	4,450	2,381	2,927	1,183	1,369	4,740	3,881	2,541	3,026
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,587	2,062	8,592	4,977	2,639	3,169	1,251	1,414	4,931	3,985	2,541	3,026
Carrick-on-Shannon.												
Aughrim, East, ...	3,001	51	447	302	138	149	100	—	341	327	202	944
Aughrim, West, ...	2,676	25	454	487	173	368	34	—	513	382	240	—
Clounteem, ...	2,000	63	292	210	214	162	142	—	395	101	—	421
Creeve, ...	2,856	6	209	144	37	244	98	141	723	481	217	556
Danesfort, ...	2,142	38	299	361	223	299	229	45	384	264	—	—
Killukin, ...	2,333	18	265	237	92	93	76	45	310	105	—	1,092
Killummod, ...	1,560	6	201	205	161	246	69	—	430	242	—	—
Kilmore, ...	2,804	44	370	208	140	335	95	270	580	762	—	—
*Tumna, North, ...	1,208	113	542	200	152	71	130	—	—	—	—	—
*Tumna, South, ...	1,451	74	571	345	53	165	136	47	60	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,659	187	1,113	545	205	236	266	47	60	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,372	251	2,537	2,154	1,178	1,896	843	501	3,676	2,664	659	3,013
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,031	438	3,650	2,699	1,383	2,132	1,109	548	3,736	2,664	659	3,013
Castlereagh.												
*Artagh, North, ...	3,047	563	1,638	260	116	55	178	140	97	—	—	—
*Artagh, South, ...	1,561	724	539	97	34	52	—	—	115	—	—	—
*Ballaghaderreen, ...	3,399	1,086	863	405	139	116	100	—	143	322	225	—
*Ballinlough, ...	3,113	688	1,122	280	145	247	133	41	223	—	234	—
Ballintober, ...	5,119	211	509	394	208	325	283	86	473	2,153	477	—
Baslick, ...	1,169	63	464	188	134	115	66	—	139	—	—	—
Bellanagare, ...	6,789	278	707	438	404	227	166	—	479	1,290	880	1,920
*Buckhill, ...	1,955	278	1,014	376	138	111	38	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowduff, ...	3,231	24	121	40	125	281	235	140	747	1,006	512	—
Castleplunket, ...	7,750	57	159	242	32	126	109	143	647	1,739	931	3,565
Castlereagh, ...	6,843	240	755	291	335	343	342	83	1,049	799	507	2,099
Castleteheen, ...	3,345	12	82	78	20	74	141	83	496	403	1,175	781
*Cloonfower, ...	1,791	427	676	105	50	22	—	—	—	—	—	511
*Coolougher, ...	2,505	381	1,015	164	84	29	33	47	111	290	—	351
*Edmondstown, ...	1,721	452	510	176	18	112	34	—	96	109	214	—
*Fairymount, ...	2,557	274	1,095	465	202	119	137	97	54	114	—	—
Frenchpark, ...	4,424	167	698	429	160	232	103	95	272	690	248	1,385
*Kiltullagh, ...	3,082	679	1,149	273	107	92	34	129	491	128	—	—
*Loughglinn, ...	3,570	371	1,204	378	102	209	76	—	287	386	—	557
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	28,301	5,923	10,825	2,979	1,135	1,164	763	454	1,017	1,349	673	1,419
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,670	1,052	3,495	2,100	1,418	1,723	1,445	630	4,302	8,080	4,725	9,709
Total of Electoral Divisions,	66,971	6,975	14,320	5,079	2,553	2,887	2,208	1,084	5,919	9,429	5,398	11,119

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ROSCOMMON.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
hleague East, ...	3,408	42	248	180	109	249	278	176	615	1,053	458	—
hleague West, ...	3,249	120	437	280	194	194	139	222	683	745	235	—
ins.	3,437	26	267	207	157	187	101	—	504	1,002	986	—
ontuskert, ...	2,343	148	645	344	260	289	97	—	368	192	—	—
onygormican, ...	4,401	10	120	122	70	88	—	50	537	1,536	743	1,125
undaff, ...	2,452	107	653	427	338	435	70	88	204	130	—	—
mamon, ...	2,839	46	208	164	174	241	66	127	108	281	938	486
erty.	5,381	113	519	300	154	242	111	131	1,070	249	249	2,243
lbride North, ...	3,180	15	271	269	158	91	179	173	351	912	761	—
lbride South, ...	2,863	33	304	319	154	197	162	45	663	741	245	—
lgefin.	1,964	123	744	371	221	229	69	46	151	—	—	—
lteevan, ...	2,392	113	468	373	152	258	112	—	58	487	—	371
ckan, ...	2,795	21	223	139	16	378	64	179	575	640	560	—
smaha, ...	2,611	63	394	317	200	263	67	84	277	372	—	574
te, ...	3,794	127	423	304	378	416	140	44	564	357	218	823
scommon Rural, ...	7,754	65	448	437	357	718	247	256	825	1,639	1,222	1,540
scommon Urban, ...	256	40	65	—	20	23	31	—	77	—	—	—
smoylan, ...	2,089	59	254	210	84	68	74	48	133	254	—	905
regg, ...	2,153	50	256	189	54	304	229	261	534	276	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	59,361	1,331	6,947	4,952	3,250	4,870	2,236	1,930	8,297	10,866	6,615	8,067
Total of Electoral Divisions,	59,361	1,331	6,947	4,952	3,250	4,870	2,236	1,930	8,297	10,866	6,615	8,067
STROKESTOWN												
nnaghmore, ...	2,114	113	906	427	226	168	68	41	165	—	—	—
illygarden, ...	2,279	104	508	211	234	140	31	47	341	270	—	393
umlin, ...	2,254	95	516	453	182	93	74	175	—	666	—	—
oonfinlough, ...	2,434	70	610	404	163	122	107	89	273	374	222	—
oonyquin, ...	4,147	92	589	353	213	192	140	91	109	598	579	1,191
reeve, ...	1,534	56	339	111	146	128	31	92	90	245	296	—
regga, ...	1,479	20	422	238	98	92	38	—	318	253	—	—
lla, ...	843	15	175	170	84	98	107	—	194	—	—	—
lphin, ...	2,935	76	285	245	301	187	220	139	409	300	—	773
llglass North, ...	2,503	130	897	210	214	157	143	188	295	—	269	—
llglass South, ...	2,290	122	556	367	175	333	181	217	211	128	—	—
llavackan, ...	1,514	79	381	441	178	241	32	96	66	—	—	—
llukin, ...	2,345	54	330	240	175	366	141	184	127	748	—	—
issonuffy, ...	1,221	73	556	194	87	90	68	44	109	—	—	—
gulla, ...	4,196	12	93	63	74	180	201	126	538	678	508	1,723
oosky, ...	1,144	244	381	228	121	69	—	45	56	—	—	—
ossmore, ...	3,422	35	176	212	84	198	104	96	205	507	290	1,515
rokestown, ...	5,019	52	151	316	131	402	132	128	209	603	227	2,668
rmonbarry, ...	1,720	51	690	477	229	172	34	—	67	—	—	—
ulsk, ...	2,815	105	453	401	260	151	173	89	502	475	206	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,144	244	381	228	121	69	—	45	56	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	47,064	1,334	8,633	5,533	3,254	3,510	2,025	1,842	4,228	5,845	2,597	8,263
Total of Electoral Divisions.	48,208	1,578	9,014	5,761	3,375	3,579	2,025	1,887	4,284	5,845	2,597	8,263
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	37,477	7,112	15,088	4,535	1,825	1,760	1,097	591	1,924	1,453	673	1,419
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	238,869	6,739	36,151	23,872	14,530	18,605	9,914	7,959	29,780	36,467	19,214	35,618
Total of County, ..	276,346	13,851	51,239	28,407	16,355	20,365	11,011	8,550	31,704	37,940	19,887	37,037

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Athlone.												
Athlone, West, Rural, ...	925	171	337	168	87	56	40	28	25	13	—	—
Ballynamona, ...	810	136	203	191	82	75	36	—	17	10	—	—
Caltragh, ...	410	21	107	82	57	35	60	11	29	8	—	—
Carnagh, ...	664	108	207	148	61	76	11	22	8	23	—	—
Castlesampson, ...	605	172	252	21	10	55	18	16	27	34	—	—
Cloonown, ...	480	27	166	188	54	21	14	10	—	—	—	—
Crannagh, ...	1,101	142	541	109	28	35	7	10	214	15	—	—
Drumlosh, ...	383	36	251	44	19	24	—	—	—	9	—	—
Dysart, ...	698	175	299	84	60	34	—	6	25	15	—	—
Kilcar, ...	432	58	185	101	8	33	14	—	14	13	6	—
Kiltoom, ...	885	160	474	97	12	29	9	—	6	14	31	36
Lecarrow, ...	506	96	217	80	24	25	6	—	31	7	18	2
Rockhill, ...	398	43	117	46	14	25	—	20	43	43	21	26
Taghboy, ...	697	77	340	148	59	39	15	—	9	10	—	—
Taghmaconnell, ...	306	22	96	58	29	56	17	2	18	8	—	—
Thomastown, ...	747	71	332	151	39	54	36	13	34	3	—	14
Turrock, ...	519	54	149	59	97	75	26	12	37	10	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,569	1,589	4,333	1,775	740	747	309	150	537	235	76	78
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,569	1,589	4,333	1,775	740	747	309	150	537	235	76	78
Ballinasloe.												
Ballydangan, ...	917	77	492	116	51	27	42	9	70	—	21	12
Carrowreagh, ...	739	169	354	102	42	24	7	1	40	—	—	—
Cloonburren, ...	298	39	170	43	11	18	—	—	3	—	—	14
Creagh, ...	787	127	387	84	51	20	16	26	11	51	4	10
Culliagh, ...	297	51	81	12	37	7	—	29	—	—	—	80
*Moore, ...	657	38	414	133	56	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	657	38	414	133	56	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,038	463	1,484	357	192	96	65	65	124	51	25	116
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,695	501	1,898	490	248	112	65	65	124	51	25	116
Boyle.												
Aghafin, ...	634	153	329	91	29	14	14	4	—	—	—	—
*Altagowlan, ...	448	155	198	54	20	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyfarnan, ...	316	142	79	46	6	35	—	—	—	6	—	—
*Ballyformoyle, ...	671	305	308	29	15	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boyle Rural, ...	1,162	236	490	91	132	102	—	45	50	—	—	16
Boyle Urban, ...	46	4	22	6	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breedoge, ...	891	99	463	163	94	33	5	—	14	—	—	—
Croghan, ...	969	196	261	91	66	68	51	31	25	70	—	110
*Crossna, ...	908	272	463	88	29	29	19	—	8	—	—	—
Estersnow, ...	478	119	158	117	32	15	—	16	11	10	—	—
Keadew, ...	709	169	302	107	53	19	15	3	5	—	—	36
Kilbryan, ...	1,042	206	623	143	15	13	—	5	—	32	—	—
*Kilcolagh, ...	533	125	308	34	33	20	—	6	7	—	—	—
Kilmacumsy, ...	910	125	322	222	85	85	17	16	17	21	—	—
Lisgarve, ...	579	36	165	170	67	61	33	7	29	6	—	—
*Lough Allen, ...	766	234	494	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mantua, ...	702	224	270	95	34	22	12	—	9	—	—	36

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BOYLE—*continued.*												
kport, ...	351	15	139	71	26	31	13	—	43	—	13	—
ckingham, ...	518	55	101	29	21	40	3	5	78	38	55	93
shfield, ...	529	52	112	151	70	13	—	5	73	16	37	—
annagh, ...	809	229	385	106	25	24	2	9	14	15	—	—
Total of Congested* Electoral Divisions.	3,326	1,091	1,771	243	97	84	19	6	15	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,645	2,060	4,221	1,724	762	584	170	146	368	214	105	291
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,971	3,151	5,992	1,967	859	668	189	152	383	214	105	291
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON.												
ghrim, East, ...	811	100	361	134	53	38	20	—	33	20	6	46
ghrim, West, ...	652	38	233	169	49	78	2	—	22	49	12	—
onteem, ...	571	93	200	93	44	51	35	—	26	3	—	26
eve, ...	405	11	90	54	9	49	15	21	57	23	14	62
neafort, ...	635	60	164	162	73	52	48	21	41	14	—	—
dukin, ...	457	18	153	92	26	28	15	8	33	10	—	74
dummod, ...	428	21	162	70	41	59	10	—	35	30	—	—
more, ...	698	83	250	64	35	70	28	37	66	65	—	—
mna, North, ...	736	137	419	80	58	21	21	—	—	—	—	—
mna, South, ...	721	90	354	150	26	55	23	17	6	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,457	227	773	230	84	76	44	17	6	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,657	424	1,613	838	330	425	173	87	313	214	32	208
Total of Electoral Divisions,	6,114	651	2,386	1,068	414	501	217	104	319	214	32	208
CASTLEREAGH.												
agh, North, ...	2,701	995	1,479	130	49	12	23	9	4	—	—	—
agh, South, ...	1,856	1,237	541	48	19	8	—	—	3	—	—	—
laghaderreen, ...	2,918	1,826	795	154	29	30	11	—	17	56	—	—
linlough, ...	2,641	1,230	1,036	146	47	74	40	26	30	—	12	—
lintober, ...	1,285	408	328	137	71	76	52	1	24	141	47	—
lick, ...	593	81	330	76	49	33	17	—	7	—	—	—
lanagare, ...	1,402	413	541	146	58	49	24	—	23	55	37	51
ckhill, ...	1,546	487	797	173	56	29	4	—	—	—	—	—
rowduff, ...	406	71	69	20	34	53	20	6	67	48	18	—
tlephanket, ...	612	109	86	92	6	24	19	14	40	80	17	125
tlereagh, ...	1,784	343	491	129	122	70	53	5	319	56	87	109
tletteen, ...	241	14	47	29	—	9	31	9	24	26	25	27
ntover, ...	1,487	721	611	58	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	75
loagher, ...	1,697	590	893	75	38	10	18	2	14	31	—	26
mondstown, ...	1,647	988	485	90	6	27	1	—	13	12	15	—
rymount	1,629	492	811	177	63	23	20	17	5	21	—	—
ehpark, ...	1,094	260	452	174	24	51	14	6	8	39	7	59
tullagh	2,554	1,200	1,089	134	45	18	10	14	36	8	—	—
ghglinn, ...	1,972	687	946	169	38	35	8	—	43	11	—	40
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,648	10,453	9,483	1,354	410	278	130	68	165	139	27	141
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,417	1,699	2,344	803	364	365	230	41	517	445	238	371
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,065	12,152	11,827	2,157	774	643	360	109	682	584	265	512

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Roscommon—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Roscommon.												
Athleague East,	401	32	103	52	36	55	50	16	24	31	22	—
Athleague West,	813	149	287	114	72	54	16	32	45	29	15	—
Cams,	529	43	146	83	49	48	13	—	22	49	76	—
Cloontuskert,	1,006	193	458	122	82	79	13	—	24	35	—	—
Cloonygormican,	456	23	110	45	17	17	—	12	54	82	22	74
Drumdaff,	1,053	170	458	192	109	87	11	5	14	7	—	—
Dunamon,	527	96	135	70	44	63	15	13	5	17	50	19
Fuerty,	938	162	320	93	37	56	19	7	126	15	13	90
Kilbride North,	530	25	155	112	51	12	19	37	23	38	58	—
Kilbride South,	652	55	193	171	34	38	33	7	68	45	8	—
Kilgefin,	906	166	471	125	74	49	12	—	9	—	—	—
Kilteevan,	870	169	378	140	53	53	24	—	11	20	—	22
Lackan,	468	29	171	59	8	75	13	19	32	31	31	—
Lismaha,	762	86	287	161	63	50	15	7	31	31	—	31
Mote,	825	167	245	126	97	93	23	2	50	8	7	7
Roscommon Rural,	1,035	92	239	138	103	96	22	31	100	99	56	59
Roscommon Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rosmoylan,	478	95	190	92	12	17	11	4	3	16	—	38
Scregg,	465	54	147	61	12	72	28	23	62	6	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,714	1,806	4,493	1,956	933	1,014	337	215	703	559	358	340
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,714	1,806	4,493	1,956	933	1,014	337	215	703	559	358	340
Strokestown.												
Annaghmore,	1,094	136	591	215	68	57	11	6	10	—	—	—
Ballygarden,	768	152	325	98	75	35	3	5	23	23	—	29
Bumlin,	853	181	343	168	72	19	4	22	—	44	—	—
Cloonfinlough,	757	87	353	176	52	27	10	7	18	21	6	—
Cloonyquin,	872	140	358	130	73	33	22	13	9	22	44	28
Creeve,	583	101	234	63	73	26	4	4	7	17	54	—
Cregga,	409	18	215	116	22	18	3	—	5	12	—	—
Elia,	281	15	106	94	31	15	6	—	14	—	—	—
Elphin	488	63	118	82	57	43	37	15	36	14	—	23
Kilglass North,	1,153	177	647	78	75	43	23	39	25	—	46	—
Kilglass South,	944	196	380	153	52	82	23	34	21	3	—	—
Killavackan,	564	111	215	149	41	40	2	—	6	—	—	—
Killukin,	521	40	179	90	48	60	26	29	15	34	—	—
Lissonuffy,	675	116	389	82	39	30	7	8	4	—	—	—
Ogulla,	332	19	51	40	15	21	34	23	43	25	17	44
*Roosky,	971	503	292	107	39	22	—	4	4	—	—	—
Rossmore,	390	52	104	78	18	32	23	13	8	12	8	42
Strokestown,	512	173	46	123	2	10	14	—	10	4	—	130
Termonbarry,	828	75	442	170	73	60	5	—	3	—	—	—
Tulsk.	892	139	282	189	79	36	17	11	82	39	18	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	971	503	292	107	39	22	—	4	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,916	1,991	5,878	2,294	965	687	274	229	339	270	193	296
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,887	2,494	5,670	2,401	1,004	709	274	233	343	270	193	296
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	29,659	12,312	12,733	2,067	686	476	193	95	190	139	27	141
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	61,956	10,032	23,866	9,747	4,286	3,918	1,558	933	2,901	1,988	1,027	1,700
Total of County,	91,015	22,344	36,599	11,814	4,972	4,394	1,751	1,028	3,091	2,127	1,054	1,841

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

I. TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Sligo.

...IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BOYLE.												
...nagh, ...	144	22	75	28	7	5	—	1	5	-	—	1
...nashee, ...	174	44	93	18	6	7	2	1	—	1	1	1
...vin, ...	342	160	151	16	8	1	3	—	1	2		–
...more, ...	344	124	151	37	17	5	6	2	2	—	—	–
...rat, ...	194	39	73	25	17	16	5	5	10	4	—	—
...ee, ...	224	88	114	13	4	3	1	—	1		-	—
...doon, ...	186	24	82	45	18	10	2	2	3		—	—
...raght, ...	283	115	110	21	9	14	2	1	4	4	1	2
...ractranny, ...	190	14	81	36	22	18	8	6	4	1	—	—
...nalvy, ...	203	48	72	39	17	10	6	4	6	1	—	—
...ncough, ...	89	21	46	11	1	5	2	2	1	—	—	—
...plevanny, ...	176	47	84	29	4	6	1	—	2	2	—	1
...nour, ...	121	14	58	27	13	5	1	—	3	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	910	372	416	66	29	9	10	2	4	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,760	388	774	279	114	96	29	22	38	13	2	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,670	760	1,190	345	143	105	39	24	42	15	2	5
DROMORE WEST.												
...hris, ...	101	7	45	21	9	10	3	1	4	1	—	—
...crowey, ...	144	74	31	17	10	7	2	—	2	1	—	—
...leconor, East, ...	120	25	59	14	10	9	—	2	1	—	—	—
...leconor, West, ...	208	31	82	39	11	14	9	8	6	5	2	1
...mard, East, ...	81	13	25	14	8	5	5	3	6	1	1	—
...mard, West, ...	86	5	34	22	10	11	2	—	1	—	1	—
...more, ...	141	33	68	16	10	3	3	4	1	3	—	—
...ky, East, ...	162	50	61	17	9	6	3	3	10	2	—	1
...ky West, ...	308	55	137	52	19	17	13	3	5	5	2	—
...glass, ...	158	10	58	38	14	9	5	4	15	3	2	—
...lagharuse, ...	35	17	9	1	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
...hmacurkey, ...	235	123	76	22	4	2	5	—	1	1	1	—
...een, ...	95	11	37	15	8	11	8	1	2	1	1	—
...npleboy, North, ...	109	18	40	21	7	11	4	1	3	3	—	1
...npleboy, South, ...	92	23	43	10	4	3	2	2	3	1	1	-
...erpatrick, East, ...	89	8	20	16	16	15	5	2	4	3	—	—
...erpatrick, West, ...	111	14	31	17	18	12	8	4	4	2	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	534	239	175	54	27	21	9	2	4	2	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,741	278	681	298	143	127	70	36	64	30	11	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,275	517	856	352	170	148	79	38	68	32	12	3
SLIGO.												
...llintogher, East, ...	135	50	47	11	6	13	3	—	2	3	—	—
...llintogher, West, ...	171	57	72	19	7	7	2	2	2	2	1	—
...llymote, ...	185	27	67	30	23	15	4	3	8	5	2	1
...llymakill, ...	171	23	73	25	12	16	7	4	7	4	—	—
...llysadare, East, ...	107	9	43	17	10	14	—	3	6	3	2	—
...llysadare, West, ...	128	29	46	25	12	6	3	2	5	—	—	—
...okleve, ...	96	21	16	19	9	12	5	4	7	2	1	—
...ns, ...	248	41	99	40	18	17	8	7	10	4	3	1
...ney, ...	146	6	72	20	26	11	4	3	2	2	—	
...ri Kilmaghar, ...	235	67	115	21	13	9	2	3	2	2	1	
...ligo, North, ...	290	165	112	13	3	1	2	—	1	1	1	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Sligo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Sligo—*continued.*												
*Cliffony, South, ...	223	82	113	14	4	5	2	1	—	2	—	—
Collooney, ...	170	45	43	27	15	10	7	7	14	2	—	—
Drumcliff, East, ...	97	6	16	17	9	18	11	6	11	2	1	—
Drumcliff, West, ...	160	13	67	27	14	11	7	5	12	3	—	1
Drumcolumb, ...	207	80	72	29	10	9	2	2	1	—	2	—
Drumfin, ...	119	18	47	22	14	11	2	—	1	2	1	1
Glencar, ...	63	1	14	17	9	14	4	2	1	1	—	—
Kilmacowen, ...	287	33	121	64	27	16	3	9	9	3	2	—
Knockaree, ...	199	26	77	31	23	13	7	4	13	4	—	1
Lakeview, ...	129	22	37	23	14	9	7	7	7	3	—	—
Lisconny, ...	112	24	36	17	8	10	2	3	10	1	1	—
Lissadill, East, ...	133	12	55	24	6	12	3	5	3	2	—	1
*Lissadill, North, ...	296	61	189	22	12	4	1	3	3	1	—	—
*Lissadill, West, ...	298	154	104	23	4	4	2	2	2	3	—	—
Riverstown, ...	138	22	44	38	6	11	6	4	3	2	—	2
Rossinver, East, ...	148	17	84	17	16	6	3	1	2	2	—	—
Rossinver, West, ...	137	34	65	22	10	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
Sligo Urban, ...	159	28	47	24	17	14	9	6	9	4	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,116	462	518	72	23	14	7	6	6	7	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,880	711	1,475	636	334	288	112	92	147	59	17	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,996	1,173	1,993	708	357	302	119	98	153	66	18	9
Tobercurry.												
*Achonry, East, ...	286	125	133	15	6	3	2	—	1	1	—	—
*Achonry, West, ...	439	240	174	15	3	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
*Aclare, ...	178	50	98	16	6	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
Annagh, ...	95	10	34	20	11	12	1	4	1	—	—	2
*Banada, ...	404	104	229	45	12	5	4	1	3	1	—	—
Branchfield, ...	49	18	13	9	2	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
*Breencorragh, ...	125	52	55	2	6	4	2	—	1	3	—	—
Carrownaskeagh, ...	82	17	39	16	4	2	2	—	—	2	—	—
Cartron, ...	101	9	23	24	18	12	3	2	4	6	—	—
*Cloonacool, ...	108	29	46	15	8	5	—	—	4	1	—	—
Cloonoghill, ...	113	15	23	25	25	10	4	—	7	4	—	—
Coolaney, ...	150	27	70	17	8	16	4	—	5	3	—	—
*Glendarragh, ...	136	27	81	13	5	5	2	1	2	—	—	—
*Kilmacteige, ...	182	64	101	8	4	1	1	1	1	1	—	—
Kilturra, ...	128	29	36	20	17	13	1	2	7	2	1	—
Leitrim, ...	217	43	105	35	8	12	2	3	2	1	1	2
Loughil, ...	42	6	22	9	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owenmore, ...	105	33	33	18	9	5	2	1	4	—	—	—
Streamstown, ...	143	11	56	33	12	10	8	3	7	3	—	—
Temple, ...	84	19	31	9	7	8	5	1	1	2	—	1
*Tobercurry, ...	385	130	165	48	17	11	5	2	5	2	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,243	821	1,082	177	67	43	19	7	18	9	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,309	240	485	235	123	106	33	16	40	24	2	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,552	1,061	1,567	412	190	149	52	23	58	33	2	5
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	4,803	1,894	2,191	369	146	87	45	17	32	20	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	8,690	1,617	3,415	1,443	714	617	244	166	289	126	32	2
Total of County, ...	13,493	3,511	5,606	1,817	860	764	289	183	321	146	34	22

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Sligo.

...ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Boyle.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...agh, ...	5,657	216	1,885	785	292	312	—	186	1,200	—	—	781
...nashee, ...	5,904	552	2,039	629	259	364	132	86	—	226	443	1,264
...vin, ...	6,415	1,700	2,974	388	361	41	168	—	120	663	—	—
...ore, ...	6,013	1,007	2,463	984	579	177	342	305	156	—	—	—
...rat, ...	5,310	192	1,020	541	573	706	246	299	1,092	641	—	—
...e, ...	3,858	1,038	2,056	327	124	131	64	—	118	—	—	—
...doon, ...	4,744	158	1,514	1,288	712	414	161	116	381	—	—	—
...raght, ...	8,271	1,415	2,414	625	315	680	96	70	350	803	297	1,206
...actrany, ...	5,691	100	1,374	956	737	884	486	493	537	124	—	—
...alvy, ...	4,872	248	967	899	490	360	362	373	837	336	—	—
...cough, ...	3,383	367	1,449	750	40	267	150	240	120	—	—	—
...plevanny, ...	5,732	689	1,639	917	152	262	158	—	293	891	—	731
...nour	3,846	272	1,389	797	344	405	70	—	569	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,286	3,745	7,493	1,699	1,064	349	574	305	394	663	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,500	4,209	15,690	8,187	3,914	4,654	1,861	1,863	5,379	3,021	740	3,982
Total of Electoral Divisions,	69,786	7,954	23,183	9,886	4,978	5,003	2,435	2,168	5,773	3,684	740	3,982
Dromore West.												
...ris, ...	2,261	48	548	439	220	305	150	66	342	143	—	—
...crowey, ...	4,650	1,013	787	1,433	417	403	169	—	320	108	—	—
...leconor, East, ...	4,517	500	1,666	580	767	608	—	259	137	—	—	—
...leconor, West, ...	8,439	302	1,445	1,038	369	597	901	632	873	931	705	646
...nard, East, ...	3,461	71	392	329	226	238	377	410	912	228	278	—
...nard, West, ...	2,258	29	639	333	273	350	254	—	120	—	260	—
...more, ...	2,970	235	908	269	301	83	140	199	71	714	—	—
...y, East, ...	4,417	404	843	373	275	254	128	205	827	318	—	790
...ky, West, ...	7,415	402	1,642	1,144	560	607	826	143	541	931	619	—
...dass, ...	5,443	51	659	655	393	350	286	285	1,584	440	740	—
...lagharuse, ...	11,626	818	1,460	744	1,418	4,844	2,342	—	—	—	—	—
...hmacurkey, ...	5,976	1,852	1,526	614	160	131	508	—	251	321	613	—
...en, ...	6,727	95	681	395	263	1,771	2,092	90	632	237	471	—
...pleboy, North, ...	2,949	82	453	403	241	422	223	77	235	534	—	279
...peboy, South, ...	5,364	343	1,253	2,342	147	112	132	145	413	163	314	—
...erpatrick, East, ...	2,350	27	186	262	338	506	208	162	269	392	—	—
...erpatrick, West, ...	3,219	38	353	311	446	434	410	254	394	315	264	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,769	4,183	5,439	3,371	2,762	5,986	3,019	259	708	429	613	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,273	2,127	10,002	8,293	4,102	6,029	6,127	2,668	7,213	5,346	3,651	1,715
Total of Electoral Divisions,	84,042	6,310	15,441	11,664	6,864	12,015	9,146	2,927	7,921	5,775	4,264	1,715
Sligo.												
...llintogher, East,*	3,399	408	792	526	172	826	142	—	108	725	—	—
...llintogher, West, ...	3,147	357	912	377	238	237	116	123	175	320	292	—
...llymote, ...	5,873	101	932	632	566	552	200	160	843	972	577	338
...llynakill, ...	4,653	134	1,063	549	372	592	392	247	592	712	—	—
...llysadare, East, ...	3,408	40	583	381	285	437	—	181	1,029	356	116	—
...llysadare, West, ...	3,458	226	641	693	539	273	122	170	794	—	—	—
...ocklieve, ...	3,469	173	249	386	227	447	286	223	815	345	318	—
...ry, ...	9,063	393	1,602	1,042	570	957	428	449	958	750	1,006	908
...rney, ...	4,748	31	1,066	522	1,393	378	204	213	620	321	—	—
...rickbanagher, ...	4,629	485	1,619	450	425	384	129	250	198	358	331	—
...ffony, North, ...	3,878	808	1,396	246	86	53	54	—	46	315	874	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Sligo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 and not exceeding £500.
Sligo—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Cliffony, South,	3,774	508	1,832	366	192	246	194	106	—	330	—	—
Collooney,	6,756	140	471	522	377	362	446	394	1,212	2,832	—	—
Drumcliff, East,	3,455	29	159	286	373	543	452	354	794	283	182	—
Drumcliff, West,	3,767	36	559	439	245	272	230	149	949	375	—	513
Drumcolumb,	5,254	881	1,571	897	355	394	165	156	103	—	732	—
Drumfin,	3,951	99	645	453	473	460	135	—	123	298	321	941
Glencar,	3,189	6	348	955	276	975	300	103	91	135	—	—
Kilmacowen,	5,931	119	1,318	1,126	658	533	118	450	569	445	595	—
Knockaree,	5,809	99	801	501	491	376	274	209	1,263	770	—	1,025
Lakeview,	4,103	73	546	533	440	337	401	451	845	477	—	—
Lisconny,	3,512	104	419	345	252	415	118	198	1,142	253	266	—
Lissadill, East,	4,249	26	553	664	180	425	143	276	243	304	—	1,431
*Lissadill, North,	4,348	332	2,379	480	341	188	74	101	210	243	—	—
*Lissadill, West,	3,889	492	1,102	401	104	146	60	124	779	681	—	—
Riverstown,	4,369	53	587	836	175	425	334	275	260	485	—	939
Rossinver, East,	7,612	142	2,671	986	1,284	853	348	165	195	968	—	—
Rossinver, West,	3,154	375	1,081	852	374	236	114	—	—	122	—	—
Sligo, Urban,	2,537	65	268	218	236	257	209	189	477	342	—	273
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,889	2,140	6,709	1,493	723	633	382	331	1,035	1,569	874	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	113,495	4,595	21,456	14,871	10,976	11,946	5,806	5,385	14,398	12,948	4,736	6,357
Total of Electoral Divisions,	129,384	6,735	28,165	16,364	11,699	12,579	6,188	5,716	15,433	14,517	5,610	6,357
Tobercurry.												
*Achonry, East,	4,309	1,032	2,062	382	247	120	191	—	85	190	—	—
*Achonry, West,	6,502	2,464	2,965	440	224	181	107	121	—	—	—	—
*Aclare,	4,520	784	2,184	679	164	283	91	40	295	—	—	—
Annagh	3,407	28	477	441	368	463	69	320	141	—	—	1,110
*Banada,	7,333	873	3,514	1,181	373	255	194	390	382	171	—	—
Branchfield,	1,645	202	345	272	107	139	49	—	243	288	—	—
*Breencorragh,	8,803	1,523	2,344	105	480	919	130	—	93	3,209	—	—
Carrownaskeagh,	3,706	202	1,278	416	169	142	143	—	—	1,356	—	—
Cartron,	3,923	66	329	511	546	488	154	120	371	1,338	—	—
*Cloonacool,	4,404	259	1,306	362	790	445	—	—	865	377	—	—
Cloonoghill,	3,774	48	264	528	717	362	168	—	853	834	—	—
Coolaney,	5,465	261	1,454	796	289	1,232	205	—	469	759	—	—
*Glendarragh,	6,589	305	4,118	718	500	361	267	120	200	—	—	—
*Kilmacteige,	6,872	1,168	2,908	229	146	16	170	67	1,952	216	—	—
Kilturra,	3,942	132	502	438	547	554	52	119	636	470	492	—
Leitrim,	6,828	198	1,779	1,233	295	629	125	280	187	140	340	1,402
Loughil,	1,003	39	330	365	91	178	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owenmore,	2,962	220	678	527	292	201	215	38	791	—	—	—
Streamstown,	4,681	143	828	831	461	384	446	242	759	587	—	—
Temple,	3,158	63	421	202	213	320	378	60	134	461	—	906
*Tobercurry,	8,329	1,097	2,885	1,192	619	618	289	295	844	490	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,661	9,505	24,286	5,288	3,543	3,198	1,439	1,033	4,716	4,653	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,494	1,602	8,685	6,560	4,095	5,092	2,004	1,179	4,584	6,233	832	3,625
Total of Electoral Divisions,	102,155	11,107	32,971	11,848	7,638	8,290	3,443	2,212	9,300	10,886	832	3,625
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	116,605	19,573	43,927	11,851	8,092	10,166	5,414	1,928	6,853	7,314	1,487	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	268,762	12,533	55,833	37,911	23,087	27,721	15,798	11,095	31,574	27,548	9,959	15,797
Total of County, ..	385,367	32,106	99,760	49,762	31,179	37,887	21,212	13,023	38,427	34,862	11,446	15,797

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Sligo.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Boyle.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aghanagh, ...	2,136	47	536	351	122	120	—	46	373	—	—	541
Ballynashee, ...	2,441	131	608	224	103	183	69	41	—	177	261	644
Cloghavin, ...	2,064	396	901	195	136	24	106	—	56	250	—	—
Cuilmore, ...	2,512	275	976	451	288	110	207	85	120	—	—	—
Drumrat, ...	3,297	76	534	313	292	406	172	229	766	509	—	—
Gilfree, ...	1,341	229	717	151	66	80	32	—	66	—	—	—
Killadoon, ...	2,134	56	569	552	328	242	78	83	226	—	—	—
Killaraght, ...	4,045	320	662	266	167	342	67	45	266	742	208	960
Kilmactranny, ...	2,939	36	666	445	383	453	282	277	296	101	—	—
Kilshalvy, ...	2,630	86	510	482	303	229	212	179	459	170	—	—
Shancough, ...	849	53	314	136	18	116	65	86	61	—	—	—
Templevanny, ...	2,140	124	581	352	69	144	32	—	126	314	—	398
Toomour, ...	1,371	46	403	335	215	133	36	—	203	—	—	—
Total of Congeted Electoral Divisions.	5,917	900	2,594	797	490	214	345	85	242	250	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,982	975	5,383	3,456	2,000	2,368	1,013	986	2,776	2,013	469	2,543
Total of Electoral Divisions,	29,899	1,875	7,977	4,253	2,490	2,582	1,358	1,071	3,018	2,263	469	2,543
Dromore West.												
Aughris, ...	1,521	21	315	272	152	246	109	45	254	107	—	—
Buncrowey, ...	1,180	135	203	219	179	150	74	—	115	105	—	—
Castleconor East, ...	1,156	68	387	172	176	218	—	81	54	—	—	—
Castleconor, West, ...	4,453	82	561	496	193	344	312	344	458	733	451	479
Dromard, East, ...	1,777	23	172	175	141	123	180	137	418	156	252	—
Dromard, West, ...	1,284	11	238	274	183	228	70	—	59	—	221	—
Dromore, ...	1,784	92	446	188	172	65	108	182	65	466	—	—
Easky, East, ...	2,817	115	383	214	157	154	100	133	683	319	—	559
Easky, West, ...	4,544	136	949	640	324	416	458	136	314	740	431	—
Kilglass, ...	3,662	26	449	463	238	220	174	182	1 063	314	533	—
Mullagharuse, ...	318	45	64	11	58	78	62	—	—	—	—	—
Rathmacurkey, ...	1,781	272	493	262	66	45	174	—	89	161	219	—
Skreen, ...	1,823	33	256	185	137	270	282	49	148	188	275	—
Templeboy, North, ...	2,020	48	264	260	125	273	138	42	190	332	—	348
Templeboy, South, ...	1,364	65	278	127	67	74	74	89	257	126	207	—
Toberpatrick, East, ...	1,868	19	153	212	288	358	171	86	232	349	—	—
Toberpatrick, West, ...	2,366	37	233	223	322	303	284	187	309	256	212	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,435	520	1,147	664	479	491	310	81	258	266	219	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,283	708	4,697	3,729	2,499	3,074	2,460	1,612	4,450	4,086	2,582	1,386
Total of Electoral Divisions,	35,718	1,228	5,844	4,393	2,978	3,565	2,770	1,693	4,708	4'352	2,801	1,386
Sligo.												
Ballintogher, East, ...	1,743	118	316	135	105	336	90	—	143	500	—	—
Ballintogher, West, ...	1,978	125	463	242	128	163	72	91	166	314	214	—
Ballymote, ...	4,075	51	501	391	393	381	144	138	580	745	426	325
Ballynakill, ...	2,976	56	547	301	234	418	227	176	438	579	—	—
Ballysadare, East, ...	2,446	21	290	197	167	352	—	130	415	359	515	—
Ballysadare, West, ...	1,554	75	312	313	210	152	96	82	313	—	—	—
Brickhieve, ...	2,190	48	114	241	150	280	180	168	484	266	250	—
Calry, ...	5,353	126	679	572	310	444	264	329	536	521	739	873
Carney, ...	2,148	19	542	233	146	259	143	130	143	233	—	—
Carrickbanagher	2,411	145	776	243	221	243	67	139	121	244	222	—
Collooney North	1,876	429	693	157	52	29	64	—	56	195	201	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Sligo—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
SLIGO—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Cliffony, South, ...	1,656	196	736	169	68	118	70	50	—	249	—	—
Collooney, ...	3,152	93	291	341	264	245	251	313	1,062	289	—	—
Drumcliff, East, ...	2,769	16	116	200	153	459	390	262	700	264	209	—
Drumcliff, West, ...	3,339	39	468	344	224	267	241	219	753	373	—	411
Drumcolumb, ...	2,042	150	502	364	172	212	72	86	59	—	425	—
Drumfin, ...	2,336	46	322	254	254	270	72	—	52	278	202	586
Glencar, ...	1,205	4	115	206	151	344	140	84	55	106	—	—
Kilmacowen, ...	4,767	77	884	851	470	413	106	424	568	417	557	—
Knockaree, ...	4,024	63	543	378	397	313	245	176	904	508	—	497
Lakeview, ...	2,489	48	270	277	247	214	251	322	922	338	—	—
Lisconny, ...	2,246	49	245	213	140	259	69	134	772	130	235	—
Lissadill, East, ...	3,495	24	348	434	106	301	108	237	176	286	—	1,475
*Lissadill, North, ...	2,467	163	1,223	267	199	91	36	134	201	153	—	—
*Lissadill, West, ...	2,191	290	700	288	74	89	67	93	155	435	—	—
Riverstown, ...	2,932	37	321	515	108	281	219	180	229	297	—	745
Rossinver, East, ...	1,803	42	574	206	276	147	100	48	105	305	—	—
Rossinver, West, ...	1,206	98	425	274	164	103	31	—	—	111	—	—
Sligo Urban, ...	3,411	73	323	301	295	348	304	271	635	494	—	367
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,190	1,078	3,352	881	393	327	237	277	412	1,032	201	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,090	1,646	10,287	7,986	5,785	7,204	3,882	4,139	9,931	7,957	3,994	5,279
Total of Electoral Divisions,	76,280	2,724	13,639	8,867	6,178	7,531	4,119	4,416	10,343	8,989	4,195	5,279
TOBERCURRY.												
*Achonry, East, ...	1,784	328	840	183	108	73	73	—	57	122	—	—
*Achonry, West, ...	2,067	598	1,020	181	53	95	73	47	—	—	—	—
*Aclare, ...	1,316	144	618	190	105	125	36	43	55	—	—	—
Annagh, ...	2,249	26	235	279	198	285	32	187	99	—	—	908
*Banada, ...	3,087	249	1,437	559	204	122	139	47	207	123	—	—
Branchfield, ...	653	48	85	108	35	70	34	—	147	126	—	—
*Breencorragh, ...	1,248	132	318	24	110	97	76	—	53	438	—	—
Carrownaskeagh, ...	949	43	282	192	70	48	76	—	—	238	—	—
Cartron, ...	2,413	31	171	301	313	291	101	84	243	878	—	—
*Cloonacool, ...	1,230	82	293	188	144	127	—	—	278	118	—	—
Cloonoghill, ...	2,289	30	160	320	435	240	139	—	448	517	—	—
Coolaney, ...	2,275	63	493	217	141	415	132	—	397	417	—	—
*Glendarragh, ...	1,214	65	554	166	86	118	68	44	113	—	—	—
*Kilmacteige, ...	1,347	205	625	97	68	23	38	43	71	177	—	—
Kilturra, ...	2,256	49	253	250	293	315	38	90	473	244	251	—
Leitrim, ...	3,174	117	661	444	140	315	78	130	137	157	239	756
Loughil, ...	398	15	158	109	37	79	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owenmore, ...	1,223	46	276	226	159	123	72	48	273	—	—	—
Streamstown, ...	2,517	20	406	439	209	248	265	131	406	383	—	—
Temple, ...	1,989	30	254	116	125	197	182	50	60	302	—	673
*Tobercurry, ...	3,553	318	1,157	596	290	277	182	98	384	251	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,846	2,121	6,862	2,184	1,168	1,057	685	322	1,218	1,229	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,385	528	3,434	3,001	2,155	2,626	1,149	720	2,683	3,262	490	2,337
Total of Electoral Divisions,	39,231	2,649	10,296	5,185	3,323	3,683	1,834	1,042	3,901	4,491	490	2,337
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	35,388	4,619	13,955	4,526	2,530	2,089	1,577	765	2,130	2,777	420	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	145,740	3,857	23,801	18,172	12,439	15,272	8,504	7,457	19,840	17,318	7,535	11,545
Total of County, ..	181,128	8,476	37,756	22,698	14,969	17,361	10,081	8,222	21,970	20,095	7,955	11,545

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Sligo.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BOYLE.												
hanagh, ...	789	98	380	149	35	33	—	10	43	—	—	41
llynashee, ...	932	205	449	91	28	44	15	3	—	8	28	61
olavin, ...	1,791	733	818	84	46	10	29	—	19	52	—	—
ilmore, ...	1,617	475	767	199	77	26	35	25	13	—	—	—
umrat, ...	1,086	162	395	148	108	98	25	30	77	43	—	—
lfree, ...	1,151	433	591	62	22	20	4	—	19	—	—	—
lladoon, ...	929	53	430	222	110	66	15	11	22	—	—	—
llaraght, ...	1,398	483	539	127	57	67	6	4	19	39	11	46
lmactranny, ...	976	57	357	207	126	105	39	49	31	5	—	—
lshalvy, ...	913	142	333	180	100	54	31	31	34	8	—	—
ancough, ...	507	87	273	64	9	37	9	15	13	—	—	—
mplevanny, ...	912	207	385	145	31	49	4	—	16	37	—	38
omour, ...	619	52	283	148	81	41	4	—	10	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,559	1,641	2,176	345	145	56	68	25	51	52	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,061	1,546	3,824	1,481	685	594	148	153	265	140	39	186
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,620	3,187	6,000	1,826	830	650	216	178	316	192	39	186
DROMORE WEST.												
ighris, ...	567	28	239	135	37	63	13	14	30	8	—	—
ncrowey, ...	734	346	166	85	53	35	13	—	18	18	—	—
stleconor, East, ...	656	109	317	87	74	49	—	13	7	—	—	—
stleconor, West, ...	1,163	149	429	240	51	80	50	46	28	60	14	16
romard, East, ...	393	34	95	72	38	35	30	14	58	5	12	—
romard, West, ...	425	25	136	93	53	64	26	—	3	—	25	—
romore, ...	777	160	329	96	80	11	11	34	2	54	—	—
sky, East, ...	870	228	304	94	51	33	5	14	71	12	—	58
sky, West, ...	1,954	210	775	328	116	134	197	31	56	70	37	—
ilglass, ...	897	27	303	190	72	87	20	41	98	30	29	—
ullagharuse, ...	189	91	35	4	25	24	10	—	—	—	—	—
athmacurkey, ...	1,307	618	464	123	23	19	29	—	17	7	7	—
reen, ...	458	34	163	71	32	61	45	13	20	7	12	—
mpleboy, North, ...	614	69	187	106	43	71	28	8	35	56	—	11
mpleboy, South, ...	501	112	209	52	24	4	6	31	31	4	28	—
berpatrick, East, ...	381	32	86	63	59	81	21	9	16	14	—	—
berpatrick, West, ...	601	59	140	78	89	54	43	29	54	42	13	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,886	1,164	982	299	175	127	52	13	42	25	7	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,601	1,167	3,395	1,618	745	778	495	284	502	362	170	85
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,487	2,331	4,377	1,917	920	905	547	297	544	387	177	85
SLIGO.												
allintogher East, ...	662	189	220	39	35	54	10	—	75	40	—	—
allintogher, West, ...	791	259	305	94	42	29	17	—	20	8	17	—
allymote, ...	959	80	300	142	114	89	30	8	56	50	51	39
allynakill, ...	891	91	331	131	78	114	38	26	42	40	—	—
allysadare, East, ...	552	25	185	85	53	51	—	32	39	33	49	—
allysadare, West, ...	673	112	241	140	61	24	27	26	42	—	—	—
rickdieve, ...	497	107	79	71	47	60	27	21	40	24	21	—
alry, ...	1,329	132	473	203	98	61	36	30	82	53	47	114
arney, ...	697	28	282	90	138	70	38	20	8	23	—	—
arrickbanagher, ...	1,171	291	569	99	74	43	16	31	16	12	20	..
iffony, North, ...	1,445	762	550	64	16	4	4	..	12	15	18	..

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Sligo—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Sligo—*continued.*												
*Cliffony, South, ...	1,089	370	553	91	23	20	14	2	—	16	—	—
Sollooney, ...	808	139	128	86	71	58	36	37	109	144	—	—
Drumcliff, East, ...	418	3	45	69	25	71	56	36	90	11	12	—
Drumcliff, West, ...	859	34	339	133	55	79	22	48	82	33	—	34
Drumcolumb, ...	1,154	418	356	168	67	69	21	11	14	—	30	—
Drumfin, ...	784	101	246	150	73	66	31	—	8	20	32	57
Glencar, ...	330	3	59	65	46	95	25	9	2	26	—	—
Kilmacowen, ...	1,362	98	547	321	126	81	25	37	74	34	19	—
Knockarce, ...	959	85	308	162	103	79	36	29	97	37	—	23
Lakeview, ...	786	90	187	150	78	63	55	25	66	72	—	—
Lisconny, ...	583	100	172	97	39	59	8	15	71	4	18	—
Lissadill, East, ...	674	59	251	155	25	63	18	34	29	12	—	28
*Lissadill, North, ...	1,395	226	907	138	64	25	6	18	7	4	—	—
*Lissadill, West, ...	1,591	746	546	136	34	33	14	17	15	50	—	—
Riverstown, ...	651	70	180	179	32	50	32	30	21	23	—	34
Rossinver, East, ...	668	36	371	91	85	32	30	6	7	10	—	—
Rossinver, West, ...	658	154	268	130	65	21	5	—	—	15	—	—
Sligo, Urban, ...	1,446	75	140	103	76	190	392	273	83	82	—	32
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,520	2,104	2,556	429	137	82	38	37	34	85	18	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,362	2,779	6,582	3,153	1,706	1,671	1,031	784	1,173	806	316	361
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,882	4,883	9,138	3,582	1,843	1,753	1,069	821	1,207	891	334	361
Tobercurry.												
*Achonry, East, ...	1,453	556	695	104	32	26	18	—	6	16	—	—
*Achonry, West, ...	2,292	1,090	1,033	89	22	33	15	0	—	—	—	—
*Aclare, ...	957	219	530	95	44	40	—	5	24	—	—	—
Annagh, ...	480	27	138	100	58	75	—	29	17	—	—	36
*Banada, ...	2,022	415	1,154	248	55	31	21	2	9	87	—	—
Branchfield, ...	198	62	55	43	5	12	6	—	14	1	—	—
*Breencorragh, ...	620	230	299	13	16	29	10	—	5	18	—	—
Carrownaskeagh, ...	390	92	171	94	23	5	3	—	—	2	—	—
Cartron, ...	476	25	80	110	68	79	13	13	14	74	—	—
*Cloonacool, ...	528	109	225	93	47	19	—	—	35	—	—	—
Cloonoghill, ...	481	33	73	104	114	68	7	—	52	30	—	—
Coolaney, ...	683	92	294	91	32	84	16	—	23	51	—	—
*Glendarragh, ...	682	117	404	70	36	35	9	—	11	—	—	—
*Kilmacteige, ...	870	242	528	55	24	7	3	—	7	4	—	—
Kilturra, ...	645	105	173	98	96	76	5	7	57	27	1	—
Leitrim, ...	1,071	164	467	194	52	78	—	43	5	13	19	36
Loughil, ...	188	9	104	45	7	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owenmore, ...	523	153	170	84	56	34	7	3	16	—	—	—
Streamstown, ...	689	41	255	151	50	50	37	17	67	21	—	—
Temple, ...	443	49	164	53	42	30	23	7	5	16	—	54
*Tobercurry, ...	1,771	490	810	229	97	53	25	5	50	12	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,195	3,468	5,678	996	373	273	101	22	147	137	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,267	852	2,144	1,167	603	614	117	119	270	235	20	126
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,462	4,320	7,822	2,163	976	887	218	141	417	372	20	126
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	24,160	8,377	11,392	2,069	830	538	259	97	274	299	25	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	45,291	6,344	15,945	7,419	3,739	3,657	1,791	1,340	2,210	1,543	545	768
Total of County, ...	69,451	14,721	27,337	9,488	4,569	4,195	2,050	1,437	2,484	1,842	570	768

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY OF CARLOW.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Carlow.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALTINGLASS.												
Ionmore, ...	180	69	19	17	17	18	13	5	19	3	—	—
Tacketstown, ...	166	47	40	14	19	17	8	12	6	3	—	—
Tarolds town, ...	58	25	3	3	4	1	9	1	7	3	1	1
Tineagh, ...	64	10	10	2	6	8	6	—	13	6	2	1
Tahill, ...	77	18	8	4	4	14	9	4	12	2	1	1
Tathvilly, ...	95	22	14	19	6	13	10	3	3	4	1	—
Tiknock, ...	75	11	11	8	8	16	10	5	6	—	—	—
Tilliamstown, ...	66	19	1	5	5	14	6	2	9	4	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	781	221	106	72	69	101	71	32	75	25	5	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	781	221	106	72	69	101	71	32	75	25	5	4
CARLOW.												
gha, —	50	11	8	7	4	2	3	5	2	4	4	—
Tagenalstown Rural	66	12	12	5	3	5	8	4	9	6	1	1
Tagenalstown Urban	24	3	6	1	2	2	4	1	4	1	—	—
Tallinacarrig, ...	73	20	7	3	5	7	4	7	10	6	4	—
Tallintemple, ...	96	12	6	11	13	14	8	7	15	7	2	1
Tallon, ...	56	17	10	2	1	7	4	2	8	5	—	—
Tallyellin, ...	69	14	10	10	5	6	9	1	10	2	—	2
Tallymoon, ...	54	12	6	3	3	2	9	5	9	4	1	—
Torris, ...	137	39	24	20	13	14	11	6	7	2	—	1
Tartonhall, ...	20	4	3	—	—	2	3	1	4	—	2	1
Tarlow Rural	135	37	26	16	20	5	8	5	11	3	1	3
Tarlow Urban, ...	55	11	20	4	1	5	6	3	2	1	—	2
Tlogrenan, ...	74	12	18	11	8	10	1	3	6	2	1	2
Tlonegall, ...	140	30	20	21	13	20	14	9	9	4	—	—
Torries, ...	93	26	15	5	7	9	6	6	16	2	1	—
Tranemore, ...	155	34	34	25	15	16	9	6	12	3	1	—
Tennagh, ...	86	25	4	9	1	10	5	9	15	5	—	3
Tarryhill, ...	176	66	44	15	13	14	7	6	7	4	—	—
Trangeford, ...	92	35	12	6	3	4	11	3	8	9	—	1
Tohnstown, ...	68	14	6	5	5	10	2	5	11	8	—	2
Tellistown, ...	44	5	7	2	2	3	3	2	7	5	3	5
Tilbride, ...	92	20	14	14	9	10	4	5	11	4	1	—
Tilledmond, ...	157	67	31	13	13	13	4	6	7	1	1	1
Tillerrig, ...	35	5	5	4	2	2	4	—	5	6	1	1
Teighlinbridge	147	35	34	12	13	7	8	11	14	10	3	—
Tyshall, ...	75	18	24	6	6	5	6	5	1	2	2	—
Turney, ...	97	26	9	8	6	9	7	10	6	9	6	1
Old Leighlin	168	56	44	19	12	23	5	2	5	1	1	—
Rathanna. .	73	33	11	4	6	11	2	1	4	—	—	1
Rathornan. .	80	21	15	10	7	5	7	3	7	4	—	1
Rathrush.	82	27	10	4	6	—	5	3	12	10	2	3
Ridge. .	103	31	20	19	12	12	4	1	4	—	—	—
Shangarry .	84	12	6	7	6	10	12	9	16	5	1	—
Sligo . ..	68	21	5	2	2	4	3	4	20	6	1	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Carlow.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARLOW—*continued.*												
Tankardstown, ...	52	4	3	2	2	4	6	5	16	7	2	1
Templepeter, ...	84	32	7	3	2	8	5	4	14	8	1	—
Tullow, ...	86	19	12	7	3	15	4	4	12	5	3	
Tullowbeg, ...	80	18	15	8	12	4	7	3	5	8	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,326	884	563	323	256	309	228	172	341	167	47	36
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,326	884	563	323	256	309	228	172	341	167	47	36
NEW ROSS.												
Ballymurphy, ...	93	24	27	20	9	9	2	—	2	—	—	—
Coonogue, ...	91	36	28	11	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn, ...	134	17	24	20	28	24	11	2	7	1	—	—
Kyle, ...	104	27	15	17	12	13	11	5	3	1	—	—
Tinnahinch, ...	147	31	31	25	14	26	7	2	9	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	569	135	125	93	72	78	32	9	21	4	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	569	135	125	93	72	78	32	9	21	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	4,676	1,240	794	488	397	488	331	213	437	196	52	40
Total of County, ...	4,676	1,240	794	488	397	488	331	213	437	196	52	40

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Carlow.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALTINGLASS.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Clonmore, ...	6,663	287	376	509	688	818	692	397	2,094	802	—	—
Hacketstown, ...	5,442	174	708	409	717	682	576	929	699	548	—	—
Haroldstown, ...	2,950	36	26	58	130	48	485	53	805	520	439	350
Kineagh, ...	4,286	16	95	31	144	296	283	—	1,235	1,180	590	416
Rahill, ...	3,824	16	49	62	87	486	432	220	1,183	353	309	627
Rathvilly	3,163	44	136	415	165	457	463	178	249	759	297	—
Tknock, ...	2,669	34	113	134	231	690	528	332	607	—	—	—
Williamstown.	3,982	18	7	95	145	481	264	160	719	750	—	1,343
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	32,979	625	1,510	1,713	2,307	3,958	3,723	2,269	7,591	4,912	1,635	2,736
Total of Electoral Divisions.	32,979	625	1,510	1,713	2,307	3,958	3,723	2,269	7,591	4,912	1,635	2,736
CARLOW.												
Aglis, ...	2,979	25	69	160	145	77	153	320	153	671	1,206	—
Bagenalstown Rural	3,562	12	91	83	60	139	379	278	812	932	317	459
Bagenalstown Urban	574	5	38	10	42	19	93	31	255	81	—	—
Ballinacarrig, ...	4,150	37	59	43	79	258	190	389	813	1,044	1,238	—
Ballintemple, ...	7,680	45	84	255	377	582	458	604	1,729	1,372	621	1,553
Ballon, ...	2,317	25	94	36	25	231	159	114	694	939	—	—
Ballyellin, ...	3,292	18	122	176	177	213	414	45	879	332	—	916
Ballymoon, ...	3,580	101	83	69	105	74	570	356	964	761	497	—
Borr , ...	3,825	105	191	317	248	406	608	343	531	323	—	750
Burtonhall, ...	1,635	12	41	—	—	40	115	53	277	—	631	466
Carlow Rural	5,270	47	158	196	362	110	218	198	668	430	256	2,627
Carlow Urban, ...	315	13	97	24	1	24	13	19	52	7	—	55
Clogrenan, ...	4,439	75	282	235	416	561	106	235	861	368	295	1,025
Clonegall, ...	5,323	117	294	443	498	860	779	748	990	594	—	—
Corries, ...	4,130	76	187	141	266	426	307	456	1,561	370	340	—
Cranemore, ...	7,295	88	641	1,007	679	1,107	508	552	1,479	870	364	—
Fennagh, ...	4,550	34	101	175	40	360	212	517	1,303	719	—	1,08
Garryhill, ...	5,693	263	1,023	540	430	959	499	544	638	797	—	—
Grangeford, ...	3,968	37	110	112	53	149	528	211	745	1,607	—	416
Johnstown, ...	3,774	9	65	78	113	300	99	287	842	1,198	—	783
Kellistown.	4,773	14	53	30	49	100	110	69	526	694	848	2,280
Kilbride, ...	3,559	33	153	238	274	379	217	358	967	648	292	—
Killedmond, ...	5,554	219	566	410	497	647	274	614	924	344	477	582
Killerrig, ...	2,689	8	40	62	48	46	207	—	404	1,184	302	388
Leighlinbridge	5,863	134	366	226	364	300	286	575	1,196	1,555	861	—
Myshall, ...	3,508	79	508	152	185	252	461	648	154	377	692	—
Nurney, ...	5,596	39	82	145	161	267	330	627	603	1,525	1386	431
Old Leighlin, ...	4,919	208	745	580	515	1,264	415	240	509	136	307	—
Rathanna, ...	3,078	107	289	185	346	715	239	98	604	—	—	495
Rathornan, ...	4,685	85	360	359	324	322	690	382	726	882	—	555
Rathrush, ...	5,462	38	74	77	141	—	227	163	1,228	1,559	645	1,310
Ridge, ...	4,003	200	394	665	606	857	359	85	837	—	—	—
Shangarry.	5,109	36	69	178	184	429	690	603	1,585	963	363	—
Sligo.	3,884	27	29	32	44	100	109	215	1,870	1,134	324	—
Tankardstown	3,984	2	29	38	56	130	229	310	1,259	1,101	495	335
Templepeter.	3,804	53	73	49	45	240	217	229	1,319	1,255	324	—
Tullow.	4,747	42	102	111	73	470	165	211	914	699	619	1,141
Tullowbeg.	1,086	37	124	107	314	133	307	137	398	862	220	457
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	156,455	2,505	7,866	7,754	8,342	13,546	11,940	11,867	32,269	28,333	13,920	18,113
Total of Electoral Divisions.	156,455	2,505	7,866	7,754	8,342	13,546	11,940	11,867	32,269	28,33	13,920	18,113

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Carlow.—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
New Ross.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballymurphy, ...	3,337	183	698	935	528	534	223	—	236	—	—	—
Coonogue, ...	2,516	305	710	464	539	427	71	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn, ...	5,776	67	411	699	1,320	1,388	625	175	1,044	47	—	—
Kyle, ...	3,843	69	315	486	450	663	849	427	419	165	—	—
Tinnahinch, ...	5,329	181	546	736	522	1,182	485	161	1,114	402	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,801	805	2,680	3,320	3,359	4,194	2,253	763	2,813	614	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,801	805	2,680	3,320	3,359	4,194	2,253	763	2,813	614	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	210,235	3,935	12,056	12,787	14,008	21,698	17,916	14,899	42,673	33,859	15,555	20,849
Total of County, ...	210,235	3,935	12,056	12,787	14,008	21,698	17,916	14,899	42,673	33,859	15,555	20,849

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Carlow.

ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Baltinglass.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
..., ...	3,655	129	137	202	299	455	450	223	1,275	485	—	—
...stown, ...	2,906	63	292	170	326	441	269	525	445	375	—	—
...stown, ...	2,008	28	19	37	65	29	318	43	531	356	281	301
...n, ...	3,216	15	73	26	110	211	207	—	881	812	505	376
.. .. ..	2,878	17	60	54	71	354	315	182	906	316	258	345
...lly, ...	2,244	32	91	245	105	354	329	124	185	573	206	—
...k, ...	1,683	20	70	93	141	393	358	226	382	—	—	—
...nstown, ...	3,271	15	5	62	91	351	191	93	612	666	—	1,185
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,861	319	747	889	1,208	2,588	2,437	1,416	5,217	3,583	1,250	2,207
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,861	319	747	889	1,208	2,588	2,437	1,416	5,217	3,583	1,250	2,207
Carlow.												
.. .. ..	2,415	22	45	90	69	47	115	231	125	631	1,040	—
...alstown Rural	2,916	23	81	58	55	120	281	179	627	777	266	449
...alstown Urban	723	7	41	12	34	47	136	45	285	116	—	—
...acarrig, ...	3,476	43	54	43	83	184	141	305	734	872	1,017	—
...temple, ...	4,835	27	52	136	238	330	270	322	1,051	882	556	971
... .	1,857	23	73	26	18	194	137	95	576	715	—	—
...ellin, ...	2,650	22	75	123	86	144	310	45	679	252	—	914
...noon, ...	2,155	23	43	38	54	46	340	222	611	502	276	—
... .	3,141	106	165	247	230	338	393	270	461	279	—	652
...nhall, ...	1,399	12	23	-	—	49	107	46	258	—	519	385
...w Rural	5,887	67	182	201	359	118	268	215	883	461	215	2,918
...w Urban, ...	1,701	20	138	54	18	124	197	139	147	194	—	670
...man, ...	2,740	28	131	136	137	236	31	131	425	324	291	870
...gall, ...	3,307	79	137	267	231	489	475	410	631	588	—	—
...s, ...	2,631	47	100	64	123	241	204	273	1,100	275	204	—
...more, ...	3,322	59	229	315	259	401	302	271	795	454	237	—
...gh, ...	3,864	48	25	108	17	245	182	404	1,006	740	—	1,089
...hill, ...	2,684	118	304	189	225	344	247	270	483	504	—	—
...zeford, ...	3,204	52	77	77	47	108	384	138	559	1,280	—	482
...stown, ...	3,409	24	48	62	89	252	72	230	749	1,148	—	735
...stown, ...	4,277	15	46	27	35	82	110	94	447	592	744	2,085
...ide, ...	2,731	33	110	178	164	261	151	222	790	567	255	—
...lmond, ...	2,704	112	229	170	233	338	128	277	464	123	244	386
...rig, ...	2,218	9	40	48	35	50	150	—	317	912	275	382
...linbridge	4,881	82	221	153	240	175	256	486	1,038	1,463	767	—
...all, ...	1,762	42	149	75	106	125	204	230	79	252	500	—
...cy, ...	4,675	53	54	101	108	220	248	484	431	1,369	1,306	301
...Loughlin, ...	2,377	90	295	238	209	563	187	88	337	126	244	—
...anna, ...	1,367	42	79	49	104	270	78	48	293	—	—	404
...orman, ...	2,474	33	100	128	120	122	239	140	477	568	—	547
...rush, ...	4,555	57	63	50	102	—	177	126	902	1,358	527	1,193
... .	1,383	70	133	225	203	299	139	41	273	—	—	—
...garry, ...	3,350	30	41	97	106	239	432	417	1,097	675	216	—
...uff, ...	3,166	37	30	23	33	102	106	171	1,436	937	290	—
...ardstown, ...	3,411	7	22	30	35	102	197	226	1,064	945	443	340
...plepeter, ...	3,074	62	52	37	36	199	172	187	1,076	1,026	227	-
...ow, ...	4,026	49	73	87	51	377	138	177	774	612	649	1,048
...owbeg, ...	2,695	38	111	102	221	110	248	145	348	751	201	420
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	113,442	1,702	3,871	4,064	4,513	7,892	7,952	7,800	23,828	23,270	11,509	17,241
Total of Electoral Divisions.	113,442	1,702	3,871	4,064	4,513	7,892	7,952	7,800	23,828	23,270	11,509	17,241

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Carlow.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 at valuation.
New Ross.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballymurphy, ...	1,083	60	196	251	160	216	68	—	132*	—	—	—
Coonogue, ...	743	59	199	141	156	155	33	—	—**	—	—	—
Glynn, ...	2,585	37	166	238	494	605	388	93	446	118	—	—
Kyle, ...	1,845	45	121	219	215	335	394	214	196*	106*	—	—
Tinnahinch	2,756	72	227	322*	246	625	237	86	597**	344	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,012	273	909	1,171	1,271	1,936	1,120	393	1,371	568*	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,012	273	909	1,171	1,271	1,936	1,120	393	1,371	568	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	144,315	2,294	5,527	6,124	6,992	12,216	11,509	9,609	30,416	27,421	12,759	19,44
Total of County,	144,315	2,294	5,527	6,124	6,992	12,216	11,509	9,609	30,416	27,421	12,759	19,44

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Carlow.

...ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Baltinglass.												
...re, ...	829	282	81	67	81	105	61	29	89	34	—	—
...stown, ...	609	151	107	43	66	55	33	37	86	31	—	—
...stown, ...	221	72	8	7	11	5	45	3	43	22	5	—
...h, ...	352	35	42	6	27	39	22	—	72	66	32	11
.. .. ..	364	66	24	23	14	57	41	31	69	15	16	8
...lly, ...	365	97	26	47	28	43	40	42	6	18	13	—
...k	338	41	33	28	34	63	64	32	43	—	—	—
...nstown, ...	435	117	1	14	21	59	45	15	51	49	—	63
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,513	861	322	235	282	431	351	189	459	235	66	82
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,513	861	322	235	282	431	351	189	459	235	66	82
Carlow.												
.. .. ..	284	50	30	21	20	4	23	36	25	49	26	—
...lstown Rural	507	47	110	24	15	26	41	23	62	75	4	80
...lstown Urban	115	4	12	—	5	4	21	2	49	18	—	—
...carrig, ...	336	82	27	4	20	21	21	28	47	45	41	—
...emple, ...	715	45	22	60	79	65	32	59	114	103	48	88
. .. .	227	65	23	10	9	28	24	11	32	25	—	—
...lin, ...	412	52	60	74	20	40	46	9	62	12	—	37
...oon, ...	350	35	24	24	10	15	38	41	83	64	16	—
.. .. ..	742	132	108	89	57	90	75	59	77	16	—	39
...hall, ...	103	5	7	—	—	3	11	4	23	—	26	24
Rural	647	143	62	28	47	24	32	8	98	37	—	188
Urban, ...	1,070	33	135	8	5	15	45	16	6	378	—	429
...an, ...	572	119	121	48	28	54	8	11	78	21	—	84
...all, ...	647	89	54	78	62	106	83	50	67	58	—	—
, ...	543	112	50	27	29	52	28	32	157	42	14	—
...more, ...	831	119	144	139	87	88	56	37	113	44	4	—
...ch.	618	92	14	37	13	57	21	61	82	45	—	196
...hill, ...	791	214	193	71	69	71	57	40	46	30	—	—
...ford, ...	458	123	49	34	13	23	59	19	38	91	—	9
...own, ...	404	52	19	18	14	48	12	9	98	92	—	47
...own, ...	346	46	44	3	22	8	17	10	52	36	20	88
...le, ...	353	70	54	33	26	26	14	35	66	17	12	—
...mond, ...	680	198	141	64	79	56	24	35	41	9	6	27
...ig, ...	249	23	12	23	12	8	31	—	27	59	33	12
...nbridge	738	91	76	51	64	28	41	96	96	149	46	—
...l.	435	82	94	31	16	27	51	31	14	14	75	—
...y, ...	442	68	37	29	17	42	21	60	25	63	46	34
...ighlin, ...	616	103	127	67	66	133	41	13	37	7	22	—
...ina, ...	373	126	53	21	26	77	15	4	29	—	—	22
...nan, ...	369	62	56	30	18	42	50	23	49	31	—	8
...sh, ...	390	95	34	16	13	—	20	7	50	74	29	52
, ...	589	108	110	118	102	72	38	6	35	—	—	—
...rry, ...	496	41	19	36	30	43	63	41	99	64	30	—
...., ...	435	91	11	3	9	21	18	11	174	73	24	—
...rdstown, ...	376	14	14	5	7	15	34	45	121	78	28	15
...epeter, ...	439	142	18	59	8	39	21	26	83	40	3	—
...r, ...	490	63	36	30	14	74	13	29	81	51	54	45
...vlag, ...	460	53	37	22	53	15	40	31	53	90	11	55
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,629	3,089	2,237	1,435	1,184	1,560	1,285	1,058	2,484	2,100	618	1,579
Total of Electoral Divisions.	18,629	3,089	2,237	1,435	1,184	1,560	1,285	1,058	2,484	2,100	618	1,579

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Carlow.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
NEW ROSS.												
Ballymurphy, ...	567	101	124	138	66	66	24	—	48	—	—	—
Coonogue, ...	457	135	137	85	59	37	4	—	—	—	—	—
Glynn, ...	874	79	126	96	167	169	109	19	73	36	—	—
Kyle, ...	563	107	51	92	71	83	79	33	26	21	—	—
Tinnahinch, ...	739	105	128	122	87	135	55	18	60	29	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,200	527	566	533	450	490	271	70	207	86	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,200	527	566	533	450	490	271	70	207	86	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	25,342	4 477	3,125	2,203	1,916	2,481	1,907	1,317	3,150	2,421	684	1.66
Total of County,	25,342	4 477	3,125	2,203	1,916	2,481	1,907	1,317	3,150	2,421	684	1.66

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Dublin.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALROTHERY.												
Balbriggan Rural, ...	172	34	44	18	15	15	7	4	17	11	4	3
Balbriggan Urban, ...	22	3	5	1	3	3	2	—	5	—	—	—
Ballyboghill, ...	65	7	6	4	5	5	5	4	14	11	2	2
Balscadden, ...	93	30	17	11	6	4	4	4	6	5	5	1
Donmethan, ...	45	5	7	3	4	2	5	1	5	8	4	1
Donabate, ...	84	20	20	10	4	5	3	1	6	9	3	3
Garristown, ...	271	96	66	21	15	10	10	8	21	20	1	3
Tollywood, ...	158	42	31	21	10	7	8	6	19	9	2	3
Tolmpatrick, ...	280	69	60	31	21	31	9	16	24	16	1	2
Tillsallaghan, ...	109	21	13	11	9	6	4	5	17	15	5	3
Tinsaley, ...	52	—	5	2	4	1	5	4	10	11	2	8
Tusk, ...	339	126	74	21	25	16	5	14	26	23	4	5
Talahide, ...	72	3	30	11	7	1	4	3	6	1	1	5
Swords, ...	175	22	38	16	10	13	7	7	22	23	10	7
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,937	478	416	181	138	119	78	77	198	162	44	46
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,937	478	416	181	138	119	78	77	198	162	44	46
CELBRIDGE.												
Clonsilla, ...	73	8	14	3	4	4	4	4	10	14	4	4
Lucan, ...	103	13	11	12	5	6	5	6	12	19	8	6
Newcastle, ...	137	39	21	9	15	8	4	4	18	10	2	7
Rathcoole, ...	175	71	38	16	14	8	3	2	6	12	3	2
Saggart, ...	112	32	18	17	11	8	4	7	4	5	2	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	600	163	102	57	49	34	20	23	50	60	19	23
Total of Electoral Divisions,	600	163	102	57	49	34	20	23	50	60	19	23
DUBLIN NORTH.												
Blanchardstown, ...	95	4	9	4	1	10	5	4	7	30	13	8
Castleknock, ...	95	9	13	10	4	8	4	5	18	18	2	4
Coolock, ...	83	2	3	8	2	8	3	5	21	19	9	3
Drumcondra Rural, ..	98	1	6	5	6	9	8	7	17	25	9	5
Dublin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	77	4	22	11	10	10	4	5	7	2	1	1
Finglas, ...	161	38	15	13	5	6	2	10	28	28	11	5
Glasnevin Rural, ...	49	5	8	5	3	7	2	3	8	6	1	1
Howth, ...	194	125	18	6	6	7	3	4	8	11	4	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	852	188	94	62	37	65	31	43	114	139	50	29
Total of Electoral Divisions,	852	188	94	62	37	65	31	43	114	139	50	29
DUBLIN SOUTH.												
Clondalkin, ...	167	31	26	21	10	12	10	7	18	18	10	4
Donnybrook, ...	56	3	6	8	10	7	4	5	8	5	—	—
Dublin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	48	4	10	3	4	5	4	3	14		1	
Palmerston, ...	45	1	5	2	—	4	5	1	12	9	4	2
Pembroke Urban), ...	68	12	16	7	6	8	2	3	—	3	—	1
Rathfarnham, ...	201	33	29	17	11	9	10	14	38	20	7	2

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Dublin.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
DUBLIN SOUTH—*continued.*												
Rathmines & Rathgar (Urban), ..	89	12	36	5	11	10	4	3	8	—	—	—
Tallaght, ...	329	46	104	36	21	20	16	12	31	30	9	4
Whitechurch, ...	93	5	13	6	5	3	12	4	22	15	2	6
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,096	147	255	105	78	89	67	52	151	100	33	19
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,096	147	255	105	78	89	67	52	151	100	33	19
RATHDOWN.												
Ballybrack, ...	49	—	5	—	4	2	2	5	14	11	3	3
Blackrock (Urban), ...	64	2	17	13	2	6	3	2	10	6	2	1
Dalkey (Urban), ...	34	5	11	5	7	2	1	—	2	1	—	—
Dundrum, ...	176	7	15	10	9	13	8	12	48	39	9	6
Glencullen, ...	190	32	67	15	7	21	9	4	18	12	5	—
Killiney (Urban), ...	43	6	9	6	3	3	1	2	10	5	—	3
Kingstown (Urban), ...	91	9	34	8	8	6	9	8	7	2	—	—
Rathmichael, ...	126	8	14	8	6	11	10	12	36	13	2	6
Stillorgan, ...	181	9	27	7	16	17	27	20	37	17	3	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	959	78	199	72	62	81	70	65	182	106	24	20
Total of Electoral Divisions,	959	78	199	72	62	81	70	65	182	106	24	20
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	5,444	1,054	1,066	477	364	388	266	260	695	567	170	137
Total of County, ..	5,444	1,054	1,066	477	364	388	266	260	695	567	170	137

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Dublin

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALROTHERY.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Balbriggan Rural, ...	6,394	47	214	225	248	366	266	187	1,074	1,616	1,015	1,136
Balbriggan Urban, ...	392	5	20	5	35	51	37	—	239	—	—	—
Ballyboghill, ...	5,140	9	40	48	86	173	199	237	1,109	1,946	595	698
Balscadden, ...	3,748	54	134	128	104	113	159	177	463	785	1,215	416
Clonmethan, ...	4,116	5	46	43	76	48	192	70	413	1,413	1,290	520
Donabate, ...	5,180	65	150	123	73	163	138	37	397	1,326	1,094	1,614
Garristown, ...	8,751	272	650	347	269	212	331	396	1,664	2,873	198	1,539
Hollywood, ...	6,970	60	259	333	202	259	437	305	1,790	1,515	441	1,369
Holmpatrick, ...	7,436	138	392	291	275	653	314	698	1,702	2,128	166	679
Kilsallaghan, ...	6,468	16	88	142	163	163	117	229	1,280	2,087	1,062	1,121
Kinsaley, ...	4,231	—	22	16	36	10	137	125	473	1,164	318	1,930
Lusk, ...	11,816	229	448	243	479	396	157	799	2,353	3,724	1,012	1,973
Malahide, ...	2,830	6	179	91	80	13	56	66	247	390	146	1,556
Swords, ...	10,297	36	175	65	147	198	145	240	1,103	2,861	1,977	3,350
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	83,769	942	2,817	2,103	2,273	2,818	2,685	3,566	14,307	23,828	10,529	17,901
Total of Electoral Divisions,	83,769	942	2,817	2,103	2,273	2,818	2,685	3,566	14,307	23,828	10,529	17,901
CELBRIDGE.												
Clonsilla, ...	3,850	11	47	13	52	70	88	103	390	1,088	652	1,336
Lucan, ...	5,785	16	52	61	47	68	119	159	583	1,879	1,171	1,630
Newcastle, ...	6,144	76	91	100	209	186	86	154	1,034	1,217	383	2,608
Rathcoole, ...	5,025	230	346	213	209	330	84	153	292	1,649	580	939
Saggart, ...	5,281	101	257	336	315	165	211	503	302	1,056	314	1,721
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	26,085	434	793	723	832	819	588	1,072	2,601	6,889	3,100	8,234
Total of Electoral Divisions,	26,085	434	793	723	832	819	588	1,072	2,601	6,889	3,100	8,234
DUBLIN, NORTH.												
Blanchardstown, ...	8,313	7	32	29	10	135	106	104	364	2,621	2,218	2,687
Castleknock, ...	2,856	12	48	59	30	73	54	103	448	1,080	188	761
Coolock, ...	4,655	1	10	55	26	92	74	94	730	1,477	1,316	780
Drumcondra Rural, ...	5,669	1	28	29	56	105	319	91	708	1,912	1,242	1,178
Dublin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	1,086	4	59	56	76	106	72	104	197	143	85	184
Finglas, ...	7,639	40	61	97	45	91	52	283	1,443	2,721	1,493	1,313
Glasnevin Rural, ...	1,025	5	17	20	28	57	25	34	212	355	45	227
Howth, ...	3,884	303	130	128	151	98	54	147	502	1,207	411	753
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	35,127	373	385	473	422	757	756	960	4,604	11,516	6,998	7,883
Total of Electoral Divisions,	35,127	373	385	473	422	757	756	960	4,604	11,516	6,998	7,883
DUBLIN SOUTH.												
Clondalkin, ...	5,860	34	118	142	114	150	192	137	804	1,572	1586	1,011
Donnybrook, ...	546	3	12	33	59	141	40	73	100	85	—	—
Dublin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	636	7	21	15	22	39	52	36	399	—	45	—
Palmerston, ...	2,329	1	23	11	—	27	77	46	545	694	618	287
Pembroke (Urban), ...	469	12	60	32	48	85	26	47	—	133	—	26
Rathfarnham, ...	4,095	48	87	93	87	194	94	209	892	1,136	801	454
Rathmines & Rathgar (Urban), ..	579	22	84	23	76	100	56	43	170	—	—	—
Tallaght, ...	16 412	444	1,998	717	814	655	787	697	3,531	3 467	1,953	1,349
Whitechurch, ...	7,665	23	96	98	56	340	1,215	102	1,154	1,245	296	3,040
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,591	594	2 499	1.164	1,276	1,731	2,539	1,395	7,595	8,332	5 299	6,167
Total of Electoral Divisions	38,591	594	2 499	1 164	1,276	1,731	2,539	1,395	7,595	8 332	5 299	6,167

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Dublin.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Rathdown.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballybrack, ...	2,638	—	40	-	45	40	63	80	319	909	463	661
Blackrock (Urban), ...	645	2	41	65	12	55	34	31	133	160	40	72
Dalkey (Urban), ...	324	11	61	35	55	23	23	—	59	57	—	—
Dundrum, ...	4,558	27	98	60	61	447	250	85	511	1,472	627	920
Glencullen, ...	5,352	124	585	236	204	872	265	200	998	1,237	631	—
Killiney (Urban), ...	1,612	8	50	56	21	39	41	62	526	421	—	388
Kingstown (Urban)	961	11	98	45	60	55	137	167	248	140	—	—
Rathmichael, ...	4,424	8	263	194	76	162	184	316	1,079	671	291	1,190
Stillorgan, ...	2,467	13	82	33	109	115	205	195	777	638	156	144
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,991	204	1,327	724	643	1,817	1,202	1,136	4,650	5,705	2,208	3,375
Total of Electoral Divisons,	22,991	204	1,327	724	643	1,817	1,202	1,136	4,650	5,705	2,208	3,375
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	206,563	2,547	7,821	5,187	5,443	7,942	7,770	8,129	33,757	56,270	28,134	43,560
Total of County, ..	206,563	2,547	7,821	5,187	5,443	7,942	7,770	8,129	33,757	56,270	28,134	43,560

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Dublin.

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Balrothery.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...briggan Rural, ...	7,257	86	267	223	265	365	251	182	1,144	1,740	974	1,760
...briggan Urban, ...	625	10	28	11	52	71	71	—	382	—	—	—
...yboghil, ...	4,502	16	39	51	91	137	174	183	1,016	1,663	481	651
...scadden, ...	3,511	65	121	129	104	94	146	175	398	723	1,193	363
...methan, ...	3,601	9	44	41	65	46	176	48	356	1,222	1,095	499
...abate, ...	4,332	36	139	120	71	132	106	43	405	1,226	665	1,389
...ristown, ...	8,548	224	481	272	275	239	335	366	1,615	2,987	212	1,542
...lywood, ...	6,106	70	227	261	174	192	300	260	1,481	1,311	472	1,358
...mpatrick, ...	8,220	171	461	379	377	779	318	694	1,772	2,165	207	897
...allaghan, ...	6,912	45	88	138	157	148	135	221	1,398	2,122	1,220	1,240
...saley, ...	6,671	—	40	28	70	29	178	193	703	1,583	516	3,331
...s, ...	11,044	251	489	262	450	415	180	619	1,923	3,217	972	2,266
...shide, ...	3,944	10	212	141	132	21	141	142	470	166	263	2,246
...gds, ...	12,808	54	263	201	178	342	238	308	1,472	3,296	2,416	4,040
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	88,081	1,047	2,899	2,257	2,461	3,010	2,749	3,434	14,535	23,421	10,686	21,582
Total of Electoral Divisions.	88,081	1,047	2,899	2,257	2,461	3,010	2,749	3,434	14,535	23,421	10,686	21,582
Celbridge.												
...silla, ...	6,163	24	93	35	66	101	143	176	764	1,966	957	1,838
...an, ...	10,516	47	84	137	90	143	187	275	934	2,842	1,899	3,878
...vcastle, ...	7,779	106	133	117	269	212	129	175	1,296	1,577	468	3,297
...hcoole, ...	5,107	169	280	206	234	195	103	81	390	1,679	718	1,052
...gart, ...	5,034	68	121	205	195	198	150	312	288	890	487	2,120
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,599	414	711	700	854	849	712	1,019	3,672	8,954	4,529	12,185
Total of Electoral Divisions.	34,599	414	711	700	854	849	712	1,019	3,672	8,954	4,529	12,185
Dublin, North.												
...nchardstown, ...	12,989	11	66	45	18	226	179	181	562	4,271	3,101	4,329
...tleknock, ...	8,086	23	100	125	67	192	134	215	1,318	2,486	530	2,896
...block, ...	8,348	3	18	112	34	204	100	222	1,578	2,623	2,192	1,262
...umcondra Rural, ...	10,165	4	50	65	109	222	267	312	1,238	3,494	2,389	2,015
...blin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	2,600	11	144	136	178	247	146	229	494	326	219	470
...glas, ...	11,874	73	106	171	93	140	64	448	2,235	3,337	2,682	2,025
...snevin Rural, ...	2,840	16	49	58	55	171	72	132	596	909	261	521
...wth, ...	4,897	166	122	71	101	178	111	186	537	1,567	895	963
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,799	307	655	783	655	1,580	1,073	1,925	8,558	19,513	12,269	14,481
Total of Electoral Divisions.	61,799	307	655	783	655	1,580	1,073	1,925	8,558	19,513	12,269	14,481
Dublin South.												
...ndalkin, ...	9,398	88	180	263	165	313	342	291	1,189	2,322	2,420	1,825
...nnybrook	2,069	10	46	98	181	171	150	236	588	589	—	—
...blin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	1,826	13	67	38	74	120	132	140	1,024	—	218	—
...merston, ...	4,548	4	36	24	—	99	168	48	882	1,239	1,040	1,006
...nbroke (Urban), ...	1,946	43	172	91	109	211	73	138	—	429	—	680
...thfarnham, ...	10,718	82	201	213	192	511	364	605	2,814	2,875	1,787	1,074
...thmines & Rathgar (Urban), ..	1,581	38	249	66	199	262	141	132	494	—	—	—
...light, ...	13,895	113	731	453	368	522	579	546	2,153	4,538	2,118	1,774
...litechurch, ...	8,225	15	97	70	86	74	425	181	1,705	1,988	553	3,031
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,204	406	1,779	1,316	1,374	2,283	2,374	2,317	10,849	13,980	8,136	9,390
Total of Electoral Divisions.	54,204	406	1,779	1,316	1,374	2,283	2,374	2,317	10,849	13,980	8,136	9,390

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Dublin.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Rathdown.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballybrack, ...	5,106	—	41	—	71	50	72	230	1,036	1,500	787	1,319
Blackrock (Urban), ...	3,277	8	126	161	35	151	102	88	760	932	432	482
Dalkey (Urban), ...	614	16	86	65	123	48	31	—	116	129	—	—
Dundrum, ...	15,571	22	107	126	159	333	281	563	3,450	5,518	2,094	2,918
Glencullen, ...	5,855	81	403	187	125	515	302	183	1,232	1,629	1,198	—
Killiney, (Urban), ...	2,928	13	54	83	51	72	39	97	665	754	—	1,100
Kingstown (Urban), ...	2,189	27	229	103	142	146	327	364	541	310	—	—
Rathmichael, ...	8,644	20	105	98	106	284	362	555	2,443	1,692	517	2,462
Stillorgan, ...	9,083	25	198	95	285	419	948	930	2,735	2,357	737	354
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,267	212	1,349	918	1,097	2,018	2,464	3,010	12,978	14,821	5,765	8,635
Total of Electoral Divisions,	53,267	212	1,349	918	1,097	2,018	2,464	3,010	12,978	14,821	5,765	8,635
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	291,950	2,386	7,393	5,974	6,441	9,740	9,372	11,705	50,592	80,689	41,385	66,273
Total of County, ..	291,950	2,386	7,393	5,974	6,441	9,740	9,372	11,705	50,592	80,689	41,385	66,273

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Dublin.

ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Balrothery.												
riggan Rural	717	133	123	39	42	51	37	14	100	86	49	43
riggan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
rboghill, ...	362	17	18	9	45	13	25	10	79	113	20	13
adden, ...	374	85	38	61	14	17	14	23	27	29	42	24
methan, ...	194	12	11	21	14	6	11	3	25	45	30	16
bate, ...	1,189	75	74	48	33	25	22	4	104	84	60	660
istown, ...	866	206	129	45	36	28	54	34	119	148	11	56
wood, ...	748	155	133	62	38	24	36	47	108	60	21	64
patrick, ...	1,051	240	167	85	48	128	50	88	118	74	7	46
llaghan, ...	546	90	55	43	30	16	38	34	76	94	21	49
aley, ...	765	—	14	10	15	5	13	52	81	167	46	362
.. ..	1,883	627	454	123	107	57	18	54	142	149	73	79
hide, ...	938	19	117	53	50	—	40	56	85	98	26	394
ds, ...	993	55	80	39	39	96	4	24	127	171	114	244
Total of Non Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,626	1,714	1,413	638	511	466	362	443	1191	1,318	520	2,050
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,626	1,714	1,413	638	511	466	362	443	1,191	1,318	520	2,050
Celbridge.												
sills, ...	1,027	33	99	17	8	34	32	48	122	397	99	138
n, ...	1,103	93	37	10	10	52	12	31	122	272	108	356
castle, ...	573	82	74	10	15	55	7	4	116	101	17	92
hcoole, ...	759	246	154	76	30	64	—	32	22	73	10	52
gart	590	100	62	62	49	35	16	23	58	47	58	80
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,052	554	426	175	112	240	67	138	440	890	292	718
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,052	554	426	175	112	240	67	138	440	890	292	718
Dublin, North.												
chardstown, ...	889	8	35	10	3	47	22	38	38	370	146	172
leknock, ...	1,880	91	93	77	8	52	50	37	346	436	44	646
lock, ...	1,084	6	11	48	—	25	5	46	340	269	202	132
meondra Rural, ...	3,171	1	41	19	213	100	144	72	655	668	287	971
blin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	641	7	98	30	89	83	16	5	172	29	12	100
gias, ...	1,173	141	87	54	32	55	5	54	164	360	152	69
nevin Rural, ...	602	—	65	21	—	47	—	—	236	42	169	22
rth.	1,870	701	131	28	40	69	19	167	142	412	65	96
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,310	955	561	287	385	478	261	419	2,093	2,586	1,077	2,208
Total of Electoral Divisions,	11,310	955	561	287	385	478	261	419	2,093	2,586	1,077	2,208
Dublin South.												
ndalkin, ...	1,290	148	72	79	65	113	73	62	117	253	168	136
nybrook, ...	677	8	18	291	27	205	21	31	36	40	—	—
blin Urban (Co. Borough), ..	179	19	40	—	6	18	28	17	51	—	—	—
merston, ...	597	—	6	29	—	50	17	—	82	72	75	266
nbroke (Urban), ...	1,025	46	150	98	29	271	11	29	—	384		7
hfarnham, ...	1,809	181	153	85	84	149	57	113	313	484	151	39
hmines & Rathgar (Urban), ..	825	72	253	35	163	62	15	48	177	—	—	—
laght, ...	2,164	174	535	211	138	117	101	92	230	353	127	86
itechurch, ...	1,116	16	93	34	23	27	102	29	199	258	59	276
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,682	664	1,320	862	535	1,016	425	421	1,205	1,844	580	810
Total of Electoral Divisions.	9,682	664	1,320	862	535	1,016	425	421	1,205	1,844	580	810

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Dublin.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
RATHDOWN.												
Ballybrack, ...	537	—	5	—	29	6	12	30	116	153	79	107
Blackrock (Urban), ...	996	6	126	108	33	176	33	17	159	218	65	55
Dalkey (Urban), ...	297	8	144	48	38	25	—	—	16	18		
Dundrum, ...	2,268	31	60	67	58	107	187	87	553	657	165	296
Glencullen, ...	1,488	144	401	129	71	148	46	33	148	255	113	—
Killiney (Urban), ...	419	32	56	39	43	21	—	25	51	67	—	85
Kingstown (Urban), ...	910	32	204	75	67	122	93	74	226	17	—	
Rathmichael, ...	1,191	22	46	28	24	54	69	90	287	243	32	296
Stillorgan, ...	1,497	17	124	48	115	85	199	142	456	221	71	19
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,603	292	1,166	542	478	744	639	498	2,012	1,849	525	858
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,603	292	1,166	542	478	744	639	498	2,012	1,849	525	858
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	45,273	4,179	4,886	2,504	2,021	2,944	1,754	1,919	6,941	8,487	2,994	6,644
Total of County, ..	45,273	4,179	4,886	2,504	2,021	2,944	1,754	1,919	6,941	8,487	2,994	6,644

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kildare.

...SIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ATHY.												
...by Rural, ...	153	40	33	18	4	9	9	4	20	10	4	2
...by Urban, ...	49	15	7	10	4	4	2	1	3	3	—	—
...llaghmoon, ...	28	9	2	1	4	2	—	1	5	4	—	—
...lybracken, ...	127	78	18	10	6	6	2	—	5	1	1	—
...llyshannon, ...	158	48	36	23	8	8	15	6	7	5	1	1
...lan, ...	52	20	8	—	4	6	2	2	9	1	—	—
...rt, ...	32	10	5	3	3	2	2	—	5	—	1	1
...rtown, ...	38	4	6	5	1	2	2	4	6	6	—	2
...stledermot, ...	122	43	19	12	11	12	2	5	11	6	1	—
...urchtown, ...	92	37	16	6	2	9	1	4	11	6	—	—
...nmanoge, ...	33	10	4	4	—	2	—	2	2	6	1	2
...ntstown, ...	73	12	13	11	8	5	6	6	10	1	1	—
...angemellon, ...	67	13	10	9	6	5	4	3	10	4	2	1
...rristown, ...	103	40	20	7	4	11	8	3	5	4	1	—
...chaguire, ...	49	20	4	4	1	4	3	2	5	5	1	—
...hnstown, ...	27	7	2	1	2	5	—	1	5	2	—	2
...liberry, ...	54	23	7	1	4	8	1	2	4	2	—	2
...ldangan, ...	57	13	12	6	4	5	2	2	10	1	1	1
...lkea, ...	35	10	4	2	2	3	—	—	5	5	2	2
...lrush, ...	67	28	5	7	1	2	3	4	9	8	—	—
...ackagh, ...	145	63	24	10	9	12	8	5	8	3	2	1
...onasterevan, ...	238	130	48	18	19	6	3	5	4	3	1	1
...loone, ...	62	8	11	6	1	9	4	4	11	4	2	2
...arraghmore, ...	91	22	19	12	3	7	3	8	11	5	1	—
...urney, ...	112	76	15	2	1	8	1	2	3	2	2	—
...ulnsborough, ...	44	26	4	3	2	4	—	—	3	1	—	1
...kerries, ...	46	25	2	1	3	2	1	4	6	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,154	830	354	192	117	158	84	80	193	99	26	21
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,154	830	354	192	117	158	84	80	193	99	26	21
BALTINGLASS.												
Ballitore, ...	82	24	9	8	9	8	3	4	12	5	—	—
Carrigeen, ...	115	31	21	6	6	10	7	6	17	5	2	4
Graney, ...	115	40	13	11	6	12	5	8	9	6	3	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	312	95	43	25	21	30	15	18	38	16	5	6
Total of Electoral Divisions.	312	95	43	25	21	30	15	18	38	16	5	6
CELBRIDGE.												
Balraheen, ...	157	50	27	8	6	12	5	10	23	11	3	2
Celbridge, ...	72	29	1	5	2	6	3	4	9	5	2	6
Cloncurry, ...	116	64	8	3	5	8	1	3	5	8	2	9
Donadea, ...	67	20	14	5	2	2	2	1	8	6	1	5
Donaghcumper, ...	75	16	19	5	2	3	4	1	9	8	5	3
Kilcock, ...	81	28	11	9	2	6	2	3	10	6	2	2
Leixlip, ...	43	1	4	4	2	7	2	5	4	12	1	1
Maynooth, ...	106	16	25	16	7	6	—	1	5	16	4	10
Straffan, ...	70	16	11	3	6	6	5	1	4	11	2	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	787	240	120	58	35	56	24	29	77	83	22	43
Total of Electoral Divisions,	787	240	120	58	35	56	24	29	77	83	22	43
EDENDERRY.												
Ballynadrummy, ...	105	36	18	9	6	7	9	3	9	6	1	1
Cadamstown, ...	88	17	15	7	12	10	10	3	8	3	1	2
Carbury, ...	132	50	14	1	6	4	8	4	23	14	5	3
Carrick, ...	20	5	3	1	—	1	—	1	4	2	1	2

I. TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kildare—*continued*.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
EDENDERRY—*continued.*												
Cloncurry, ...	53	14	14	—	3	7	1	—	6	6	2	—
Drehid, ...	52	20	9	3	3	1	—	1	8	5	1	1
Dunfierth, ...	82	39	5	7	9	3	2	1	5	7	2	2
Kilinthomas, ...	30	16	5	1	1	—	—	2	1	2	1	1
Kilpatrick, ...	80	58	5	3	2	1	2	1	2	5	1	—
Kilrainy, ...	85	46	8	5	1	2	3	1	8	4	4	3
Lullymore, ...	16	5	6	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
Rathangan, ...	67	17	14	7	1	6	6	4	5	5	—	2
Thomastown, ...	71	33	4	5	3	2	4	2	8	7	2	1
Windmill Cross, ...	31	15	3	1	—	1	2	—	6	1	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	912	371	123	50	47	45	48	23	95	69	23	18
Total of Electoral Divisions.	912	371	123	50	47	45	48	23	95	69	23	18
NAAS.												
Ballymore-Eustace, ...	123	48	19	4	10	14	8	9	8	1	1	1
Ballysax East, ...	99	35	23	8	4	8	2	5	9	4	1	—
Ballysax West, ...	85	46	9	5	3	6	1	2	9	3	—	1
Bodenstown, ...	35	3	5	3	1	2	2	—	4	5	5	5
Carnalway, ...	126	26	28	14	6	8	7	7	14	8	4	4
Carragh, ...	86	40	17	6	4	3	4	1	5	4	—	2
Clane, ...	216	107	54	13	5	8	3	8	10	5	1	2
Donore, ...	82	25	17	8	3	3	2	3	8	3	4	1
Downings, ...	104	52	12	7	3	8	7	3	4	6	1	1
Dunmurry, ...	60	17	6	5	6	5	2	3	6	7	2	1
Feighcullen, ...	51	34	4	—	1	—	1	3	2	4	1	1
Gilltown, ...	101	9	11	6	4	18	7	5	22	9	6	4
Kilcullen, ...	124	48	28	8	6	9	4	5	10	4	1	1
Kildare, ...	148	44	29	14	12	11	10	5	13	4	4	2
Kill, ...	64	17	8	4	2	4	4	1	7	12	—	5
Killashee, ...	44	6	4	5	4	1	9	2	7	4	1	1
Kilmeage North, ...	135	97	13	7	4	6	3	—	4	1	—	—
Kilmeage South	111	54	18	6	5	4	4	8	9	3	—	—
Kilteel, ...	76	20	13	6	5	11	5	3	6	4	—	3
Ladytown, ...	61	17	6	6	4	2	3	3	11	5	3	1
Morristownbiller, ...	114	43	15	12	7	9	7	5	11	3	2	—
Naas Rural, ...	60	9	12	11	6	4	2	2	8	6	—	—
Naas Urban, ...	130	31	29	13	8	7	15	6	10	9	1	1
Newbridge Rural, ...	91	37	13	5	6	4	4	6	8	6	1	1
Newbridge Urban, ...	35	9	7	3	—	3	3	3	4	3	—	—
Newtown, ...	95	24	19	13	4	7	4	4	10	7	2	1
Oldconnell, ...	58	35	7	2	3	2	1	—	1	3	1	3
Oughterard, ...	44	9	8	2	4	3	4	1	1	6	4	2
Pollardstown, ...	51	15	11	3	3	1	4	3	3	6	2	—
Rathernan, ...	95	54	6	7	2	3	4	9	9	1	—	—
Rathmore, ...	96	15	9	12	12	14	5	2	11	14	1	1
Robertstown, ...	143	86	29	4	6	4	4	1	7	2	—	—
Timahoe North, ...	173	108	25	10	2	4	3	3	9	8	—	1
Timahoe South, ...	26	11	2	1	—	1	1	2	3	3	1	1
Usk, ...	112	32	14	11	13	16	8	4	8	4	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	3,254	1,263	530	244	173	213	167	127	261	177	51	48
Total of Electoral Divisons,	3,254	1,263	530	244	173	213	167	127	261	177	51	48
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	7,419	2,799	1,170	569	393	502	338	277	664	444	127	136
Total of County, ...	7,419	2,799	1,170	569	393	502	338	277	664	444	127	136

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kildare

...ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ATHY.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...y Rural, ...	7,959	102	275	308	112	325	192	256	1,963	2,114	1,1...0	892
...y Urban, ...	914	34	36	110	47	74	59	38	169	347	—	—
...laghmoon, ...	2,197	26	33	23	130	97	—	65	721	1,102	—	—
...lybrackan, ...	3,108	251	263	254	240	341	194	—	680	261	624	—
...lyshannon, ...	6,412	192	424	538	318	375	955	577	797	1,056	393	787
...an.	2,078	52	114	—	138	270	128	216	910	250	—	—
...t.	2,429	88	68	57	268	111	139	—	636	—	384	678
...rtown, ...	4,897	27	85	153	66	153	172	410	880	1,594	—	1,357
...tledermot, ...	4,823	68	200	245	307	535	100	389	1,288	1,372	319	—
...rchtown, ...	4,144	66	166	123	81	454	106	418	1,329	1,401	—	—
...nmanoge, ...	3,751	23	39	82	—	72	—	174	303	1,370	459	1,229
...tstown, ...	4,274	76	205	300	319	349	478	478	1,365	225	479	—
...ngemellon, ...	4,849	46	121	181	183	280	237	223	1,256	1,174	626	522
...rristown, ...	4,924	272	301	788	142	837	542	213	807	982	40	—
...haguire, ...	2,781	68	41	210	31	225	138	147	564	1,059	298	—
...instown, ...	2,292	12	19	30	68	194	—	114	637	243	—	975
...berry, ...	3,759	96	90	33	91	315	61	140	454	603	—	1,876
...ldangan, ...	4,027	53	142	159	135	263	124	188	1,386	228	401	948
...lkea, ...	4,113	14	68	45	63	87	—	—	589	971	835	1,441
...lrush, ...	4,304	108	68	181	53	89	223	398	1,545	1,644	—	—
...ckagh, ...	6,256	276	357	237	295	675	499	418	1,337	669	943	550
...nasterevin, ...	5,866	459	569	352	611	305	189	430	382	763	429	1,377
...one, ...	4,885	28	112	139	30	413	212	299	1,147	597	621	1,287
...rraghmore, ...	4,285	50	206	284	86	289	199	603	1,320	920	328	—
...rney, ...	3,129	322	263	95	36	389	61	185	372	520	886	—
...nsborough, ...	1,981	62	98	45	70	170	—	—	530	306	—	700
...erries, ...	2,792	117	278	23	166	95	74	457	871	235	476	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,229	2,983	4,641	4,995	4,086	7,782	5,382	6,836	24,238	22,036	9,691	14,559
Total of Electoral Divisions.	107,229	2,983	4,641	4,995	4,086	7,782	5,382	6,836	24,238	22,036	9,691	14,559
BALTINGLASS.												
...dlitore, ...	3,034	43	89	119	184	360	118	268	1,036	817	—	—
...rrigeen, ...	8,066	88	325	107	173	341	367	346	1,803	1,013	803	2,700
...raney, ...	6,204	54	122	261	195	456	287	568	1,112	1,219	1,054	876
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,304	185	536	487	552	1,157	772	1,182	3,951	3,049	1,857	3,576
Total of Electoral Divisions.	17,304	185	536	487	552	1,157	772	1,182	3,951	3,049	1,857	3,576
CELBRIDGE.												
...alraheen, ...	7,864	122	208	128	120	360	201	601	2,021	1,963	739	1,401
...elbridge, ...	4,901	27	5	68	30	129	93	214	492	710	405	2,728
...loncurry, ...	7,643	126	72	40	89	187	35	130	390	1,145	442	4,987
...onadea, ...	6,870	104	222	114	95	108	101	61	775	1,036	239	4,015
...onaghcumper, ...	5,112	24	138	49	29	90	131	39	520	1,072	1,253	1,767
...ilcock, ...	4,131	48	87	100	31	132	86	141	798	881	421	1,406
...oixlip, ...	2,449	1	25	25	37	117	79	202	240	1,176	292	255
...laynooth, ...	8,566	48	113	184	113	156	—	34	320	2,213	1,057	4,328
...rraffan, ...	7,440	46	80	41	154	208	239	67	316	1,947	523	3,819
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,976	546	950	749	698	1,487	965	1,489	5,872	12,143	5,371	24,706
Total of Electoral Divisions.	54,976	546	950	749	698	1,487	965	1,489	5,872	12,143	5,371	24,706
EDENDERRY.												
...allynadrumny, ...	4,714	59	158	155	165	244	487	153	895	1,329	340	729
...adamstown, ...	5,034	33	111	125	259	397	460	173	752	491	259	1,974
...arbury, ...	9,097	145	183	16	172	190	441	279	2,525	2,615	1,565	1,806
...arrick, ...	3,429	20	30	5	—	36	—	65	340	367	398	2,598

II. Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kildare —*continued*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Edenderry—*continued.*												
Cloncurry,	3,532	38	148	—	87	250	65	—	860	1,333	751	—
Drehid,	3,648	64	106	83	91	35	—	44	954	1,584	250	437
Dunfierth,	4,198	167	57	140	241	107	107	70	579	1,149	638	948
Killinthomas,	2,457	82	78	16	33	—	—	148	106	579	414	1,001
Kilpatrick,	5,193	178	84	503	189	34	114	311	492	1,858	1,430	—
Kilrainy,	5,119	94	85	96	17	62	162	65	934	768	1,289	1,547
Lullymore,	5,264	29	84	—	—	—	274	—	2,265	2,612	—	—
Rathangan,	2,666	31	133	97	40	224	205	161	574	805	—	396
Thomastown,	4,810	79	54	110	106	88	315	123	1,030	1,589	879	467
Windmill Cross,	3,648	34	58	20	—	40	139	—	1,307	625	1,425	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	64,079	1,053	1,369	1,366	1,400	1,707	2,769	1,592	13,583	17,704	9,638	11,898
Total of Electoral Divisions.	64,079	1,053	1,369	1,366	1,400	1,707	2,769	1,592	13,583	17,704	9,638	11,898
Naas.												
Ballymore-Eustace,	3,414	54	164	53	184	403	350	524	710	132	314	526
Ballysax East,	3,248	117	233	173	104	282	109	326	807	746	351	—
Ballysax West,	3,230	184	167	73	422	196	59	105	855	505	—	664
Bodenstown,	6,006	4	42	40	23	64	67	—	304	791	1,228	3,443
Carnalway,	7,881	75	275	231	156	267	354	389	1,241	1,449	1,292	2,152
Carragh,	3,169	263	188	116	126	90	213	37	366	884	—	886
Clane,	4,511	234	412	152	79	213	130	442	1,118	817	240	674
Donore,	3,990	102	246	134	196	101	106	174	795	428	1,399	309
Downings,	3,510	85	144	104	78	291	386	164	431	1,258	237	332
Dunmurry,	3,890	26	67	101	136	203	91	204	573	1,298	595	596
Feighcullen,	2,275	165	36	—	29	—	60	202	243	872	253	415
Gilltown,	8,704	21	71	124	94	542	362	290	1,916	1,476	1,704	2,104
Kilcullen,	4,137	149	275	136	131	301	198	329	864	711	272	771
Kildare,	6,260	120	261	219	223	389	393	198	987	648	1,654	1,168
Kill,	4,909	13	45	37	34	67	174	17	585	1,790	—	2,147
Killashee,	3,604	7	37	129	152	35	516	122	893	852	414	447
Kilmeage North,	2,993	739	270	186	159	491	235	—	754	159	—	—
Kilmeage South,	3,593	171	223	131	191	219	302	671	1,094	591	—	—
Kilteel,	4,140	179	247	161	131	456	321	174	640	582	—	1,249
Ladytown,	4,897	65	65	151	122	103	164	236	1,309	1,080	981	621
Morristownbiller,	4,119	639	198	189	181	357	279	256	1,000	432	588	—
Naas Rural,	2,639	22	126	189	124	143	108	142	703	1,032	—	—
Naas Urban,	4,193	82	168	149	130	188	552	275	659	1,431	206	353
Newbridge Rural,	4,113	111	153	96	153	104	201	371	824	1,211	172	717
Newbridge Urban,	1,040	11	34	17	—	33	53	94	209	499	—	—
Newtown,	5,244	54	256	270	134	260	189	275	1,139	1,464	580	623
Oldconnell,	4,274	105	90	49	101	286	68	—	156	695	374	2,350
Oughterard,	3,733	15	52	17	81	88	135	58	77	909	1,004	1,297
Pollardstown,	2,787	58	90	36	69	33	186	170	395	1,225	525	—
Rathernan,	3,735	295	62	200	60	149	284	814	1,714	157	—	—
Rathmore,	5,621	35	107	209	281	557	263	101	1,071	2,460	219	318
Robertstown,	2,615	419	418	89	284	149	271	67	605	313	—	—
Timahoe North,	5,210	593	415	255	115	192	190	258	988	1,814	—	390
Timahoe South,	2,259	38	16	19	—	40	67	141	288	810	340	500
Usk,	5,160	76	235	261	389	731	452	298	931	872	303	612
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	145,103	5,326	5,888	4,496	4,872	8,023	7,888	7,924	27,334	32,443	15,245	25,664
Total of Electoral Divisions.	145,103	5,326	5,888	4,496	4,872	8,023	7,888	7,924	27,334	32,443	15,245	25,664
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	388,691	10,093	13,384	12,093	11,608	20,156	17,776	19,023	74,978	87,375	41,802	80,403
Total of County.	388,691	10,093	13,384	12,093	11,608	20,156	17,776	19,023	74,978	87,375	41,802	80,403

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kildare.

...ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Athy.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rural, ...	5,815	90	210	219	73	236	329	174	1,421	1,314	964	785
A[illegible] Urban, ...	1,029	31	50	131	65	94	65	40	191	353	—	—
[illegible]ghmoon, ...	1,168	20	19	11	70	52	—	48	357	591	—	—
[illegible]brackan, ...	1,471	134	113	125	99	160	71	—	366	155	248	—
[illegible]shannon, ...	3,667	85	238	335	137	190	520	276	480	686	215	505
[illegible]n, ...	1,307	39	60	—	76	155	71	96	610	200	—	—
[illegible]	1,091	23	35	41	51	56	70	—	308	—	205	302
[illegible]own, ...	2,537	10	37	62	20	55	70	178	419	777	—	909
[illegible]ledermot, ...	3,050	87	134	142	195	299	67	224	831	835	236	—
[illegible]chtown, ...	2,287	63	100	69	38	225	40	181	773	798	—	—
[illegible]manoge, ...	2,597	22	29	51	—	47	—	90	154	934	291	979
[illegible]stown, ...	2,039	31	91	144	148	126	210	252	708	103	226	—
[illegible]gemellon, ...	2,808	32	77	101	103	120	139	140	733	619	436	308
[illegible]ristown, ...	2,177	89	122	88	69	282	257	137	374	525	234	—
[illegible]aguire, ...	1,831	40	33	49	17	102	96	93	378	793	230	—
[illegible]stown, ...	1,518	12	13	14	37	130	—	48	358	246	—	660
[illegible]erry, ...	1,739	63	41	15	73	179	33	93	282	263	—	697
[illegible]langan, ...	2,210	28	86	77	66	128	76	88	695	129	227	610
[illegible]ea, ...	2,572	21	36	26	33	68	—	—	386	644	441	917
[illegible]ush, ...	2,263	44	39	89	16	50	108	181	651	1,085	—	—
[illegible]agh, ...	3,163	134	168	123	158	332	279	216	590	323	474	366
[illegible]asterevin, ...	3,287	240	318	211	341	125	111	220	327	381	246	767
[illegible]one, ...	3,439	22	76	74	20	239	142	181	744	529	454	1,008
[illegible]raghmore, ...	2,722	41	123	153	51	178	101	356	757	748	214	—
[illegible]ney, ...	1,510	115	92	23	19	194	38	86	170	290	483	—
[illegible]nsborough, ...	929	30	24	35	31	109	—	—	218	119	—	363
[illegible]rries, ...	1,206	46	12	11	52	47	38	177	420	121	282	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,482	1,592	2,376	2,419	2,058	3,978	2,931	3,584	13,701	13,561	6,106	9,176
Total of Electoral Divisions,	61,482	1,592	2,376	2,419	2,058	3,978	2,931	3,584	13,701	13,561	6,106	9,176
Baltinglass.												
[illegible]litore, ...	2,334	48	61	98	160	181	99	176	822	689	—	—
[illegible]rigeen, ...	5,272	55	145	77	107	234	241	269	1,144	667	512	1,821
[illegible]aney, ...	4,115	64	85	137	109	289	175	377	685	812	765	617
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,721	167	291	312	376	704	515	822	2,651	2,168	1,277	2,438
Total of Electoral Divisions,	11,721	167	291	312	376	704	515	822	2,651	2,168	1,277	2,438
Celbridge.												
[illegible]draheen, ...	6,786	104	156	94	105	296	166	445	1,659	1,718	652	1,391
[illegible]bridge, ...	5,825	64	5	58	32	143	110	182	657	804	459	3,306
[illegible]ncurry, ...	7,624	87	56	36	86	181	31	130	348	1,075	471	5,123
[illegible]nades, ...	5,623	53	88	61	54	56	74	50	624	863	208	3,492
[illegible]naghcumper, ...	5,660	31	149	60	35	74	130	41	627	1,207	1,250	2,056
[illegible]cock, ...	4,315	49	88	106	35	159	66	128	788	881	443	1,569
[illegible]xlip, ...	3,179	1	33	50	34	184	71	218	280	1,709	258	341
[illegible]ynooth, ...	8,745	54	143	207	121	144	—	49	351	2,268	974	4,451
[illegible]affan, ...	6,935	42	84	37	112	143	183	50	270	1,612	515	3,887
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,692	485	805	709	614	1,385	831	1,293	5,604	12,137	5,233	25,596
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,692	485	805	709	614	1,385	831	1,293	5,604	12,137	5,233	25,596
Edenderry.												
[illegible]llynadrummy, ...	3,206	50	138	113	100	161	318	127	637	800	286	476
[illegible]dianstown, ...	3,583	36	99	86	214	271	337	134	527	349	239	1,291
[illegible]rbury, ...	6,980	70	95	11	105	96	282	178	1,697	1,892	1,213	1,341
[illegible]rrick, ...	3,171	12	16	12	—	26	—	47	257	296	270	2,235

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kildare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Edenderry—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cloncurry, ...	2,009	27	87	—	51	162	35	—	430	798	419	—
Drehid, ...	1,888	29	51	38	51	21	—	43	528	612	208	307
Dunfierth, ...	3,129	73	34	85	154	73	69	50	309	901	452	929
Killinthomas, ...	1,429	38	34	11	16	—	—	97	76	296	280	581
Kilpatrick, ...	1,296	39	38	40	37	21	66	41	186	618	210	—
Kilrainy, ...	3,698	69	51	66	17	45	104	46	657	497	933	1,213
Lullymore, ...	492	11	36	—	—	—	33	—	139	273	—	—
Rathangan, ...	2,954	37	94	96	20	161	194	180	324	645	—	1,203
Thomastown, ...	2,879	49	27	67	52	51	136	90	565	1,032	441	369
Windmill Cross, ...	1,255	16	22	11	—	29	74	—	431	184	488	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	37,969	556	822	636	817	1,117	1,648	1,033	6,763	9,198	5,439	9,945
Total of Electoral Divisions,	37,969	556	822	636	817	1,117	1,648	1,033	6,763	9,198	5,439	9,945
Naas.												
Ballymore-Eustace, ...	2,773	62	136	54	172	349	275	406	570	109	270	370
Ballysax East, ...	2,360	73	148	109	70	207	69	229	684	523	248	—
Ballysax West, ...	1,971	73	62	68	57	145	37	89	650	372	—	418
Bodenstown, ...	6,478	4	33	40	20	53	66	—	292	762	1,284	3,924
Carnalway, ...	6,312	49	193	168	111	212	238	319	944	1,059	943	2,076
Carragh, ...	2,375	78	115	74	67	78	130	42	335	611	—	855
Clane, ...	4,003	188	363	157	90	203	100	367	780	725	245	785
Donore, ...	2,967	40	130	108	139	70	71	122	617	392	963	315
Downings, ...	2,600	67	75	86	58	199	249	143	273	884	208	358
Dunmurry, ...	2,701	20	47	65	103	134	74	134	405	915	451	353
Feighcullen, ...	1,569	56	24	—	19	—	40	134	150	604	207	335
Gilltown, ...	7,527	14	71	77	68	440	239	225	1,523	1,459	1,534	1,877
Kilcullen, ...	3,281	92	188	101	105	215	150	223	686	503	252	766
Kildare, ...	4,859	86	181	169	219	264	336	218	950	486	994	956
Kill, ...	5,096	29	50	50	32	105	157	48	501	1,664	—	2,460
Killashee, ...	2,429	6	27	64	71	26	332	84	547	602	299	371
Kilmeage North, ...	992	79	88	78	69	139	106	—	331	102	—	—
Kilmeage South, ...	1,967	61	119	77	88	108	140	368	615	391	—	—
Kilteel, ...	2,960	42	97	75	90	285	175	139	439	560	—	1,068
Ladytown, ...	3,146	33	40	77	71	46	100	136	777	642	713	511
Morristownbiller, ...	2,802	77	102	145	127	209	248	228	737	446	483	—
Naas Rural, ...	1,992	15	86	134	101	94	68	95	499	900	—	—
Naas Urban, ...	3,906	71	181	168	155	184	508	274	668	1,183	207	307
Newbridge Rural, ...	3,077	84	96	63	108	98	136	261	609	929	214	479
Newbridge Urban, ...	1,104	16	45	38	—	75	104	134	267	425	—	—
Newtown, ...	3,477	44	144	172	73	166	138	188	670	1,003	470	409
Oldconnell, ...	2,723	46	38	22	52	48	34	—	60	469	299	1,655
Oughterard, ...	3,843	24	43	24	71	78	145	41	73	878	962	1,504
Pollardstown, ...	2,049	28	67	34	53	21	146	136	228	919	417	—
Rathernan, ...	1,617	78	35	83	39	68	149	400	663	102	—	—
Rathmore, ...	4,487	26	70	152	197	356	175	85	765	2,046	254	361
Robertstown, ...	1,491	148	190	53	112	101	143	46	412	286	—	—
Timahoe North, ...	2,827	165	151	120	34	99	101	127	639	1,058	—	333
Timahoe South, ...	1,412	18	12	12	—	23	38	89	193	510	206	311
Usk, ...	3,173	44	108	154	225	375	286	182	578	559	204	458
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	108,346	2,031	3,555	3,071	3,066	5,268	5,503	5,712	19,130	25,078	12,327	23,605
Total of Electoral Divisions,	108,346	2,031	3,555	3,071	3,066	5,268	5,503	5,712	19,130	25,078	12,327	23,605
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	274,210	4,831	7,849	7,147	6,931	12,452	11,428	12,444	47,849	62,137	30,382	70,760
Total of County... ..	274,210	4,831	7,849	7,147	6,931	12,452	11,428	12,444	47,849	62,137	30,382	70,760

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kildare.

...NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ATHY.												
... Rural, ...	904	124	96	43	9	27	45	20	187	134	151	68
... Urban, ...	314	32	20	52	11	—	87	—	15	97	—	—
...aghmoon, ...	146	25	12	1	13	6	—	—	23	66	—	
...ybrackan, ...	643	353	84	57	48	28	27	—	40	9	2	—
...yshannon, ...	605	132	94	75	27	21	77	59	31	58	11	20
...n.	306	89	42	—	19	43	7	15	53	38	—	—
... .	209	41	22	14	11	23	23	—	24	—	9	42
...town, ...	312	15	17	20	11	16	19	26	49	80	—	59
...ledermot, ...	477	153	41	33	55	34	4	15	68	62	12	—
...rchtown, ...	623	170	71	27	10	68	7	28	109	133	—	—
...manoge, ...	257	44	16	11	—	7	—	13	22	74	19	51
...stown, ...	351	37	34	29	49	33	38	45	86	17	13	—
...gemellon, ...	500	41	50	46	32	28	27	43	81	67	38	47
...ristown, ...	409	134	76	8	22	45	40	16	23	33	12	—
...haguire, ...	291	93	24	20	8	12	17	9	33	69	6	—
...astown, ...	238	35	15	6	7	28	—	5	28	51	—	63
...erry, ...	273	115	20	—	17	34	5	10	19	—	—	53
...langan, ...	305	42	33	26	22	29	12	9	63	—	4	65
...ea, ...	286	33	5	24	10	13	—	—	29	67	39	66
...ush, ...	278	102	16	28	3	5	6	10	59	49	—	—
...kagh, ...	673	233	102	45	37	61	54	23	55	17	28	18
...asterevin, ...	1,032	427	148	60	88	25	19	31	97	30	25	82
...ne, ...	398	42	35	21	3	29	10	28	67	56	37	70
...raghmore, ...	446	87	66	60	17	39	18	44	71	25	19	—
...ney, ...	536	305	70	13	10	46	9	10	17	19	37	—
...usborough, ...	195	109	11	15	19	14	—	—	8	4	—	15
...rries, ...	255	90	2	2	14	11	6	34	58	21	17	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,297	3,103	1,222	736	572	725	557	493	1,415	1,276	479	719
Total of Electoral Divisions.	11,297	3,103	1,222	736	572	725	557	493	1,415	1,276	479	719
BALTINGLASS.												
...ltore, ...	418	62	19	44	46	36	9	17	91	94	—	—
...rigeen, ...	671	133	91	16	32	50	40	33	105	77	29	65
...ney, ...	531	154	36	39	25	47	24	43	54	48	37	24
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,620	349	146	99	103	133	73	93	250	219	66	89
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,620	349	146	99	103	133	73	93	250	219	66	89
CELBRIDGE.												
...raheen, ...	989	178	127	26	16	44	19	30	103	61	10	375
...bridge, ...	803	181	6	18	7	58	14	48	131	72	40	228
...ncurry, ...	556	224	32	12	38	36	21	8	42	47	3	93
...adea, ...	405	69	51	27	18	7	16	—	42	38	9	128
...aghcumper, ...	748	68	99	25	5	7	23	7	60	117	78	259
...ock, ...	299	94	34	18	7	15	—	6	30	32	12	51
...dip, ...	324	3	12	11	6	19	8	7	30	178	17	33
...ynooth, ...	1,034	—	14	21	22	7	—	3	24	691	69	183
...affan, ...	641	59	49	14	31	23	12	8	20	83	31	311
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,799	876	424	172	150	216	113	117	482	1,319	269	1,661
Total of Electoral Divisions	5,799	876	424	172	150	216	113	117	482	1,319	269	1,661
EDENDERRY.												
...dynadrumny, ...	426	121	69	26	31	38	33	15	43	34	5	11
...tamstown, ...	410	64	34	13	55	27	52	13	39	20	11	82
...bury	798	199	44	3	18	12	40	19	223	127	43	70
...rick	221	33	14	15	—	10	—	5	39	15	30	60

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kildare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Edenderry—*continued.*												
Cloncurry, ...	230	37	67	—	12	29	1	—	41	26	17	—
Drehid, ...	247	92	37	12	13	13	—	7	37	15	14	[illegible]
Dunflerth, ...	348	149	16	34	31	8	5	5	20	61	2	17
Killinthomas, ...	184	70	5	2	2	—	—	10	6	27	8	54
Kilpatrick, ...	369	273	19	7	2	—	2	9	19	35	3	—
Kilrainy, ...	442	174	31	16	3	11	17	1	59	27	40	69
Lullymore, ...	87	24	39	—	—	—	7	—	7	10	—	—
Rathangan, ...	896	59	35	13	2	58	10	17	22	49	—	631
Thomastown, ...	394	142	20	14	8	15	12	6	68	76	22	11
Windmill Cross, ...	183	66	14	2	—	5	1	—	37	44	14	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,235	1,503	444	157	177	226	180	107	660	566	209	1,006
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,235	1,503	444	157	177	226	180	107	660	566	209	1,006
Naas.												
Ballymore-Eustace, ...	426	161	49	14	23	52	20	39	49	3	—	16
Ballysax East, ...	942	299	114	35	37	46	12	84	202	60	53	—
Ballysax West, ...	365	141	32	9	1	13	9	12	104	28	—	16
Bodenstown, ...	272	4	23	8	3	6	6	—	13	54	69	86
Carnalway, ...	783	113	106	54	20	24	33	43	63	115	51	161
Carragh, ...	383	147	68	32	17	12	16	11	28	37	—	15
Clane, ...	862	368	197	28	30	42	10	39	51	32	35	30
Donore, ...	392	114	68	33	41	13	11	10	28	21	40	19
Downings, ...	535	213	54	37	10	17	33	26	45	57	13	30
Dunmurry, ...	304	44	14	34	25	24	26	6	29	44	29	29
Feighcullen, ...	202	99	24	—	2	—	2	7	4	45	—	19
Gilltown, ...	653	32	40	15	16	79	19	38	167	58	77	112
Kilcullen, ...	600	157	116	34	32	33	29	27	80	15	2	75
Kildare, ...	893	160	85	47	85	53	65	80	135	53	59	71
Kill, ...	371	57	—	18	5	22	7	13	22	52	—	175
Killashee, ...	289	24	7	17	15	3	23	4	44	17	79	56
Kilmeage North, ...	840	541	84	50	34	46	32	—	33	20	—	—
Kilmeage South, ...	526	229	60	27	25	32	20	49	62	22	—	—
Kilteel, ...	289	53	36	15	17	47	21	14	22	12	—	51
Ladytown, ...	313	41	18	5	15	18	23	21	60	43	43	24
Morristownbiller, ...	773	310	35	50	36	33	34	38	112	94	31	—
Naas Rural, ...	202	28	20	28	17	8	11	4	22	64	—	—
Naas Urban, ...	455	71	83	17	18	18	49	9	53	35	81	2
Newbridge Rural, ...	674	145	51	46	25	39	36	45	115	103	30	39
Newbridge Urban, ...	874	18	25	—	—	55	96	6	615	59	—	—
Newtown, ...	342	63	55	24	17	23	11	13	49	54	10	24
Oldconnell, ...	342	112	37	11	15	2	7	—	66	15	18	59
Oughterard, ...	182	44	27	8	17	7	9	16	5	14	24	1
Pollardstown, ...	350	68	62	10	10	13	29	24	36	59	39	—
Rathernan, ...	417	235	31	20	14	17	2	35	59	4	—	—
Rathmore, ...	458	54	30	38	57	60	22	13	64	88	6	26
Robertstown, ...	478	266	93	14	9	32	30	4	30	—	—	—
Timahoe North, ...	787	388	95	45	18	23	14	8	61	78	—	—
Timahoe South, ...	178	43	17	2	—	—	1	15	7	49	9	35
Usk, ...	567	136	54	57	50	61	32	27	76	36	23	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,269	4,978	1,910	882	756	973	800	780	2,611	1,540	821	1,21
Total of Electoral Divisions.	17,269	4,978	1,910	882	756	973	800	780	2,611	1,540	821	1,21
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	41,220	10,809	4,146	2,046	1,758	2,273	1,723	1,590	5,418	4,920	1,844	4,69
Total of County, ...	41,220	10,809	4,146	2,046	1,758	2,273	1,723	1,590	5,418	4,920	1,844	4,69

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kilkenny.

NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CALLAN.												
rnchurch, ...	66	13	13	3	3	6	5	3	8	5	2	—
lan Rural, ...	361	132	85	32	21	27	17	13	20	13	1	—
lan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
laghmore, ...	136	42	23	8	6	14	17	9	12	2	1	2
nnamaggan, ...	76	23	4	4	—	4	6	12	14	7	1	1
ristown, ...	38	2	6	2	3	2	4	3	6	7	1	2
lls, ...	77	16	12	7	3	3	8	5	10	7	2	4
llamery, ...	87	23	10	12	8	11	7	4	10	2	—	—
lmaganny, ...	128	31	14	13	8	15	9	5	24	7	—	2
lmanagh, ...	124	32	17	9	10	12	10	12	16	5	1	—
llardstown, ...	65	9	15	3	3	12	4	2	11	5	—	1
otsborough, ...	55	10	6	1	4	8	6	5	9	4	2	—
llaghanbrogue, ...	144	38	36	12	9	13	5	9	16	5	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,357	371	241	106	78	127	98	87	156	69	11	13
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,357	371	241	106	78	127	98	87	156	69	11	13
CARRICK-ON-SUIR.												
olyglass, ...	52	9	4	6	10	13	5	2	3	—	—	—
ddown, ...	126	25	23	15	4	17	10	13	17	1	1	—
uckalee, ...	56	7	7	6	6	13	7	5	4	1	—	—
lltown, ...	182	72	33	16	12	17	13	5	9	3	1	1
mpleorum, ...	90	30	18	6	6	10	7	2	9	2	—	—
bbrid, ...	109	20	6	15	17	25	5	10	8	3	—	—
ullahought, ...	68	8	16	12	3	11	8	5	4	1	—	—
hitechurch, ...	100	18	14	7	7	8	15	8	12	8	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	783	189	121	83	65	114	70	50	66	19	3	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	783	189	121	83	65	114	70	50	66	19	3	3
CASTLECOMER.												
ttanagh, ...	172	33	48	11	23	28	12	9	8	—	—	—
allyragget, ...	155	35	33	20	19	14	4	8	13	6	2	1
astlecomer, ...	782	250	219	112	66	63	23	13	26	8	1	1
logharinka, ...	78	11	22	13	10	5	5	6	3	3	—	—
ilmacar, ...	192	28	62	42	19	17	10	4	9	1	—	—
lothell, ...	113	20	18	23	12	17	13	4	5	—	—	1
uckalee, ...	123	18	21	25	6	19	17	6	8	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,615	395	423	246	155	163	84	50	72	21	3	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,615	395	423	246	155	163	84	50	72	21	3	3
KILKENNY.												
allinamara, ...	76	10	13	5	6	12	9	6	10	3	—	2
allybeagh, ...	58	8	3	6	8	13	5	4	1	8	2	—
allycallan, ...	122	18	28	15	12	18	9	5	12	4	1	—
ooleraheen, ...	87	18	23	7	5	10	5	5	8	3	1	2
lara, ...	104	21	17	10	11	7	5	7	15	8	2	1
unbell, ...	85	23	5	7	4	9	6	4	14	10	3	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILKENNY—*continued*												
Dunmore,	61	8	14	6	7	4	7	1	5	7	1	1
Freshford,	144	48	24	17	12	13	6	4	11	8	1	—
Gowran,	153	44	28	11	10	10	8	15	18	7	—	2
Grange,	77	10	7	8	5	13	6	4	12	9	3	—
Kilkenny Rural	218	19	29	19	15	31	21	12	40	25	4	3
Kilkenny Urban,	28	5	12	4	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
Kilkieran,	141	33	34	19	9	17	10	3	9	5	2	—
Odagh,	109	26	21	9	11	15	6	4	8	7	2	—
Outrath,	76	10	8	10	7	9	7	5	12	4	3	1
Paulstown,	70	9	18	6	—	4	10	4	11	6	1	1
Rathcoole,	119	9	44	18	11	15	2	3	8	7	1	1
Rathealy	57	7	6	9	5	10	4	—	10	4	2	—
St. Canice,	96	9	13	9	20	15	7	7	12	2	1	1
Shankill,	168	41	39	26	10	16	11	8	10	5	1	1
Tiscoffin,	111	14	24	24	19	15	5	5	3	2	—	—
Tullaroan,	74	13	6	7	13	13	7	3	5	3	3	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,234	403	416	252	203	271	156	109	236	137	34	17
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,234	403	416	252	203	271	156	109	236	137	34	17
NEW ROSS.												
Brownsford,	37	5	6	3	3	10	2	2	3	3	—	—
Dysartmoon,	53	17	6	4	6	8	4	1	6	1	—	—
Jerpoint West,	66	6	11	8	9	13	11	2	4	1	1	—
Listerlin,	72	16	5	8	3	17	7	9	5	2	—	—
Rosbercon Rural,	69	29	8	3	2	5	5	2	9	3	1	2
Shanbogh,	90	32	9	10	4	9	8	7	10	—	—	1
The Rower,	195	64	18	15	22	19	25	10	15	6	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	582	169	63	51	49	81	62	33	52	16	3	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	582	169	63	51	49	81	62	33	52	16	3	3
THOMASTOWN.												
Aghaviller,	70	17	9	7	8	13	8	4	3	—	—	1
Ballyhale,	54	14	4	4	3	10	3	12	4	—	—	—
Ballyvool,	46	11	2	5	—	3	9	8	4	4	—	—
Bennetsbridge,	84	21	6	5	6	11	7	3	16	7	1	1
Bramblestown,	57	9	3	4	3	10	9	5	9	4	1	—
Castlebanny,	31	5	1	1	3	8	2	4	7	—	—	—
Castlegannon,	39	10	2	—	2	11	4	4	3	3	—	—
Coolhill,	82	24	9	11	11	17	4	2	4	—	—	—
Danesfort,	47	13	4	1	2	4	4	3	6	6	1	3
Ennisnag,	34	4	4	—	1	3	7	2	8	4	—	1
Famma	62	6	5	6	13	13	5	4	7	2	—	1
Freaghana,	67	15	15	14	6	7	2	4	3	1	—	—
Goresbridge,	74	24	7	10	7	3	4	2	11	6	—	—
Graiguenamanagh,	159	32	36	15	16	19	11	15	12	3	—	—
Inistioge,	144	44	45	15	13	12	6	3	3	2	—	1
Jerpointchurch,	56	12	3	4	4	8	3	8	9	1	3	1
Kilfane,	56	11	14	2	4	7	5	3	6	3	—	1

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
THOMASTOWN—*continued*												
Ilkeasy, ...	84	24	5	8	7	12	11	4	11	—	2	—
Iltorcan, ...	25	3	5	—	1	2	3	1	7	2	1	—
Inocktopher, ...	102	35	17	10	5	5	4	6	14	4	2	—
Ieberstown, ...	56	15	4	2	4	8	9	5	5	4	—	—
owerstown, ...	120	41	18	12	7	12	8	6	10	3	3	—
ronyford, ...	58	8	7	6	5	7	6	5	9	1	2	2
homastown, ...	95	25	28	3	6	5	6	8	5	6	2	1
ullaherin, ...	48	9	9	5	2	7	4	3	6	1	1	1
Ilard, ...	83	16	17	10	13	12	6	1	5	3	—	—
Foolengrange, ...	70	20	7	4	2	6	8	9	12	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,903	468	286	164	154	235	158	134	199	71	19	15
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,903	468	286	164	154	235	158	134	199	71	19	15
URLINGFORD.												
Galleen, ...	102	14	17	14	12	11	10	5	9	7	3	—
Gallyconra, ...	86	34	18	4	2	6	3	3	10	3	3	—
Gaunmore, ...	74	13	14	16	9	7	7	4	3	1	—	—
Gomantagh, ...	78	14	14	13	8	5	2	3	11	8	—	—
Galmoy, ...	118	19	21	17	6	14	12	7	12	4	4	2
Glashare, ...	79	7	10	6	8	14	9	11	10	3	1	—
Johnstown, ...	140	44	28	15	20	12	11	5	5	4	—	2
Kisdowney, ...	111	24	27	15	10	14	6	5	6	3	—	1
Kathbeagh, ...	51	9	9	2	5	5	4	6	4	4	3	—
Kubbridbritain, ...	79	8	19	5	3	7	15	8	10	3	—	1
Urlingford, ...	112	35	25	10	10	9	13	3	4	2	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,036	221	202	117	93	104	92	60	84	42	14	7
Total of Electoral Divisions	1,036	221	202	117	93	104	92	60	84	42	14	7
WATERFORD.												
Aglish, ...	111	11	14	3	3	19	14	16	23	7	1	—
Ballincrea, ...	75	11	5	7	12	11	13	7	6	3	—	—
Dunkitt, ...	92	9	15	9	5	9	14	8	16	6	—	1
Farnoge, ...	61	14	6	7	6	10	8	3	6	1	—	—
Kilbeacon, ...	49	5	5	3	10	14	6	2	3	1	—	—
Kilbride, ...	80	17	13	15	9	7	10	1	8	—	—	—
Kilcolumb, ...	81	17	5	3	9	13	8	12	9	5	—	—
Kilculliheen, ...	48	6	3	3	2	4	2	8	12	5	3	—
Killahy, ...	147	37	31	26	10	20	14	2	6	1	—	—
Kilmakevoge, ...	83	27	11	4	6	9	11	6	6	3	—	—
Pollrone, ...	147	34	12	11	7	21	15	14	26	6	1	—
Portnascully, ...	127	16	3	5	10	25	26	18	22	2	—	—
Rathpatrick, ...	94	20	17	8	8	11	7	5	11	6	—	1
Rossinan, ...	98	25	11	5	12	12	10	7	11	4	—	1
Ullid, ...	97	14	17	8	10	15	15	5	11	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,390	263	168	117	119	200	173	114	176	52	5	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,390	263	168	117	119	200	173	114	176	52	5	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	10,900	2,479	1,920	1,136	916	1,295	893	637	1,041	427	92	64
Total of County, ...	10,900	2,479	1,920	1,136	916	1,295	893	637	1,041	427	92	64

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Callan.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Burnchurch,	3,379	36	138	47	67	193	250	416	658	989	585	—
Callan Rural,	10,236	398	1,026	644	681	1,055	954	809	2,109	2,275	235	—
Callan Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coolaghmore,	6,309	132	284	168	184	590	928	724	1,366	530	311	1,092
Dunnamaggan,	4,653	27	17	68	—	126	325	687	1,385	1,258	313	447
Earlstown,	3,144	7	37	17	62	77	159	137	554	1,005	145	944
Kells,	5,208	23	69	107	56	114	398	309	921	1,015	690	1,506
Killamery,	3,249	97	112	254	241	456	335	310	1,128	316	—	—
Kilmaganny,	7,701	91	238	340	221	692	478	434	2,532	1 355	—	1,320
Kilmanagh,	5,974	73	222	199	299	616	592	896	1,664	1,216	197	—
Mallardstown,	3,599	11	139	37	86	485	211	125	1,070	792	—	643
Scotsborough,	3,327	21	60	17	105	278	316	321	871	705	633	—
Tullaghanbrogue,	5,288	96	338	215	229	558	281	521	1,589	961	—	500
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	62,067	1,012	2,680	2,113	2,231	5,240	5,227	5,689	15,847	12,417	3,159	6,452
Total of Electoral Divisions,	62.067	1,012	2,680	2,113	2,231	5,240	5,227	5,689	15,847	12,417	3,159	6,452
Carrick-on-Suir.												
Boolyglass,	3,137	25	73	235	594	1,027	526	255	402	—	—	—
Fiddown,	3,618	92	257	407	135	537	307	613	1,015	86	169	—
Muckalee,	2,842	26	139	185	223	852	458	394	393	172	—	—
Pilltown,	5,777	86	130	200	412	460	443	253	805	294	352	2,342
Templeorum,	3,876	56	423	173	309	517	478	100	1,416	404	—	—
Tubbrid,	5,280	96	98	505	760	1,430	272	787	877	455	—	—
Tullahought,	3,278	34	307	362	119	539	589	476	602	250	—	—
Whitechurch,	4,306	17	110	99	125	197	553	330	807	1,029	382	657
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	32,114	432	1,537	2,166	2,677	5,559	3,626	3,208	6,317	2,690	903	2,999
Total of Electoral Divisions,	32,114	432	1,537	2,166	2,677	5,559	3.626	3,208	6,317	2,690	903	2,999
Castlecomer.												
Attanagh,	5,956	140	594	300	703	1,326	953	920	1,020	—	—	—
Ballyragget,	6,926	90	446	618	606	558	303	543	1,561	1,052	485	664
Castlecomer,	23,847	1,067	3,564	3,313	2,740	3,363	1,421	1,209	3,268	1,628	276	1,998
Clogharinka,	4.293	79	515	487	498	297	429	716	450	822	—	—
Kilmacar,	5,766	134	846	1,097	710	767	676	265	1,037	234	—	—
Mothell,	6,042	130	410	815	604	1,130	1,103	488	681	—	—	681
Muckalee,	4,767	61	271	425	150	777	924	455	1,160	544	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,597	1,701	6.646	7,055	6,011	8,218	5,809	4.596	9,177	4,280	761	3,343
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,597	1,701	6,646	7,055	6,011	8,218	5,809	4,596	9,177	4,280	761	3,343
Kilkenny.												
Ballinamara,	4,531	16	167	111	199	539	543	428	1,156	604	—	768
Ballybeagh,	4 960	6	51	190	277	541	349	308	228	1,866	1,144	—
Ballycallan,	4 909	41	309	377	381	708	508	352	1,097	885	251	—
Coolcraheen,	5.172	50	245	154	147	421	229	376	717	642	298	1,893
Clara,	5.517	70	220	257	403	252	235	410	1,453	1,324	500	393
Dunbell,	5.314	55	55	100	86	288	298	268	1,427	1,897	840	—
Dunmore,	3.541	23	147	127	158	136	302	52	469	1,270	398	459

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued.*

IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILKENNY—*continued*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
nford, ...	5,036	115	223	371	303	437	303	236	978	1,843	227	—
ran, ...	6,661	102	290	190	217	369	346	916	1,716	1,110	—	1,405
ge, ...	4,482	18	54	133	108	533	326	199	1,128	1,266	717	—
enny Rural	9,949	39	203	217	287	722	632	458	2,339	2,522	767	763
enny Urban, ...	234	5	54	33	29	24	—	—	89	—	—	—
ieran, ...	5,367	102	401	448	260	690	643	216	925	919	763	—
gh, ...	4,619	70	248	214	376	625	291	239	826	1,305	425	—
ath, ...	4 404	16	83	171	157	313	347	274	1,053	624	790	576
stown, ...	3,465	22	93	81	—	111	429	234	939	888	285	383
ncoole, ...	6,549	49	1,038	602	519	910	140	251	811	1,337	353	539
nealy	3,511	16	73	185	159	349	199	—	966	910	654	—
Janice, ...	5,392	25	144	195	600	628	361	500	1,250	530	335	824
nkill, ...	6,823	163	600	737	297	660	687	732	954	994	322	677
offin, ...	5,739	75	494	911	986	1,047	556	501	515	654	—	—
roan, ...	4,527	16	76	177	431	546	415	204	578	562	768	754
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	110,702	1,094	5,268	5,981	6,380	10,849	8,139	7,154	21,614	24,952	9,837	9,434
Total of Electoral Divisions,	110,702	1,094	5,268	5,981	6,380	10,849	8,139	7,154	21,614	24,952	9,837	9,434
NEW ROSS.												
nsford, ...	2,338	10	90	113	183	620	120	144	448	610	—	—
rtmoon, ...	2,498	68	146	101	205	397	276	87	907	311	—	—
oint West, ...	5,562	46	277	422	499	904	1,011	183	885	564	771	—
erlin, ...	3,822	26	87	225	134	838	457	799	709	547	—	—
bercon Rural, ...	3,307	72	44	29	41	133	199	105	812	475	368	1,029
nbogh, ...	3,595	64	100	240	101	420	504	580	1,022	—	—	564
Rower, ...	6,955	111	187	357	648	801	1,415	697	1,366	1,101	272	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	28,077	397	931	1,487	1,811	4,113	3,982	2,595	6,149	3,608	1,411	1,593
Total of Electoral Divisions,	28,077	397	931	1,487	1,811	4,113	3,982	2,595	6,149	3,608	1,411	1,593
THOMASTOWN.												
naviller, ...	4,116	17	105	186	389	653	592	355	177	—	—	1,642
lyhale, ...	2,149	34	54	96	86	395	174	815	495	—	—	—
lyvool, ...	3,041	25	41	95	—	134	608	682	474	982	—	—
netabridge, ...	4,798	35	35	77	133	396	334	184	1,450	1,276	243	635
mblestown, ...	3,224	45	31	76	117	388	455	323	793	623	373	—
tlebanny, ...	3,148	12	27	45	257	646	182	614	1,365	—	—	—
tlegannon, ...	3,206	106	61	—	57	855	239	426	605	857	—	—
lhill, ...	2,774	81	142	293	398	918	207	235	500	—	—	—
nesfort, ...	4,149	14	38	18	34	140	244	207	556	1,346	459	1,093
nisnag, ...	2,432	2	30	—	30	104	381	127	767	602	—	389
mma, ...	4 644	17	75	162	521	903	414	337	1,091	346	—	778
aghana	5,657	132	928	782	637	789	436	781	541	631	—	—
reabridge, ...	2,598	18	54	145	122	65	144	118	926	1,006	—	—
siguenamanagh, ...	8,675	119	633	452	1,006	1,254	1,438	1,517	1,721	535	—	—
stioge, ...	6,545	149	1,016	419	681	691	585	291	410	467	—	1,836
rpointchurch, ...	4 735	23	13	121	208	385	91	491	1,092	511	1,486	314
lfane, ...	3,680	18	93	28	227	353	242	315	611	1 157	—	636
lkeasy, ...	4,372	51	115	199	276	571	639	423	1,373	—	725	—

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
THOMASTOWN—*continued*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kiltorcan, ...	2,462	10	130	—	62	116	241	120	834	328	621	
Knocktopher, ...	3,753	128	160	156	130	154	182	376	1,148	682	637	
Pleberstown, ...	3,569	65	66	49	187	491	930	450	751	580	—	
Powerstown, ...	4,896	85	175	219	203	511	473	334	1,400	564	932	—
Stonyford, ...	4,802	11	57	107	131	248	283	327	920	178	405	2,14
Thomastown, ...	4,204	102	338	128	113	131	354	491	603	970	575	398
Tullaherin, ...	2,319	10	144	154	61	304	166	208	535	150	213	374
Ullard, ...	3,404	72	242	263	543	580	434	98	638	584	—	
Woolengrange, ...	3,058	43	57	87	46	217	429	572	1,082	152	—	373
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	106,410	1,424	4,860	4,357	6,655	12,342	10,897	11,217	22,858	14,522	6,669	10,609
Total of Electoral Divisions,	106,410	1,424	4,860	4,357	6,655	12,342	10,897	11,217	22,858	14,522	6,669	10,609
URLINGFORD.												
Ballee, ...	5,741	26	179	276	332	408	617	451	942	1,720	789	
Ballyconra, ...	3,585	78	164	66	47	230	70	193	981	674	1,082	
Baunmore, ...	3,660	46	260	379	300	297	406	1,428	352	192	—	
Clomantagh, ...	4,796	29	159	209	265	243	182	396	1,518	1,795	—	—
Galmoy, ...	6,412	30	237	300	173	492	610	421	1,165	1,054	1,048	882
Glashare, ...	4,916	29	95	126	259	628	607	910	1,110	829	323	—
Johnstown, ...	5,348	203	249	277	379	396	612	415	472	882	—	1 46
Lisdowney, ...	4,721	99	343	375	367	796	400	365	744	531	—	701
Rathbeagh, ...	3,187	12	129	46	157	218	224	401	369	781	850	—
Tubbridbritain, ...	4,687	22	279	123	86	266	943	723	1,099	562	—	584
Urlingford, ...	4,922	216	351	526	372	552	990	293	475	452	—	59
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	51,975	892	2,445	2,703	2,737	4,526	5,661	5,996	9,228	9,472	4,092	4,22
Total of Electoral Divisions,	51,975	892	2,445	2,703	2,737	4,526	5,661	5,996	9,228	9,472	4,092	4 22
WATERFORD.												
Aglish, ...	4,089	13	77	23	43	493	462	608	1,372	790	208	
Ballincrea, ...	4,228	54	58	168	439	592	989	587	684	657	—	
Dunkitt, ...	3,834	20	153	181	97	258	580	445	1,063	728	—	30
Farnoge, ...	3,547	69	106	197	206	541	547	222	1,311	348		
Kilbeacon, ...	3,253	2	129	110	479	916	470	248	469	430		
Kilbride, ...	3,131	21	227	490	244	367	815	99	868	—		
Kilcolumb, ...	3,987	34	91	57	274	551	427	834	900	819		
Kilculliheen, ...	2,283	6	35	33	20	47	58	189	729	639	527	
Killahy, ...	4,528	186	567	678	338	922	893	151	648	145		
Kilmakevoge, ...	3,239	49	114	87	251	389	521	423	837	568		
Pollrone, ...	4,107	53	75	141	108	471	447	536	1,376	669	231	
Portnascully, ...	3,826	21	18	45	143	603	777	740	1,261	218		
Rathpatrick, ...	3,816	46	221	152	195	455	262	233	944	1,017	—	294
Rossinan, ...	4,654	302	183	138	406	566	747	453	860	692	—	307
Ullid, ...	3,727	42	235	166	436	613	801	254	927	253		
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	56,249	918	2,289	2,666	3,679	7,784	8,796	6,022	14,249	7,973	966	99
Total of Electoral Divisions.	56,249	918	2,289	2,666	3,679	7,784	8,796	6,022	14,249	7,973	966	99
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	505,191	7,870	26,656	28,528	32,181	58,631	52,137	46,477	105,439	79,914	27,798	39,56
Total of County, ...	505,191	7,870	26,656	28,528	32,181	58,631	52,137	46,477	105,439	79,914	27,798	39,56

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.

...ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CALLAN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...hurch, ...	2,052	30	89	36	50	155	175	343	545	747	482	—
... Rural, ...	6,809	229	586	402	368	375	603	587	1,355	1,733	271	—
... Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...ghmore, ...	3,772	89	166	100	108	342	590	390	826	246	231	684
...maggan, ...	3,461	35	24	51	—	105	217	529	999	856	217	428
...own, ...	2,682	5	42	26	53	50	139	131	448	829	201	758
.. .. ..	4,401	38	73	88	52	80	277	231	712	916	487	1,447
...nery, ...	2,035	33	73	159	145	277	239	172	729	208	—	—
...ganny, ...	4,666	63	101	167	139	376	308	236	1,618	870	—	788
...nagh, ...	3,675	74	128	116	176	286	350	551	1,069	721	204	—
...dstown, ...	2,674	16	96	36	51	301	133	89	695	654	—	603
...orough, ...	2,495	16	34	13	69	219	222	222	669	561	470	—
...hanbrogue, ...	3,751	79	227	144	152	323	177	399	1,001	662	—	587
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	43,073	707	1,639	1,338	1,363	3,189	3,430	3,880	10,666	9,003	2,563	5,295
Total of Electoral Divisions,	43,073	707	1,639	1,338	1,363	3,189	3,430	3,880	10,666	9,003	2,563	5,295
CARRICK-ON-SUIR.												
...glass, ...	1,065	14	22	77	177	335	175	95	170	—	—	—
...wn, ...	3,210	54	156	184	70	430	345	603	1,037	101	230	—
...alee, ...	1,421	12	51	75	108	338	247	225	258	107	—	—
...wn, ...	4,786	134	236	187	215	404	440	222	643	323	215	1,767
...leorum, ...	1,939	47	139	72	106	239	251	86	703	296	—	—
...rid, ...	2,720	47	44	182	300	627	175	430	508	407	—	—
...hought, ...	1,540	13	112	151	54	287	279	220	285	139	—	—
...church, ...	4,634	31	97	92	122	213	535	350	864	1,167	247	916
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	21,315	352	857	1,020	1,152	2,873	2,447	2,231	4,468	2,540	692	2,683
Total of Electoral Divisions	21,315	352	857	1,020	1,152	2,873	2,447	2,231	4,468	2,540	692	2,683
CASTLECOMER.												
...agh, ...	3,073	79	333	137	400	701	409	419	595	—	—	—
...ragget, ...	4,359	68	238	260	320	342	147	362	944	788	474	416
...comer, ...	12,881	555	1,514	1,350	1,163	1,550	787	576	1,792	1,054	201	2,339
...arinka, ...	1,701	19	151	163	182	115	167	266	214	424	—	—
...acar, ...	3,002	68	414	502	317	429	350	168	590	164	—	—
...ell, ...	2,356	48	119	298	214	414	453	182	324	—	—	304
...alee, ...	2,884	41	160	304	111	472	586	262	587	361	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,256	878	2,929	3,014	2,707	4,023	2,899	2,235	5,046	2,791	675	3,059
Total of Electoral Divisons.	30,256	878	2,929	3,014	2,707	4,023	2,899	2,235	5,046	2,791	675	3,059
KILKENNY.												
...namara, ...	3,098	20	99	60	112	310	311	254	758	471	—	703
...beagh, ...	2,704	17	29	77	140	289	171	175	69	1,206	531	—
...callan, ...	3,225	40	192	190	220	431	307	220	756	625	244	—
...raheen, ...	3,591	49	162	90	94	254	167	221	565	443	226	1,329
... .	4,355	49	121	130	183	158	178	309	1,190	1,142	423	472
...bell, ...	3,875	56	38	87	72	216	216	182	987	1,355	666	—

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILKENNY—*continued*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dunmore,	2,845	22	99	74	126	96	246	49	321	1,059	285	468
Freshford,	3,555	88	165	217	200	331	195	174	764	1,199	222	—
Gowran,	5,347	86	204	132	177	252	286	681	1,373	921	—	1,235
Grange,	3,707	25	49	98	90	323	207	176	823	1,244	672	—
Kilkenny Rural	10,846	50	229	238	253	782	733	588	2,614	3,483	852	1,074
Kilkenny Urban,	361	8	79	48	51	50	—	—	125	—	—	—
Kilkieran,	3,415	74	226	242	155	399	336	134	628	659	562	—
Odagh,	3,352	67	142	115	192	581	211	173	564	1,034	473	—
Outrath,	3,492	17	56	122	122	220	250	224	815	535	736	395
Paulstown,	3,012	13	124	74	—	106	360	178	742	848	234	332
Rathcoole,	3,674	19	314	224	187	384	69	135	533	1,059	217	532
Rathealy	2,442	17	44	115	91	254	139	—	739	581	462	—
St. Canice,	3,257	22	80	112	350	368	235	315	775	318	209	473
Shankill,	4,200	97	261	337	169	386	397	372	679	717	272	513
Tiscoffin,	2,065	31	167	304	342	358	177	224	230	232	—	—
Tullaroan,	2,906	27	39	94	221	315	250	136	380	367	659	418
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	79,324	885	2,919	3,180	3,547	6,663	5,441	4,870	16,431	19,498	7,945	7,945
Total of Electoral Divisions,	79,324	885	2,919	3,180	3,547	6,663	5,441	4,870	16,431	19,498	7,945	7,945
NEW ROSS.												
Brownsford,	1,117	9	45	44	54	231	76	84	209	365	—	—
Dysartmoon,	1,274	35	36	53	106	202	137	43	468	194	—	—
Jerpoint West,	1,773	11	79	112	157	324	377	87	255	115	256	—
Listerlin,	1,906	27	41	100	57	446	237	395	298	305	—	—
Rosbercon Rural,	2,660	68	47	34	32	124	178	88	616	349	253	871
Shanbogh,	2,370	56	70	127	69	245	289	307	638	—	—	561
The Rower,	4,590	110	118	184	397	491	846	460	985	789	210	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	15,690	316	436	654	872	2,063	2,140	1,464	3,469	2,117	719	1,432
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,690	316	436	654	872	2,063	2,140	1,464	3,469	2,117	719	1,432
THOMASTOWN.												
Aghaviller,	2,096	33	63	90	141	335	277	172	169	—	—	81
Ballyhale	1,360	28	23	50	58	254	113	525	309	—	—	—
Pallyvool,	1,648	20	12	63	—	77	312	375	301	488	—	—
Bennetsbridge,	3,811	43	37	60	107	281	256	134	1,100	989	224	580
Bramblestown,	2,235	22	24	51	52	254	325	225	536	479	267	—
Castlebanny,	998	7	8	13	48	217	65	180	460	—	—	—
Castlegannon,	1,224	19	11	—	31	272	141	175	210	365	—	—
Coolhill,	1,371	50	69	143	190	425	138	89	267	—	—	—
Danesfort,	3,085	25	28	11	36	100	142	140	362	921	275	1,045
Ennisnag,	1,939	7	26	—	16	82	251	90	583	548	—	336
Famma,	2,122	8	31	74	222	332	178	178	460	260	—	377
Freaghans,	1,140	26	112	172	108	163	66	180	163	150	—	—
Goresbridge,	2,369	27	51	129	130	78	139	96	852	867	—	—
Graiguenamanagh,	3,530	63	260	184	277	476	396	676	823	375	—	—
Inistioge,	2,406	90	290	192	228	30	201	137	236	219	—	513
Jerpointchurch,	2,735	21	14	48	67	193	100	353	697	193	727	322
Kilfane,	2,224	15	101	25	76	173	176	136	393	503	—	626
Kilkeasy,	2,238	37	33	101	114	292	378	194	657	—	432	—

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued*

IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
THOMASTOWN—*continued*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...am.	1,237	7	38	—	17	46	98	4	471	255	257	—
...topher.	2,914	71	106	125	88	130	140	260	913	559	522	—
...stown.	1,734	22	29	28	70	214	523	221	370	457	—	—
...stown, ...	3,155	82	143	155	114	301	282	271	691	434	682	—
...ford.	3,966	14	44	73	89	170	202	234	634	141	503	1,862
...astown.	3,024	51	194	40	102	125	214	360	316	697	456	469
...erin.	1,833	19	65	62	36	182	139	141	459	142	209	379
...l.	1,791	33	124	126	239	289	215	48	356	361	—	—
...ngrange.	2,232	41	48	51	32	156	294	409	768	111	—	322
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	60,417	881	1,984	2,066	2,688	5,918	5,561	6,047	13,556	9,514	4,554	7,648
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,417	881	1,984	2,066	2,688	5,918	5,561	6,047	13,556	9,514	4,554	7,648
URLINGFORD.												
...n.	3,628	23	124	174	212	263	354	221	669	962	626	—
...cenra.	2,635	75	128	49	35	157	101	132	736	437	785	—
...more.	1,417	26	116	202	151	184	238	187	199	114	—	—
...ntagh.	2,764	26	99	161	144	136	77	134	794	1,193	—	—
...oy.	4,504	29	155	214	130	349	413	313	805	530	859	707
...are, ...	2,901	13	70	79	142	343	309	508	727	443	267	—
...stown.	3,349	105	186	193	348	271	380	225	301	518	—	822
...wney.	2,561	53	172	180	177	357	211	219	427	421	—	344
...beagh.	2,354	12	68	24	87	127	134	267	247	665	723	—
...idbritain, ...	2,688	18	132	64	55	156	520	365	679	334	—	365
...gford.	2,323	59	179	125	175	242	430	131	269	320	—	393
Total of Non-Congested, Electoral Divisions.	31,124	439	1,429	1,465	1,656	2,585	3,167	2,702	5,853	5,937	3,260	2,631
Total of Electoral Divisions,	31,124	439	1,429	1,465	1,656	2,585	3,167	2,702	5,853	5,937	3,260	2,631
WATERFORD.												
...h.	4,628	20	107	37	58	510	491	725	1,532	938	210	—
...ncra.	2,142	23	36	93	215	275	455	318	360	367	—	—
...kitt.	3,629	19	100	114	83	229	504	358	1,080	758	—	384
...ge.	1,460	25	53	85	107	245	267	129	419	130	—	—
...acon, ...	1,288	3	38	35	179	343	216	90	219	165	—	—
...ride.	1,552	25	105	196	159	165	352	45	505	—	—	—
...olumb, ...	2,829	24	38	37	163	342	283	552	652	738	—	—
...ulliheen, ...	2,985	11	26	41	38	97	69	372	802	757	772	—
...dy, ...	2,337	62	212	332	173	465	473	94	410	116	—	—
...nakevoge, ...	2,624	50	76	52	111	238	385	273	442	397	—	—
...rone.	4,973	74	92	140	123	523	563	617	1,705	837	299	—
...nascully, ...	4,525	41	24	66	171	658	969	834	1,497	265	—	—
...patrick, ...	3,145	34	115	92	140	274	238	202	809	919	—	322
...sinan.	2,921	53	86	61	219	295	334	318	673	545	—	337
...d.	2,521	28	114	96	183	395	502	224	751	228	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	42,959	492	1,222	1,477	2,122	5,054	6,101	5,151	11,856	7,160	1,281	1,043
Total of Electoral Divisions,	42,959	492	1,222	1,477	2,122	5,054	6,101	5,151	11,856	7,160	1,281	1,043
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	324,158	4,950	13,415	14,214	16,107	32,368	31,186	28,580	71,345	58,560	21,689	31,744
Total of County, ...	324,158	4,950	13,415	14,214	16,107	32,368	31,186	28,580	71,345	58,560	21,689	31,744

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Ab £ val
Callan.												
Burnchurch,	230	63	35	6	4	5	20	27	45	20	5	–
Callan Rural,	824	164	124	73	52	125	59	63	85	77	2	–
Callan Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	–
Coolaghmore,	583	155	56	29	28	62	111	53	62	15	8	
Dunnamaggan,	413	65	18	7	—	14	26	71	98	68	4	4
Earlstown,	183	—	9	3	11	10	27	11	27	58	4	2
Kells,	463	47	43	29	11	9	57	25	69	56	28	8
Killamery,	388	13	100	62	23	35	41	26	77	11	—	–
Kilmaganny,	685	95	30	48	53	74	45	31	167	73	—	6
Kilmanagh,	640	106	52	38	55	56	51	80	122	72	8	–
Mallardstown,	440	31	76	19	20	69	14	13	104	61	—	3
Scotsborough,	223	27	8	—	13	45	27	10	49	23	21	—
Tullaghanbrogue,	468	95	62	30	37	51	15	38	85	36	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	5,540	861	613	344	307	555	493	448	990	570	80	27
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,540	861	613	344	307	555	493	448	990	570	80	27
Carrick-on-Suir.												
Boolyglass,	250	16	13	19	69	81	22	17	13	—	—	–
Fiddown,	622	106	83	60	22	86	64	66	124	6	5	–
Muckalee,	310	21	22	32	25	62	42	33	53	20	—	–
Pilltown,	885	248	116	49	52	75	64	34	71	28	17	13
Templeorum,	410	107	74	33	28	36	36	4	76	16	—	–
Tubbrid,	607	80	18	58	90	152	45	73	56	35	—	–
Tullahought,	374	19	60	56	17	54	48	55	56	9	—	–
Whitechurch,	516	50	56	26	23	40	89	36	51	85	10	7
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	3,974	647	442	333	326	586	410	318	500	199	32	18
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,974	647	442	333	326	586	410	318	500	199	32	18
Castlecomer.												
Attanagh,	660	67	158	50	104	122	56	70	33	—	—	–
Ballyragget,	592	40	106	86	83	73	18	39	75	29	33	1
Castlecomer,	4,654	1,141	972	560	382	402	187	113	356	141	—	40
Clogharinka,	407	13	83	83	55	36	33	46	25	33	—	–
Kilmacar,	757	48	224	168	68	96	58	28	57	10	—	–
Mothell,	740	72	72	133	86	101	124	67	41	—	—	4
Muckalee,	642	52	88	133	25	107	108	37	44	48	—	–
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,452	1,433	1,703	1,213	803	937	584	400	631	261	33	45
Total of Electoral Divisions.	8,452	1,433	1,703	1,213	803	937	584	400	631	261	33	45
Kilkenny.												
Ballinamara,	436	37	40	29	29	68	52	41	81	13	—	4
Ballybeagh,	288	26	12	20	37	74	20	23	—	66	10	–
Ballycallan,	485	41	67	65	51	65	47	31	74	36	8	–
Coolcraheen,	497	78	75	28	38	50	25	27	42	37	12	5
Clara,	510	47	43	45	42	38	26	32	117	78	17	2
Dunbell	528	73	22	12	22	93	35	15	113	100	43	–
Dunmore,	325	18	54	32	35	28	34	11	22	80	—	1

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny—*continued*.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILKENNY—*continued*												
Ashford, ...	405	83	44	47	31	36	18	8	53	76	9	—
Awran, ...	666	121	82	24	28	67	44	84	128	53	—	35
Bange, ...	357	37	17	27	17	45	40	13	73	70	18	—
Kilkenny Rural	1,704	89	88	69	55	127	132	59	724	260	54	47
Kilkenny Urban, ...	226	7	57	27	24	—	—	—	111	—	—	—
Kilkieran, ...	634	127	131	85	47	79	51	20	47	33	14	—
Laragh, ...	568	106	82	47	50	79	25	17	60	81	21	—
Listrath, ...	449	47	14	35	25	43	46	31	105	46	39	18
Paulstown, ...	413	47	76	19	—	11	56	25	60	53	39	27
Rathcoole, ...	627	23	171	63	55	87	8	14	65	88	9	44
Rathealy	248	16	11	33	19	26	15	—	72	30	26	—
St. Canice, ...	408	51	50	20	58	51	26	51	55	22	5	19
Tankill, ...	874	124	174	131	36	87	81	55	64	55	25	42
Tascoffin, ...	613	43	70	149	118	105	58	35	20	30	—	—
Tullaroan, ...	432	40	15	28	67	58	71	18	42	34	50	9
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,693	1,286	1,395	1,035	884	1,317	890	610	2,128	1,341	399	408
Total of Electoral Divisions.	11,693	1,286	1,395	1,035	884	1,317	890	610	2,128	1,341	399	408
NEW ROSS.												
Clownsford, ...	240	22	24	20	16	47	8	13	33	52	—	—
Clysartmoon, ...	336	78	10	19	33	72	22	8	76	18	—	—
Derpoint West, ...	384	11	54	23	58	73	90	12	38	15	10	—
Faterlin, ...	470	87	27	46	13	120	36	68	54	19	—	—
Fosbercon Rural, ...	515	125	41	11	4	38	20	34	108	45	23	66
Glanbogh, ...	551	144	45	33	53	73	41	49	106	—	—	7
The Rower, ...	1,113	260	61	75	103	128	167	95	142	77	5	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	3,609	727	262	227	280	551	384	284	557	226	38	73
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,609	727	262	227	280	551	384	284	557	226	38	73
THOMASTOWN.												
Aghaviller, ...	496	62	43	27	39	82	55	30	24	—	—	134
Ballyhale, ...	213	50	7	9	11	42	8	53	33	—	—	—
Ballyvool, ...	255	32	—	9	—	21	61	68	21	43	—	—
Bonnetsbridge, ...	142	72	14	9	19	112	32	11	106	47	12	8
Brambleston, ...	307	35	10	10	13	51	63	25	66	22	12	—
Castlebanny, ...	184	22	—	5	10	31	7	26	83	—	—	—
Castlegannon, ...	232	40	3	—	8	66	24	28	10	53	—	—
Coolhill, ...	376	84	22	44	59	98	31	13	25	—	—	—
Danesfort, ...	343	53	15	3	12	19	20	11	53	63	9	85
Dunisnag, ...	229	21	10	—	1	14	29	8	70	32	—	44
Famma, ...	394	17	12	21	68	95	34	26	58	15	—	48
Freaghana, ...	363	65	49	92	45	39	13	24	20	16	—	—
Goresbridge, ...	212	38	13	34	23	—	8	19	58	19	—	—
Graiguenamanagh	711	85	106	30	64	79	54	131	110	52	—	—
Gristioge, ...	672	127	165	60	95	65	28	15	45	32	—	40
Derpointchurch, ...	421	57	27	12	13	17	15	55	91	37	84	13
Kilfane, ...	304	30	61	6	25	20	23	17	40	64	—	18
Kilkeasy, ...	492	98	2	29	26	64	73	39	104	—	57	—
Kiltorcan, ...	145	7	17	—	3	14	9	3	57	20	16	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kilkenny.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
THOMASTOWN—*continued*												
Knocktopher, ...	379	51	34	27	20	22	23	41	85	21	55	—
Pleberstown, ...	344	51	17	11	31	62	47	41	32	52	—	—
Powerstown, ...	536	167	51	52	39	56	54	27	47	17	26	—
Stonyford, ...	362	27	14	20	16	34	40	17	51	—	31	112
Thomastown, ...	431	65	88	6	29	21	26	57	40	29	39	31
Tullaherin, ...	198	37	37	14	3	19	21	22	26	10	8	1
Ullard, ...	440	40	73	47	51	84	48	8	43	46	—	—
Woolengrange, ...	336	76	18	17	11	32	26	56	88	6	—	6
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,820	1,509	908	594	734	1,259	872	871	1,486	696	351	540
Total of Electoral Divisions	9,820	1,509	908	594	734	1,259	872	871	1,486	696	351	540
URLINGFORD.												
Balleen, ...	426	54	54	46	52	43	56	29	33	35	24	—
Ballyconra, ...	326	82	68	17	11	26	10	7	61	11	33	—
Baunmore, ...	400	44	70	83	43	44	59	26	22	9	—	—
Clomantagh, ...	407	39	34	60	28	26	9	9	124	78	—	—
Galmoy, ...	663	72	102	84	30	101	63	37	88	25	45	16
Glashare, ...	458	26	42	27	54	86	50	52	80	36	5	—
Johnstown, ...	687	131	118	72	117	59	68	39	29	29	—	25
Lisdowney, ...	446	41	79	56	36	56	38	25	43	57	—	15
Rathbeagh, ...	241	34	22	5	9	20	25	32	27	35	32	—
Tubbridbritain, ...	417	35	65	26	9	27	73	67	83	24	—	8
Urlingford, ...	452	106	67	34	47	39	83	23	16	22	—	15
Total of Non-Congested, Electoral Divisions,	4,923	664	721	510	436	527	534	346	606	361	139	79
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,923	664	721	510	436	527	534	346	606	361	139	79
WATERFORD.												
Aglish, ...	765	37	46	12	16	99	80	103	159	147	66	—
Ballincrea, ...	452	19	20	30	53	63	96	60	56	55	—	—
Dunkitt, ...	808	154	60	83	24	54	114	61	115	128	—	15
Farnoge, ...	309	40	19	20	34	48	56	10	54	28	—	—
Kilbeacon, ...	259	15	2	13	59	65	51	11	26	17	—	—
Kilbride, ...	445	102	49	59	53	32	68	16	66	—	—	—
Kilcolumb, ...	513	64	18	12	31	59	48	69	95	87	—	—
Kilculliheen, ...	619	24	—	27	35	19	14	79	198	113	110	—
Killahy, ...	546	57	69	94	76	111	77	15	41	6	—	—
Kilmakevoge, ...	512	138	44	20	33	61	86	37	33	60	—	—
Pollrone, ...	679	81	41	25	25	93	85	77	174	47	31	—
Portnascully, ...	712	63	11	23	59	110	154	108	177	7	—	—
Rathpatrick, ...	701	84	77	52	34	98	42	25	123	92	—	74
Rossinan, ...	599	50	30	44	65	62	76	45	95	115	—	17
Ullid, ...	591	73	65	41	80	86	93	37	79	37	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	8,510	1,001	551	555	677	1,090	1,140	753	1,491	939	207	106
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,510	1,001	551	555	677	1,090	1,140	753	1,491	939	207	106
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	56,521	8,128	6,595	4,811	4,447	6,822	5,307	4,030	8,389	4,593	1,279	2,120
Total of County, ..	56,521	8,128	6,595	4,811	4,447	6,822	5,307	4,030	8,389	4,593	1,279	2,120

KING'S COUNTY.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in King's County.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BIRR.												
Ballycumber, ...	126	44	34	16	3	11	4	3	6	3	1	1
Banagher, ...	96	21	20	9	5	9	5	9	14	2	1	1
Birr Rural, ...	117	20	27	11	11	22	3	3	7	3	—	—
Birr Urban, ...	90	14	35	10	5	5	9	3	7	1	—	1
Broughal, ...	47	8	8	9	5	5	4	2	4	1	—	1
Cloghan, ...	142	19	36	30	9	26	6	2	9	4	1	—
Clonmacnoise, ...	129	16	61	26	15	5	3	1	—	2	—	—
Derrinboy, ...	92	16	18	19	4	15	5	4	7	3	1	—
Derryad, ...	69	2	21	6	6	14	7	3	5	4	1	—
Doon, ...	152	43	39	19	10	13	12	2	8	3	1	2
Dromoyle, ...	89	19	12	11	6	12	10	5	9	4	—	1
Drumcullen, ...	63	7	6	6	5	10	7	6	8	7	1	—
Eglish, ...	71	13	13	9	10	11	6	1	6	1	—	1
Ferbane, ...	100	32	16	17	14	11	3	4	1	1	—	1
Frankford, ...	117	29	28	13	7	3	7	6	13	8	2	1
Gallen, ...	117	52	27	7	9	8	2	2	5	3	2	—
Kinds, ...	103	13	57	20	2	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
Huntston, ...	84	9	15	18	14	9	4	4	7	1	2	1
Kilcolman, ...	92	6	26	19	8	10	6	3	10	2	1	1
Killyon, ...	95	18	18	16	9	18	6	2	3	3	1	1
Kinnitty, ...	60	17	9	7	4	2	6	2	5	7	—	1
Knockbarron, ...	49	5	19	9	5	3	1	2	—	3	—	2
Lea, ...	75	30	19	4	9	3	3	4	3	—	—	—
Letter, ...	70	21	20	8	3	6	1	3	5	1	2	—
Lumcloon, ...	62	2	6	13	16	19	1	2	1	—	2	—
Lusmagh, ...	149	23	53	22	11	16	7	4	7	5	—	1
Mounterin, ...	113	22	28	18	10	14	8	6	5	1	1	—
Moyclare, ...	135	19	32	50	16	6	4	5	1	1	1	—
Roscomroe, ...	45	1	6	13	9	7	1	1	3	3	1	—
Seirkieran, ...	102	26	19	12	13	7	11	2	7	3	1	1
Shannon Bridge, ...	78	13	20	11	11	11	—	3	8	1	—	—
Shannon Harbour, ...	140	46	30	20	22	9	7	1	4	1	—	—
Srah, ...	101	24	33	26	6	10	1	—	—	1	—	—
Tulla, ...	42	3	15	7	—	8	—	1	5	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,212	653	826	511	292	345	168	107	183	86	23	18
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	3,212	653	826	511	292	345	168	107	183	86	23	18
EDENDERRY.												
Ballaghmoran, ...	37	11	7	2	5	7	3	—	1	—	1	—
Ballyburly, ...	73	36	11	1	4	3	2	2	5	4	—	5
Ballymacwilliam, ...	69	38	7	4	2	2	—	1	6	3	6	—
Bracknagh, ...	187	64	27	14	18	18	14	12	11	5	2	2
Clonbullogue, ...	109	45	12	12	6	12	6	3	8	4	—	1
Clonmore, ...	57	12	16	3	2	7	2	3	9	5	3	1
Croghan, ...	148	71	30	11	11	7	1	5	4	5	2	1

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in King's County.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Edenderry.—*continued.*												
Edenderry, ...	199	82	31	18	10	16	6	4	19	10	3	1
Esker, ...	83	39	9	10	4	5	3	2	4	6	—	1
Knockdrin, ...	52	9	5	8	4	9	6	4	5	1	—	1
Monasteroris, ...	76	29	9	6	—	4	6	3	6	3	6	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,090	436	158	89	66	90	49	39	78	46	23	16
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	1,090	436	158	89	66	90	49	39	78	46	23	16
Mountmellick.												
Ballyshear, ...	100	42	15	16	13	8	—	4	2	—	—	—
Clonygowan, ...	91	37	20	8	4	6	2	—	6	5	2	1
Hammerlane, ...	101	35	30	8	9	7	5	—	5	1	—	1
O'Dempsey, ...	47	13	8	4	4	5	—	2	7	3	1	—
Portarlington, N., ...	114	46	27	9	8	11	2	8	2	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	453	173	100	45	38	37	9	14	22	10	3	2
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	453	173	100	45	38	37	9	14	22	10	3	2
Roscrea.												
Aghancon, ...	71	21	7	3	4	5	3	2	16	7	1	2
Ballincor, ...	44	11	13	3	1	7	3	2	2	1	—	1
Barna, ...	86	20	14	15	10	9	8	3	4	3	—	—
Cangort, ...	75	24	15	18	1	5	3	1	6	—	2	—
Cullenwaine, ...	119	26	33	17	4	17	5	6	4	4	1	2
Dunkerrin, ...	87	13	13	15	8	13	6	7	6	4	—	2
Ettagh, ...	148	28	50	22	10	17	9	1	6	3	—	2
Gorteen, ...	92	15	18	15	11	13	4	6	5	4	—	1
Mountheaton, ...	103	14	25	25	6	14	2	—	10	3	1	3
Shinrone, ...	83	15	16	7	8	12	1	4	11	4	3	2
Templeharry, ...	74	19	15	7	5	9	3	4	8	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	982	206	219	147	68	121	47	36	78	37	8	15
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	982	206	219	147	68	121	47	36	78	37	8	15
Tullamore.												
Ballycommon, ...	88	28	10	7	6	7	4	5	13	5	2	1
Bawn, ...	119	26	37	9	13	13	10	8	2	1	—	—
Cappancur, ...	241	101	36	22	16	20	11	9	21	7	1	—
Clara, ...	225	72	62	33	14	13	9	5	8	8	—	1
Derrycooly, ...	36	8	20	14	9	8	5	1	1	—	—	—
Durrow, ...	105	17	21	16	8	21	7	5	6	2	1	1
Geashill, ...	182	54	31	12	15	24	10	5	16	4	—	2
Gorteen, ...	70	22	10	7	5	5	2	5	7	5	2	—
Kilclonfert, ...	109	28	16	15	5	16	11	2	10	2	3	1
Kilcumreagh, ...	168	36	51	20	13	24	8	7	7	1	1	—
Killeigh, ...	188	65	63	16	7	12	5	7	9	2	1	1
Killooly, ...	73	19	13	11	3	7	10	1	5	4	—	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in King's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TULLAMORE.—*continued.*												
Cilloughy, ...	118	28	15	15	15	17	15	3	6	4	—	—
Mountbriscoe, ...	61	19	13	7	5	5	2	2	4	4	—	—
Philipstown, ...	136	43	44	14	8	11	7	1	6	—	1	1
Rahan, ...	167	26	57	30	15	18	9	5	2	4	1	—
Raheenakeeran, ...	52	17	8	5	7	4	3	3	3	3	—	—
Rathfeston, ...	62	26	8	2	3	9	3	4	4	1	2	—
Rathrobin, ...	112	30	33	11	12	9	5	3	5	1	2	1
Screggan, ...	90	30	23	12	5	11	3	4	1	—	—	1
Silverbrook, ...	127	26	30	22	14	18	6	6	3	1	1	—
Tinamuck, ...	89	38	22	6	3	2	1	3	11	1	2	—
Tinnycross, ...	61	10	20	8	4	15	1	1	—	2	—	—
Tullamore Rural, ...	150	63	25	19	8	13	8	4	9	—	—	1
Tullamore Urban, ...	54	15	14	5	5	6	4	2	1	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,917	847	682	338	218	308	168	101	160	64	20	11
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	2,917	847	682	338	218	308	168	101	160	64	20	11
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	8,654	2,315	1,985	1,130	682	901	441	297	521	243	77	62
Total of County, ...	8,654	2,315	1,985	1,130	682	901	441	297	521	243	77	62

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in King's County.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Birr.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
Ballycumber, ...	4,971	139	574	348	73	421	220	222	667	1,018	648	641
Banagher, ...	4,749	623	200	124	106	316	258	539	1,178	316	363	726
Birr Rural, ...	3,550	156	248	216	270	671	407	483	667	432	—	—
Birr Urban, ...	2,209	38	193	97	63	84	256	91	207	105	—	1,075
Broughal, ...	2,355	41	98	322	186	170	280	138	491	149	—	480
Cloghan, ...	4,513	68	303	575	243	1,044	279	182	935	599	285	—
Clonmacnoise, ...	3,494	87	1,085	806	514	306	196	98	—	402	—	—
Derrinboy, ...	4,599	87	250	524	163	794	368	378	1,089	564	382	—
Derryad, ...	4,660	7	273	116	211	606	424	250	1,032	1,347	394	—
Doon, ...	6,671	296	501	436	339	585	515	159	913	954	360	1,313
Dromoyle, ...	5,382	65	150	284	206	658	676	486	1,217	1,000	—	640
Drumcullen, ...	5,777	22	102	149	151	606	507	583	1,126	1,600	931	—
Eglish, ...	3,747	44	229	278	440	790	380	84	749	339	—	414
Ferbane, ...	4,670	123	208	425	482	461	121	222	183	182	—	2,263
Frankford, ...	5,893	108	282	228	162	146	477	426	1,107	1,455	527	975
Gallen, ...	4,168	201	325	179	277	361	122	207	645	1,215	636	—
Hinds, ...	2,466	98	1,065	623	104	307	178	91	—	—	—	—
Huntston, ...	4,823	39	173	367	435	394	218	323	1,219	126	933	596
Kilcolman, ...	5,930	46	387	418	297	489	381	293	1,728	687	650	554
Killyon, ...	5,136	120	252	417	428	1,141	345	121	367	668	647	630
Kinnitty, ...	8,610	48	85	168	204	163	908	260	807	2,235	—	3,732
Knockbarron, ...	4,440	28	265	198	208	226	45	183	—	1,111	—	2,181
Lea, ...	3,127	157	911	227	352	200	215	538	527	—	—	—
Letter, ...	2,593	88	302	146	103	254	119	304	577	207	493	—
Lumcloon, ...	3,126	2	148	387	638	1,048	52	192	136	—	523	—
Lusmagh, ...	6,223	149	891	589	347	739	418	314	912	1,381	—	483
Mounterin, ...	5,139	140	428	594	361	597	562	617	615	744	481	—
Moyclare, ...	4,294	62	514	1,211	588	355	280	452	114	139	579	—
Roscomroe, ...	3,763	6	110	338	509	626	73	74	418	1,195	414	—
Seirkieran, ...	4,701	99	262	305	481	285	779	159	786	576	277	692
Shannon Bridge, ...	2,546	56	237	191	337	480	—	220	836	189	—	—
Shannon Harbour, ...	3,248	118	338	448	670	365	395	81	485	348	—	—
Srah, ...	2,778	135	823	702	238	494	73	—	—	313	—	—
Tulla, ...	4,823	16	1,100	170	—	1,343	—	67	1,245	882	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	149,174	3,507	13,312	12,606	10,186	17,525	10,827	8,837	22,978	22,478	9,523	17,395
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	149,174	3,507	13,312	12,606	10,186	17,525	10,827	8,837	22,978	22,478	9,523	17,395
Edenderry.												
Ballaghassan, ...	1,807	111	107	40	174	311	154	—	661	—	249	
Ballyburly, ...	5,951	69	41	19	58	89	60	108	553	697	—	4,257
Ballymacwilliam, ...	3,708	72	118	61	67	129	—	63	641	710	1,847	—
Bracknagh, ...	10,257	242	427	307	708	907	979	1,098	1,523	1,149	1,016	1,901
Clonbulloge, ...	8,630	232	228	299	209	632	470	234	990	1,969	—	3,367
Clonmore, ...	3,960	43	126	51	49	254	98	210	838	873	980	438
Croghan, ...	6,162	354	379	173	242	467	704	516	295	1,133	820	1,079
Edenderry, ...	7,068	324	411	414	268	654	249	266	1,887	1,482	1,113	—
Esker, ...	3,973	171	123	247	138	226	234	152	507	1,526	—	649
Knockdrin, ...	3,977	25	46	208	158	336	332	389	506	396	—	1,581
Monasteroris, ...	6,256	153	119	82	—	121	275	108	473	563	2,550	1,812
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,749	1,796	2,125	1,901	2,071	4,126	3,555	3,144	8,874	10,498	8,575	15,084
Total of Electoral Division, ..	61,749	1,796	2,125	1,901	2,071	4,126	3,555	3,144	8,874	10,498	8,575	15,084

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in King's County.—*continued.*

ons and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mountmellick.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
shear, ...	3,713	316	291	679	823	672	—	571	361	—	—	—
gowan, ...	4,643	173	259	172	98	307	118	—	662	1,036	1,289	529
merlane, ...	3,959	241	542	341	262	391	318	—	787	313	—	764
mpsey, ...	3,092	34	104	72	166	244	—	157	996	969	350	—
rlington, N., ...	2,943	311	336	259	233	503	141	646	298	216	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,350	1,075	1,532	1,523	1,582	2,117	577	1,374	3,104	2,534	1,639	1,293
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	18,350	1,075	1,532	1,523	1,582	2,117	577	1,374	3,104	2,534	1,639	1,293
Roscrea.												
ncon, ...	6,018	57	101	64	105	206	199	143	1,666	1,428	476	1,573
ncor, ...	2,499	21	120	55	22	313	127	147	215	255	—	1,224
s, ...	3,496	98	179	367	441	454	532	326	501	598	—	—
ort, ...	2,777	123	217	452	18	296	175	90	743	—	663	—
nwaine, ...	5,664	133	416	383	120	766	303	470	557	709	420	1,387
gerrin, ...	5,104	36	153	322	264	558	329	545	758	1,037	—	1,102
rh, ...	5,983	78	696	641	365	741	734	121	646	653	—	1,308
een, ...	5,859	315	324	568	454	1,101	258	476	585	918	—	860
Fitheaton, ...	5,671	59	369	582	227	634	139	—	1,104	494	513	1,550
rone, ...	5,679	50	211	135	234	389	47	278	1,116	727	1,268	1,224
pleharry, ...	4,742	115	291	253	184	547	130	464	1,540	1,218	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,492	1,085	3,077	3,822	2,434	6,005	2,973	3,060	9,431	8,037	3,340	10,228
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	53,492	1,085	3,077	3,822	2,434	6,005	2,973	3,060	9,431	8,037	3,340	10,228
Tullamore.												
ycommon, ...	7,268	422	202	210	201	527	271	533	1,901	1,331	918	752
n, ...	3,753	71	537	223	388	593	670	636	207	428	—	—
pancur, ...	10,709	566	849	521	532	1,106	1,243	874	2,989	1,630	399	—
a, ...	7,314	305	731	712	442	658	404	292	768	1,862	—	1,140
ycooly, ...	3,045	77	425	626	498	575	577	110	157	—	—	—
row, ...	5,573	128	297	365	278	964	525	478	759	397	567	815
shill, ...	8,513	206	375	282	473	1,160	1,227	534	2,021	1,016	—	1,219
teen, ...	3,546	64	141	169	149	148	88	357	623	911	896	—
clonfert, ...	5,141	98	206	312	152	639	576	180	882	447	999	650
rumreagh, ...	4,898	128	588	507	331	960	440	523	797	351	273	—
eigh, ...	7,990	393	1,139	774	246	850	516	905	1,344	731	457	635
ooly, ...	4,367	141	295	330	131	500	872	88	628	1,382	—	—
oughy, ...	6,459	106	315	518	620	1,079	1,367	405	1,109	940	—	—
nthbriscoe, ...	2,461	109	195	132	136	179	147	154	376	1,033	—	—
ligstown, ...	4,285	165	588	311	304	912	364	93	641	—	216	691
an, ...	5,800	218	808	754	539	809	541	477	245	1,161	248	—
ernakeeran, ...	2,263	93	139	142	210	192	234	243	435	575	—	—
hfeston, ...	2,607	119	114	41	110	367	176	263	640	186	591	—
hrobin, ...	5,185	109	504	286	502	565	469	297	616	193	879	765
ggan, ...	3,795	162	473	551	189	732	173	453	147	—	—	915
erbrook, ...	4,950	402	427	618	500	882	490	493	433	304	401	—

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in King's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TULLAMORE.—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Tinamuck, ...	3,034	172	261	119	80	85	64	186	1,125	222	720	—
Tinnycross, ...	2,035	68	296	178	139	708	44	93	—	509	—	—
Tullamore Rural, ...	5,616	212	291	370	230	503	379	253	1,189	—	—	2,189
Tullamore Urban, ...	884	37	76	54	75	120	144	57	57	264	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	121,491	4,571	10,272	9,105	7,455	15,813	12,001	8,977	20,089	15,873	7,564	9,771
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	121,491	4,571	10,272	9,105	7,455	15,813	12,001	8,977	20,089	15,873	7,564	9,771
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	404,256	12,034	30,318	28,957	23,728	45,586	29,933	25,392	64,476	59,420	30,641	53,771
Total of County, ...	404,256	12,034	30,318	28,957	23,728	45,586	29,933	25,392	64,476	59,420	30,641	53,771

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in King's County.

ns and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Birr.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
umber, ...	2,504	68	243	201	53	283	141	131	357	447	213	367
ner, ...	3,129	45	135	115	91	225	179	420	956	244	255	464
tural, ...	2,568	47	190	139	190	507	275	412	446	362	—	—
Jrban, ...	2,452	36	265	119	89	120	306	139	426	150	—	802
hal, ...	1,373	15	51	117	88	110	143	93	285	126	—	345
an, ...	3,165	45	240	393	162	666	213	95	635	495	221	—
acnoise, ...	1,610	39	416	321	259	120	103	44	—	308	—	—
aboy, ...	2,334	44	119	235	70	381	176	181	518	344	266	—
id, ...	2,318	3	160	77	113	361	232	142	378	617	235	—
.. .. ..	3,578	102	261	247	172	325	423	83	540	446	214	765
oyle, ...	2,946	46	86	136	112	303	347	223	653	532	—	508
eullen, ...	2,763	15	44	79	86	256	243	271	599	964	206	—
, ...	1,916	24	95	120	169	265	216	43	417	200	—	367
ne, ...	2,788	58	123	221	239	286	97	181	95	103	—	1,385
ford, ...	3,968	59	197	156	121	79	237	265	928	1,035	439	452
, ...	2,049	57	201	85	162	193	67	97	353	360	474	—
, ...	1,010	33	397	249	33	159	97	42	—	—	—	—
ton, ...	2,705	19	111	220	252	225	144	173	493	122	456	490
man, ...	2,739	17	199	222	140	251	203	135	693	282	276	321
n, ...	2,436	37	128	194	161	442	202	86	191	354	213	428
tty, ...	3,251	35	54	87	68	48	213	88	430	908	—	1,320
barron, ...	2 525	14	145	108	83	77	36	85	—	454	—	1,523
.. .. ..	938	39	123	51	161	82	102	172	208	—	—	—
, ...	1,689	47	128	106	49	150	35	141	389	162	482	—
oon, ...	1,644	3	47	168	275	478	35	90	78	—	470	—
ugh, ...	3,293	48	395	275	195	381	240	170	495	758	—	336
erin, ...	2,312	47	204	228	185	340	275	266	374	116	277	—
are, ...	2,152	33	234	613	274	152	142	218	60	128	298	—
nroe, ...	1,569	3	46	166	159	183	34	44	235	456	243	—
eran, ...	2,653	61	130	154	228	160	368	89	453	426	217	367
on Bridge, ...	1,647	29	138	127	199	260	—	136	618	140	—	—
on Harbour, ...	1,860	70	214	254	383	229	232	46	254	178	—	—
.. .. ..	1,190	54	253	311	104	239	38	—	—	191	—	—
.. .. ..	1,342	6	111	84	—	204	—	48	356	533	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.,	78,416	1,298	5,883	6,378	5,125	8,540	5,794	4,849	12,913	11,941	5,455	10,240
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	78,416	1,298	5,883	6,378	5,125	8,540	5,794	4,849	12,913	11,941	5,455	10,240
Edenderry.												
chassan, ...	759	21	43	26	92	167	107	—	90	—	213	—
burly, ...	5,057	66	64	18	72	75	67	88	384	596	—	3,632
macwilliam, ...	2,762	57	44	47	36	54	—	45	413	528	1,538	—
nagh, ...	4,829	95	185	171	330	420	496	549	824	632	494	633
ullogc, ...	3,181	70	95	142	100	310	196	137	475	621	—	1,035
ore, ...	2,882	26	65	32	86	178	71	141	613	648	729	343
an, ...	3,068	135	198	141	192	168	40	229	260	726	535	444
lerry, ...	4,881	141	204	228	174	384	212	179	1,299	1,363	697	—
.. .. ..	2,015	62	71	127	75	123	112	86	269	770	—	320
drin, ...	2,374	16	32	98	74	224	217	176	336	141	—	1,060
steoris, ...	4,594	50	74	73	—	101	206	131	410	353	1,505	1,691
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	36,402	739	1,075	1,098	1,181	2,204	1,724	1,761	5,373	6,378	5,711	9,158
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	36,402	739	1,075	1,098	1,181	2,204	1,724	1,761	5,373	6,378	5,711	9,158

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in King's County.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Mountmellick.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyshear, ...	1,160	71	100	205	238	205	—	184	157	—	—	—
Clonygowan, ...	2,463	82	129	98	70	149	68	—	376	648	527	31
Hammerlane, ...	2,013	80	202	108	151	171	175	—	390	157	—	57
O'Dempsey, ...	1,694	24	49	48	72	126	—	93	501	506	275	—
Portarlington, N., ...	1,512	86	187	116	136	279	67	371	146	124	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,842	343	667	575	667	930	310	648	1,570	1,435	802	89
Total of Electoral Divisions,..	8,842	343	667	575	667	930	310	648	1,570	1,435	802	89
Roscrea.												
Aghancon, ...	3,696	52	56	41	73	131	113	86	1,047	985	271	84
Ballincor, ...	1,364	19	89	38	19	178	104	93	162	123	—	59
Barna, ...	1,764	49	101	184	183	230	261	136	241	379	—	—
Cangort, ...	1,481	77	106	208	17	116	103	48	373	—	433	—
Cullenwaine, ...	3,355	48	238	215	69	411	168	268	313	538	259	8
Dunkerrin, ...	3,196	26	82	182	137	307	207	310	456	625	—	8
Ettagh, ...	3,318	47	335	282	175	412	309	49	400	443	—	8
Corteen, ...	2,672	40	122	189	178	329	135	271	311	652	—	4
Mountheaton, ...	3,480	33	182	308	108	348	71	—	656	391	278	1,1
Shinrone, ...	3,710	33	121	88	137	297	31	178	802	565	670	7
Templeharry, ...	1,930	39	103	91	89	226	100	173	582	527	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	29,966	463	1,535	1,826	1,185	2,985	1,602	1,612	5,343	5,228	1,911	6,2
Total of Electoral Divisions,..	29,966	463	1,535	1,826	1,185	2,985	1,602	1,612	5,343	5,228	1,911	6,2
Tullamore.												
Ballycommon, ...	3,300	46	78	83	103	183	143	222	922	666	487	3
Pawn, ...	1,922	37	280	112	226	325	349	367	111	115	—	-
Cappancur, ...	5,119	176	269	281	285	531	379	406	1,600	949	243	-
Clara, ...	3,929	173	400	417	244	326	312	225	532	986	—	3
Derrycooly, ...	955	23	140	172	150	195	174	50	51	—	—	-
Durrow, ...	2,972	36	158	208	141	510	236	223	418	215	284	3
Geashill, ...	4,605	111	216	154	262	616	648	217	1,102	559	—	7
Gorteen, ...	2,409	43	75	95	91	124	70	233	434	723	521	-
Kilclonfert, ...	3,348	54	105	189	87	385	394	90	680	284	680	4
Kilcumreragh, ...	2,972	79	367	247	220	578	284	307	499	121	270	-
Killeigh, ...	3,357	157	422	202	122	279	160	311	631	287	283	4
Killooly, ...	1,768	40	96	141	50	183	345	47	360	506	—	-
Killoughy	2,606	45	112	187	266	423	494	128	399	552	—	-
Mountbriscoe, ...	1,580	31	97	89	86	108	72	87	326	684	—	-
Phillipstown, ...	2,171	73	302	176	142	269	236	49	390	—	201	-
Rahan, ...	3,088	57	420	375	265	451	321	242	126	555	276	-
Raheenakeeran, ...	1,177	33	52	62	127	92	99	125	211	376	—	-
Rathfeston, ...	1,592	34	59	23	54	221	105	187	338	153	418	-
Rathrobin, ...	2,464	57	231	139	228	231	173	130	320	114	472	-
Screggan, ...	1,450	60	171	146	82	277	108	194	73	—	—	-
Silverbrook, ...	2,285	53	190	280	258	426	212	276	211	162	217	-
Tinamuck, ...	1,992	71	141	79	52	44	32	132	793	161	487	-

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in King's County.—*continued.*

...ONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TULLAMORE.—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
...ross, ...	1,055	22	154	97	72	378	31	46	—	255	—	—
...more Rural, ...	2,855	120	173	234	142	327	274	177	732	—	—	676
...more Urban, ...	944	39	89	64	86	149	146	83	53	235	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,915	1,670	4,806	4,252	3,841	7,631	5,817	4,554	11,312	8,658	4,839	4,535
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	61,915	1,670	4,806	4,252	3,841	7,631	5,817	4,554	11,312	8,658	4,839	4,535
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	215,541	4,513	13,966	14,129	11,999	22,290	15,247	13,424	36,511	33,640	18,718	31,104
Total of County, ...	215,541	4,513	13,966	14,129	11,999	22,290	15,247	13,424	36,511	33,640	18,718	31,104

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in King's County.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Birr.												
Ballycumber, ...	600	184	131	64	27	37	20	15	44	29	15	34
Banagher, ...	243	28	29	5	3	32	11	18	68	11	16	22
Birr Rural, ...	560	55	79	37	51	135	32	55	96	20	—	—
Birr Urban, ...	376	8	53	7	22	14	44	20	81	23	—	104
Broughal, ...	229	25	38	40	32	16	24	10	30	2	—	12
Cloghan, ...	573	50	64	101	32	164	23	9	71	31	28	—
Clonmacnoise, ...	715	59	330	166	77	30	20	9	—	24	—	—
Derrinboy, ...	457	53	61	108	18	79	25	29	68	16	—	—
Derryad, ...	428	10	105	31	23	84	33	10	30	87	15	—
Doon, ...	737	147	161	96	42	53	69	10	46	24	8	81
Dromoyle, ...	416	74	43	31	34	71	35	22	58	44	—	4
Drumcullen, ...	367	21	14	29	21	58	55	27	47	86	9	—
Eglish, ...	354	48	55	37	61	47	42	7	30	22	—	5
Ferbane, ...	358	79	52	69	60	41	14	16	—	—	—	27
Frankford, ...	397	58	54	47	15	19	32	18	72	64	7	11
Gallen, ...	549	202	110	29	53	42	11	—	28	35	39	—
Hinds, ...	607	79	306	143	8	50	18	3	—	—	—	—
Huntston, ...	444	17	54	77	79	66	29	16	57	—	35	14
Kilcolman, ...	541	12	116	68	57	46	32	20	74	17	46	53
Killyon, ...	435	39	61	54	69	74	23	13	21	51	12	18
Kinnitty, ...	295	78	26	16	9	17	17	6	29	64	—	33
Knockbarron, ...	252	20	76	40	21	4	—	12	—	26	—	53
Lea, ...	425	98	129	42	67	14	24	18	33	—	—	—
Letter, ...	301	53	73	30	11	33	5	19	20	17	40	—
Lumcloon, ...	397	20	30	84	73	118	8	9	11	—	44	—
Lusmagh, ...	631	41	231	94	55	90	29	19	31	39	—	2
Mounterin, ...	521	61	123	88	56	79	47	23	22	—	22	—
Moyclare, ...	642	54	138	245	81	31	22	25	11	18	17	—
Roscomroe, ...	198	8	24	54	34	46	—	8	8	18	3	—
Seirkieran, ...	470	98	75	51	47	31	44	16	46	24	11	27
Shannon Bridge, ...	283	37	58	17	35	56	—	19	46	17	—	—
Shannon Harbour, ...	600	141	132	103	121	33	45	—	16	9	—	—
Srah, ...	572	130	189	150	35	52	9	—	—	7	—	—
Tulla, ...	178	10	69	26	—	30	—	2	23	18	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,151	2,092	3,287	2,279	1,429	1,792	842	503	1,217	843	367	500
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,151	2,092	3,287	2,279	1,429	1,792	842	503	1,217	843	367	500
Edenderry.												
Ballaghassan, ...	190	42	38	20	16	47	16	—	7	—	4	—
Ballyburly, ...	602	200	72	3	25	16	18	14	43	24	—	187
Ballymacwilliam, ...	402	212	31	27	3	12	—	6	34	23	54	—
Bracknagh, ...	865	191	107	57	103	86	72	61	78	53	13	44
Clonbulloge, ...	602	175	23	58	30	82	28	11	35	30	—	130
Clonmore, ...	428	48	54	12	3	17	9	84	64	54	73	10
Croghan, ...	666	313	105	55	45	26	9	38	26	36	13	—
Edenderry, ...	753	286	79	42	42	42	19	26	97	59	61	—
Esker, ...	405	142	45	60	17	16	13	12	23	40	—	37
Knockdrin, ...	278	36	25	31	29	43	19	30	37	5	—	23
Monasteroris, ...	307	100	39	12	—	7	24	7	10	17	25	66
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,498	1,745	618	377	313	394	227	289	454	341	243	497
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	5,498	1,745	618	377	313	394	227	289	454	341	243	497

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in King's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MOUNTMELLICK.												
Clyshear, ...	418	148	50	66	79	36	—	28	11	—	—	—
Clygowan, ...	409	147	85	24	13	25	16	—	18	31	42	8
Cummerlane, ...	521	151	142	44	48	34	20	—	41	7	—	34
Dempsey, ...	226	48	32	15	19	38	—	3	34	26	11	—
Garlington, N., ...	402	115	70	52	29	37	24	41	24	10	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,976	609	379	201	188	170	60	72	128	74	53	42
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,976	609	379	201	188	170	60	72	128	74	53	42
ROSCREA.												
Ahancon, ...	476	77	27	13	15	19	9	14	141	69	14	78
Allincor, ...	236	40	62	11	—	54	26	13	7	9	—	14
Ana, ...	376	38	37	61	48	35	65	27	39	26	—	—
Agort, ...	333	75	61	83	1	30	14	2	36	—	31	—
Glenwaine, ...	521	56	85	68	18	89	23	37	14	42	14	75
Inkerrin, ...	437	30	53	59	40	63	30	47	36	40	—	39
Itagh, ...	708	86	186	98	67	51	54	7	59	45	—	55
Irteen, ...	497	57	58	71	53	65	32	40	27	62	—	2
Kuntheaton, ...	614	67	78	118	37	97	7	—	60	35	6	109
Lurone, ...	437	57	57	24	23	51	4	23	35	36	40	87
Ampleharry, ...	471	93	88	24	34	68	24	38	55	47	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	5,106	676	822	630	336	622	288	248	509	411	105	459
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	5,106	676	822	630	336	622	288	248	509	411	105	459
TULLAMORE.												
Allycommon, ...	524	117	35	49	26	28	30	44	80	55	32	19
Arwn, ...	655	115	159	42	71	97	96	51	15	9	—	—
Appancur, ...	1,101	359	118	76	83	130	50	65	150	60	8	—
Ara, ...	982	286	250	157	67	33	53	38	40	58	—	—
Arrycooly, ...	330	28	94	71	42	42	28	8	17	—	—	—
Arrow, ...	557	40	82	88	24	117	43	26	38	15	40	44
Ashill, ...	773	177	98	57	50	91	96	12	104	61	—	27
Arteen, ...	375	64	65	31	37	24	14	31	32	50	27	—
Belonfert, ...	444	98	54	51	28	56	37	16	71	8	17	8
Boumreagh, ...	616	85	159	86	45	115	41	42	35	6	2	—
Bleigh, ...	943	273	288	91	31	55	24	49	95	9	16	12
Bloody, ...	357	78	74	55	14	30	59	4	23	20	—	—
Billoughy, ...	656	111	42	86	97	107	110	23	28	52	—	—
Countbriscoe, ...	245	57	56	29	13	31	14	20	6	19	—	—
Gilpstown, ...	342	140	58	39	17	22	35	—	15	—	5	11
Ilan, ...	903	67	195	157	81	104	65	54	32	70	78	—
Ishmakeran, ...	298	71	31	19	44	20	17	22	30	44	—	—
Alleston, ...	273	89	23	17	18	50	23	23	15	5	10	—
Alladdin, ...	655	115	139	62	53	72	30	14	30	6	16	18
Aggan, ...	458	75	104	50	29	68	23	26	15	—	—	63
Overlook, ...	581	65	108	102	81	85	62	43	24	6	—	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in King's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TULLAMORE.—*continued.*												
Tinamuck, ...	353	127	94	20	15	5	5	8	57	8	14	—
Tinnycross, ...	289	9	79	43	35	95	6	1	—	21	—	—
Tullamore Rural, ...	643	199	56	86	38	63	11	10	82	—	—	98
Tullamore Urban	67	4	—	—	—	17	10	—	—	36	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,320	2,849	2,461	1,566	1,039	1,557	982	635	1,043	618	265	305
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	13,320	2,849	2,461	1,566	1,039	1,557	982	635	1,043	618	265	305
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	41,051	7,971	7,567	5,053	3,305	4,535	2,399	1,747	3,351	2,287	1,033	1,803
Total of County, ...	41,051	7,971	7,567	5,053	3,305	4,535	2,399	1,747	3,351	2,287	1,033	1,803

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Longford.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYMAHON												
barra	119	40	14	7	9	13	10	10	10	3	1	2
llymahon	254	59	67	40	26	10	12	10	12	8	1	—
hel East	116	27	24	28	17	13	3	1	1	2	—	—
hel West	299	51	102	54	52	24	8	1	5	2	—	—
ory	123	17	32	25	9	13	5	6	8	5	1	2
gney	171	62	29	16	14	20	6	8	10	4	1	1
hall, ...	120	43	15	16	14	10	6	5	7	2	2	—
lcommock, ...	173	58	24	24	14	16	8	8	13	4	2	2
glass, ...	241	48	54	26	25	35	15	11	19	7	1	—
dwithstown, ...	129	30	35	16	11	14	7	5	6	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	1,745	435	396	252	191	177	80	65	91	42	9	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,745	435	396	252	191	177	80	65	91	42	9	7
GRANARD.												
beylara, ...	83	9	13	13	13	15	7	3	7	3	—	—
llinalee, ...	99	18	28	16	11	11	7	1	3	2	2	—
llymuigh, ...	89	27	11	13	7	13	8	3	5	2	—	—
mlahy, ...	66	8	7	13	7	17	5	2	4	1	1	1
lumbkille, ...	253	36	122	60	17	14	2	2	—	—	—	—
olamber, ...	70	12	10	7	6	10	4	3	10	6	1	1
eevy, ...	163	15	57	51	22	9	5	1	1	1	1	—
osnagstown, ...	78	11	20	15	10	12	4	2	3	1	—	—
rrygrane, ...	65	6	16	13	7	10	3	4	5	—	—	1
alystown, ...	74	14	9	11	9	19	6	—	3	2	1	—
rummeel, ...	45	7	6	1	6	9	5	3	6	2	—	—
dgeworthstown, ...	85	18	15	5	11	11	7	2	11	2	2	—
rry, ...	72	9	16	15	7	10	5	3	5	1	1	—
elshagh, ...	181	32	89	28	21	6	4	—	1	—	—	—
ranard Rural, ...	146	12	22	29	19	35	10	6	10	3	—	—
ranard Urban, ...	85	15	19	11	9	7	7	8	8	1	—	—
rockanbaun, ...	26	10	1	2	1	3	1	—	3	3	1	1
sles, ...	94	19	44	9	10	9	1	2	—	—	—	—
illtown, ...	86	13	9	12	8	16	5	8	10	3	—	2
oatfarrell, ...	34	9	5	2	—	8	3	1	4	—	—	2
oyne, ...	186	31	79	43	18	12	3	—	—	—	—	—
ullanalaghta, ...	198	32	76	49	19	10	4	—	2	—	—	1
ewgrove, ...	34	7	9	7	3	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
onnagh, ...	165	35	66	35	14	7	2	3	2	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	2,472	405	749	460	255	277	108	58	106	35	10	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,472	405	749	460	255	277	108	58	106	35	10	9
LONGFORD.												
[illegible]	204	48	109	23	10	4	3	1	—	—	—	—
[illegible] East	204	26	31	31	26	17	16	13	8	4	1	1
[illegible] West	153	36	33	30	16	19	..	6	9	1	—	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Longford.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LONGFORD.—*continued.*												
Ballinamuck East, ...	176	41	90	23	10	8	3	—	1	—	—	
Ballinamuck West, ...	267	89	137	30	6	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Breanrisk, ...	267	55	167	26	12	2	3	—	1	1	—	—
Caldragh, ...	116	16	37	20	12	10	8	3	6	4	—	—
Cloondara, ...	159	50	42	25	6	15	6	2	6	5	—	2
Cloonee, ...	151	30	49	19	13	21	6	4	5	2	—	2
Corboy, ...	107	23	12	12	11	16	7	4	12	9	—	1
Drumgort, ...	182	48	84	21	18	9	1	—	1	—	—	—
Drumlish, ...	283	68	161	37	11	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
Killashee, ...	114	36	23	11	12	13	5	7	4	2	1	—
Killoe, ...	167	68	82	9	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford Rural, ...	205	53	43	23	22	23	13	7	16	5	—	—
Longford Urban, ...	101	39	38	7	4	7	3	—	2	1	—	—
Mountdavis, ...	110	25	49	22	8	1	—	1	1	3	—	—
Moydow, ...	136	22	28	20	16	18	7	5	15	5	—	—
Newtownforbes, ...	226	65	93	31	15	10	2	4	5	—	—	1
Ratheline, ...	214	42	41	42	38	31	5	2	9	2	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	3,542	880	1,349	466	272	267	91	60	101	45	4	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,542	880	1,349	466	272	267	91	60	101	45	4	7
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	7,759	1,720	2,494	1,178	718	721	279	183	298	122	23	23
Total of County, ...	7,759	1,720	2,494	1,178	718	721	279	183	298	122	23	23

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Longford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballymahon.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Agharra,	4,264	87	152	136	189	406	447	505	695	411	169	1,067
Ballymahon,	7,168	207	823	800	766	603	629	580	960	1,536	264	—
Cashel East,	4,040	115	316	675	518	910	166	287	105	948	—	—
Cashel West,	7,680	224	1,466	1,193	1,784	997	556	174	847	439	—	—
Doory,	6,183	99	540	594	304	461	280	423	766	1,087	406	1,223
Forgney,	6,557	169	300	329	361	679	452	411	883	918	871	1,684
Foxhall,	3,669	131	123	219	352	318	265	303	569	455	834	—
Kilcommock,	6,922	142	230	487	453	650	487	529	1,324	779	760	1,081
Kilglass,	7,619	98	767	503	653	1,181	672	621	1,601	1,261	262	—
Ledwithstown	5,693	98	485	336	497	902	759	472	1,104	1,040	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	59,795	1,370	5,202	5,372	5,877	7,107	4,713	4,305	8,854	8,874	3,066	5,055
Total of Electoral Divisions.	59,795	1,370	5,202	5,372	5,877	7,107	4,713	4,305	8,854	8,874	3,066	5,055
Granard.												
Abbeylara,	2,629	12	196	219	276	453	248	186	587	462	—	—
Ballinalee	3,309	62	304	348	321	417	362	64	238	468	725	—
Ballymuigh,	2,284	93	126	252	178	451	349	154	357	324	—	—
Bunlahy,	2,551	29	66	236	167	511	233	116	330	143	286	434
Columbkille,	4,918	209	1,864	1,486	538	583	127	111	—	—	—	—
Coolamber,	4,014	48	87	143	140	319	117	196	1,069	885	522	488
Creevy,	3,475	33	631	1,020	632	300	239	53	82	134	351	—
Crosagstown,	2,337	46	236	340	268	473	211	120	483	160	—	—
Currygrane,	2,327	11	205	264	205	343	204	273	445	—	—	377
Dalystown,	2,194	30	87	183	202	628	276	—	222	268	298	—
Drummeel,	2,214	26	89	21	167	387	251	205	709	359	—	—
Edgeworthstown,	3,291	39	175	94	277	363	316	154	1,027	312	534	—
Firry,	1,996	26	157	454	166	299	196	166	433	175	124	—
Gelshagh,	5,736	239	1,513	733	706	232	241	—	72	—	—	—
Granard Rural,	3,875	12	183	424	376	1,045	323	330	746	436	—	—
Granard Urban,	1,799	26	128	116	135	159	226	319	540	150	—	—
Knockanbaun,	2,306	25	8	28	12	72	50	—	705	507	268	631
Lislea,	2,045	107	707	236	358	437	68	132	—	—	—	—
Milltown,	3,831	20	99	182	174	506	213	392	866	410	—	973
Mostarrell,	2,132	10	49	42	—	300	134	43	363	—	—	1,188
Moyne	4,118	168	1,213	1,149	669	678	241	—	—	—	—	—
Mullanalaghta,	4,322	148	1,008	1,018	572	416	255	—	310	—	—	595
Newgrove,	2,085	26	101	157	307	195	—	—	463	826	—	—
Sonnagh,	3,379	201	846	770	397	315	113	238	343	156	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	71,167	1,646	10,053	9,715	7,243	9,882	4,993	3,255	10,390	6,191	3,108	4,686
Total of Electoral Divisions.	71,167	1,646	10,053	9,715	7,243	9,882	4,993	3,255	10,390	6,191	3,108	4,686
Longford.												
Aghaboy,	3,586	428	1,697	720	300	166	205	70	—	—	—	—
Ardagh East,	7,158	44	333	600	680	1,755	832	727	757	579	287	564
Ardagh West,	4,212	150	517	652	477	698	164	320	985	249	—	—
Ballinamuck East,	4,707	425	1,909	833	443	584	383	—	130	—	—	—
Ballinamuck West,	4,803	847	2,484	936	217	218	—	111	—	—	—	—
Braderick,	4,522	424	2,417	627	403	74	187	—	200	180	—	—

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Longford.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LONGFORD.—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Caldragh, ...	3,928	101	457	446	382	414	428	213	679	808	—	—
Cloondara, ...	6,023	282	605	624	157	588	326	210	743	1,113	—	1,375
Cloonee, ...	5,381	159	609	454	391	910	367	296	535	325	—	1,335
Corboy, ...	5,238	37	120	217	337	566	387	250	1,117	1,623	—	584
Drumgort, ...	4,092	399	1,611	609	731	526	75	—	141	—	—	—
Drumlish, ...	4,917	491	2,471	1,016	384	247	—	—	—	308	—	—
Killashee, ...	3,698	79	294	246	377	456	305	555	395	583	408	—
Killoe, ...	3,190	686	1,735	381	254	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford Rural, ...	5,583	184	491	469	535	742	610	374	1,313	865	—	—
Longford Urban, ...	738	66	171	66	50	83	122	—	110	70	—	—
Mountdavis, ...	3,890	163	854	665	632	78	—	81	528	889	—	—
Moydow, ...	5,773	71	453	507	533	677	439	376	1,769	948	—	—
Newtownforbes, ...	5,413	305	1,132	622	538	341	129	329	377	—	—	1,640
Ratheline, ...	7,187	202	619	932	1,075	1,184	310	183	1,252	767	663	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	94,039	5,543	20,979	11,652	8,896	10,441	5,269	4,095	11,031	9,277	1,358	5,498
Total of Electoral Divisions,	94,039	5,543	20,979	11,652	8,896	10,441	5,269	4,095	11,031	9,277	1,358	5,498
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	225,001	8,559	36,239	26,739	22,016	27,430	14,975	11,655	30,275	24,342	7,532	15,239
Total of County	225,001	8,559	36,239	26,739	22,016	27,430	14,975	11,655	30,275	24,342	7,532	15,239

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Longford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballymahon	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Charra, ...	3,604	63	104	89	160	318	348	445	631	390	204	852
Ballymahon, ...	5,176	131	495	503	451	474	422	434	797	1,225	244	—
Shel East, ...	1,625	53	165	363	294	308	94	45	71	232	—	—
Shel West, ...	3,905	109	746	671	897	550	272	43	373	244	—	—
Kory, ...	3,969	41	223	312	164	328	166	275	553	841	220	1,046
Orgney, ...	4,874	98	185	211	256	515	218	361	685	580	285	1,430
Oxhall, ...	2,549	65	91	208	247	242	199	220	439	301	537	—
Kilcommock, ...	4,789	121	178	301	246	391	281	367	871	526	521	986
Kilglass, ...	5,464	70	392	327	435	840	505	487	1,230	950	219	—
Edwithstown, ...	2,592	48	241	197	199	357	253	209	427	661	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,547	799	2,820	3,182	3,349	4,323	2,758	2,886	6,077	5,759	2,230	4,364
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,547	799	2,820	3,182	3,349	4,323	2,758	2,686	6,077	5,759	2,230	4,364
Granard												
Abeylara, ...	2,176	19	103	165	229	363	251	134	489	423	—	—
Ballinalee, ...	2,195	31	206	207	187	284	255	41	206	257	521	—
Ballymuigh, ...	1,785	49	76	161	120	340	280	131	319	309	—	—
Banlahy, ...	2,208	19	56	182	121	427	171	99	275	166	223	469
Clonbiddle, ...	2,462	90	846	753	291	324	65	93	—	—	—	—
Colamber, ...	3,052	21	69	91	109	251	140	141	688	770	271	501
Creevy, ...	2,327	27	403	607	391	217	180	45	64	113	280	—
Crosagstown, ...	1,506	23	152	203	173	304	147	92	262	150	—	—
Currygrane, ...	1,561	12	117	164	120	235	104	188	318	—	—	308
Dalystown, ...	1,750	27	61	143	153	481	201	—	200	235	249	—
Drummeel, ...	1,428	11	41	15	106	236	181	136	441	261	—	—
Edgeworthstown, ...	2,532	34	105	64	199	270	242	139	773	251	455	—
Firry, ...	1,714	14	126	191	121	233	175	128	328	190	208	—
Keshagh, ...	1,783	86	628	351	376	141	139	—	62	—	—	—
Granard Rural, ...	3,514	21	156	365	326	936	353	254	656	444	—	—
Granard Urban, ...	1,932	32	135	132	160	168	229	327	581	168	—	—
Knockanbaun, ...	1,631	13	5	25	16	71	33	—	269	399	250	550
Lisloa, ...	968	46	286	109	183	217	40	87	—	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	3,175	22	67	158	136	407	168	332	702	392	—	791
Moatfarrell, ...	1,792	16	37	28	—	200	109	42	283	—	—	1,077
Moyne, ...	1,868	70	542	517	310	313	116	—	—	—	—	—
Mullanalaghta, ...	2,482	72	556	609	331	228	151	—	179	—	—	356
Newgrove, ...	684	11	64	84	55	92	—	—	244	134	—	—
Rathnagh, ...	1,855	104	443	423	245	166	74	134	154	112	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	48,380	870	5,280	5,750	4,458	6,904	3,804	2,543	7,493	4,774	2,457	4,047
Total of Electoral Divisions,	48,380	870	5,280	5,750	4,458	6,904	3,804	2,543	7,493	4,774	2,457	4,047
Longford.												
Aghabov, ...	1,645	141	750	346	167	98	102	41	—	—	—	—
Ardagh East, ...	5,317	44	231	370	461	1,268	555	571	537	481	232	567
Ardagh West, ...	2,626	75	227	374	287	476	98	274	669	155	—	—
Ballinamuck East, ...	1,551	122	608	281	173	189	101	—	77	—	—	—
Ballinamuck West, ...	1,790	264	923	366	97	98	—	42	—	—	—	—
Drumrisk, ...	2,127	162	1,070	307	204	46	115	—	74	149	—	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Longford.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Longford—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Caldragh, ...	2,435	45	248	251	219	249	272	131	427	593	—	—
Cloondara, ...	3,524	81	284	318	110	373	213	93	397	758	—	897
Cloonee, ...	3,332	76	326	229	222	496	221	169	363	209	—	1,021
Corboy, ...	3,909	35	88	157	194	395	250	191	836	1,307	—	456
Drumgort, ...	1,604	121	593	257	307	238	34	—	54	—	—	—
Drumlish, ...	2,151	170	1,063	451	186	104	—	—	—	177	—	—
Killashee, ...	2,140	66	168	138	215	297	165	327	244	291	229	—
Killoe, ...	996	190	529	120	107	50	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford Rural, ...	4,195	107	275	289	387	559	432	307	1,115	726	—	—
Longford Urban, ...	998	84	248	83	70	171	101	—	116	125	—	—
Mountdavis, ...	1,318	43	330	267	142	21	—	45	80	390	—	—
Moydow, ...	3,347	35	200	257	256	485	242	217	1,071	604	—	—
Newtownforbes, ...	3,019	169	624	364	257	235	76	167	297	—	—	830
Rathcline, ...	3,912	67	306	560	665	753	178	88	604	258	433	—
Total of Non Congested Electoral Divisions,	51,936	2,097	9,091	5,785	4,756	6,551	3,155	2,663	6,950	6,223	894	3,771
Total of Electoral Divisions,	51,936	2,097	9,091	5,785	4,756	6,551	3,155	2,663	6,950	6,223	894	3,771
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	138,863	3,766	17,191	14,717	12,563	17,778	9,717	8,092	20,520	16,756	5,581	12,182
Total of County, ...	138,863	3,766	17,191	14,717	12,563	17,778	9,717	8,092	20,520	16,756	5,581	12,182

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Longford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballymahon.												
Shrule,	694	221	54	40	40	70	45	49	71	30	16	58
Ballymahon,	1,327	314	202	288	169	128	43	35	85	55	8	—
Ashel East,	574	119	108	119	99	79	14	11	—	25	—	—
Ashel West,	1,466	177	466	301	284	133	43	—	36	26	—	—
Doory,	579	44	115	118	42	58	18	23	66	26	5	64
Drumney,	852	191	134	66	66	83	14	37	59	39	34	99
Foxhall,	621	169	44	84	78	65	26	32	60	15	48	—
Glenmore,	935	200	97	102	60	96	39	70	93	61	34	83
Inchglass,	1,115	199	201	105	103	173	94	58	130	71	11	—
Edwithstown,	651	104	153	78	71	71	52	24	54	44	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,844	1,738	1,574	1,301	1,012	956	418	339	654	392	156	304
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,844	1,738	1,574	1,301	1,012	956	418	339	654	392	156	304
Granard.												
Abbeylara,	366	29	63	44	57	58	30	26	52	7	—	—
Ballinalee,	599	58	118	71	65	52	39	15	63	31	87	—
Ballymahon	487	103	37	69	33	81	53	23	26	62	—	—
Banlahy,	376	35	40	46	35	97	40	15	34	—	27	9
Columbkille,	1,309	137	624	333	98	90	11	16	—	—	—	—]
Coolamber,	508	60	56	45	29	78	26	10	68	58	26	52
Creevy,	769	29	258	232	104	64	36	5	14	12	15	—
Crosagstown,	372	29	85	71	47	77	17	12	25	9	—	—
Currygrane,	331	20	71	62	31	46	14	24	24	—	—	39
Dalystown,	321	35	33	51	47	97	20	—	20	5	13	—
Drummeel,	303	40	32	3	31	64	31	22	69	11	—	—
Edgeworthstown,	328	61	23	14	38	21	27	24	65	17	38	—
Firry,	382	42	62	65	38	79	31	15	42	5	3	—
Gelshagh,	932	149	460	138	121	27	27	—	10	—	—	—
Granard Rural,	596	27	61	92	60	165	60	36	73	22	—	—
Granard Urban,	239	51	32	11	20	11	15	54	40	5	—	—
Knockanbaun,	159	35	13	19	2	13	4	—	9	24	18	22
Lisloa,	476	65	248	36	41	54	11	15	—	—	—	—
Milltown,	440	41	38	64	29	63	37	33	81	32	—	22
Moatfarrell,	174	28	16	5	—	36	5	—	41	—	—	43
Moyne,	1,078	138	409	266	133	89	43	—	—	—	—	—
Mullanalaghta,	963	110	335	255	107	60	31	—	24	—	—	41
Newgrove,	211	26	52	37	26	21	—	—	37	12	—	—
Scrragh,	893	141	346	215	75	48	21	31	9	7	—	—
Total of Non Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,606	1,489	3,512	2,244	1,265	1,491	629	376	826	319	227	228
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,606	1,489	3,512	2,244	1,265	1,491	629	376	826	319	227	228
Longford.												
Aghaboy,	1,046	197	577	144	68	34	14	12	—	—	—	—
Ardagh East,	981	97	100	130	129	225	92	88	62	27	15	16
Ardagh West,	766	138	124	114	91	112	21	97	58	11	—	—
Ballinamuck East,	1,063	205	516	159	66	77	27	—	13	—	—	—
Ballinamuck West,	1,356	395	728	160	27	39	—	7	—	—	—	—
Breerisk,	1,315	243	781	163	57	8	33	—	17	13	—	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Longford.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LONGFORD.—*continued.*												
Caldragh, ...	574	20	178	98	81	46	51	22	44	34	—	—
Cloondara, ...	769	142	192	126	30	96	39	12	36	41	—	55
Cloonee, ...	1,016	154	252	103	67	129	34	43	65	40	—	129
Corbey, ...	591	80	51	52	56	82	38	33	95	72	—	32
Drumgort, ...	1,127	236	480	162	129	97	7	—	16	—	—	—
Drumlish, ...	1,318	321	728	182	36	23	—	—	—	28	—	—
Killashee, ...	561	135	82	54	57	63	31	35	39	28	37	—
Killoe, ...	846	308	434	54	37	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longford Rural, ...	937	144	161	103	106	106	64	31	179	43	—	—
Longford Urban	186	82	45	2	9	27	10	—	—	11	—	—
Mountdavis, ...	521	64	243	127	43	2	—	4	17	21	—	—
Moydow, ...	670	77	124	85	67	75	28	30	120	64	—	—
Newtownforbes, ...	1,258	226	394	202	88	60	10	43	177	—	—	48
Rathcline, ...	955	115	142	192	173	139	31	7	64	52	40	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	17,856	3,389	6,332	2,412	1,417	1,453	530	464	1,002	485	92	280
Total of Electoral Divisions.	17,856	3,389	6,332	2,412	1,417	1,453	530	464	1,002	485	92	280
Total of Non Congested Electoral Divisions in County	39,306	6,616	11,418	5,957	3,694	3,900	1,577	1,179	2,482	1,196	475	812
Total of County.	39,306	6,616	11,418	5,957	3,694	3,900	1,577	1,179	2,482	1,196	475	812

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Louth.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ARDEE.												
Ardee Rural,	267	76	39	24	13	30	12	13	20	18	11	11
Ardee Urban,	73	22	16	9	3	6	6	1	6	1	3	—
Castlebellingham,	118	30	18	13	7	14	12	6	8	2	5	3
Clonkeen,	134	35	16	12	12	18	10	6	16	6	2	1
Collon,	112	12	22	22	12	12	9	2	14	4	1	2
Dromin,	115	16	27	13	9	14	10	4	17	4	1	—
Drumcar	144	32	22	19	14	21	9	2	15	6	1	3
Dunleer,	188	51	43	18	8	24	14	9	12	5	2	2
Mansfieldstown,	78	23	9	10	8	4	3	4	4	7	2	4
Stabannan,	126	27	31	7	9	12	7	6	16	5	2	4
Tallanstown,	94	17	12	10	8	21	6	4	7	2	1	6
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,449	341	255	157	103	176	98	57	135	60	31	36
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,449	341	255	157	103	176	98	57	135	60	31	36
DROGHEDA.												
Clogher,	162	35	34	27	16	19	5	2	12	5	5	2
Drogheda (Urban),	136	57	28	13	14	9	2	3	6	4	—	—
Dysart,	154	43	23	16	18	22	8	4	11	3	4	2
Monasterboice,	154	34	49	16	11	10	6	5	15	4	3	1
Mullary,	192	39	70	27	14	18	6	2	12	3	—	1
St. Peter's,	289	66	45	30	25	31	21	15	28	21	2	4
Termonfeckin,	188	24	49	28	21	18	15	9	14	4	5	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,275	298	299	157	119	127	63	40	98	44	19	11
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,275	298	299	157	119	127	63	40	98	44	19	11
DUNDALK.												
Ballymascanlan,	326	85	139	43	22	19	3	2	7	2	1	3
Barronstown,	171	40	44	39	10	14	10	—	9	3	2	—
Carlingford,	420	189	82	59	28	29	7	10	9	5	1	1
Castlering,	125	13	32	21	16	12	7	4	11	8	—	1
Castletown,	159	21	31	30	18	20	6	11	10	7	2	3
Creggan, Upper,	247	91	91	30	13	9	2	2	4	4	1	—
Darver,	123	32	19	8	6	8	5	6	23	12	2	2
Dromiskin,	218	72	34	28	18	20	9	6	18	9	3	1
Drummullagh,	391	299	70	7	3	8	1	2	1	—	—	—
Dundalk Rural,	238	57	68	22	15	19	20	10	16	7	1	3
Dundalk Urban,	92	20	25	19	12	4	4	1	4	—	1	1
Faughart,	262	48	101	46	21	16	10	5	9	3	2	1
Haggardstown,	132	30	25	13	10	17	6	5	12	9	1	4
Jenkinstown,	157	52	49	21	10	13	8	—	3	1	—	—
Killanny,	205	38	43	32	26	19	15	5	14	8	—	—
Louth,	209	59	47	23	20	19	14	4	11	6	4	2
Rathcor,	273	89	107	26	19	14	7	5	2	2	1	1
Ravensdale,	194	100	67	16	4	1	—	1	2	2	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,942	1,335	1,079	433	272	261	134	79	165	88	22	24
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,942	1,335	1,079	433	272	261	134	79	165	88	22	24
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	6,666	1,974	1,633	797	494	564	295	176	398	192	72	71
Total of County.	6,666	1,974	1,633	797	494	564	295	176	398	192	72	71

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Louth.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ardee Rural, ...	14,943	282	353	330	202	734	365	584	1,471	2,618	2,348	5,656
Ardee Urban, ...	1,869	28	51	60	30	86	160	22	274	115	543	—
Castlebellingham, ...	4,564	33	136	168	114	339	414	240	545	216	1,035	1,324
Clonkeen, ...	5,343	77	141	176	251	549	401	265	1,103	806	590	984
Collon, ...	6,911	33	348	528	374	517	469	99	1,523	770	374	1,866
Dromin, ...	3,603	35	178	198	193	408	395	173	1,296	564	163	—
Drumcar, ...	6,189	42	211	317	332	672	428	113	1,678	951	264	1,181
Dunleer, ...	6,370	124	452	252	232	825	619	541	1,029	854	547	785
Mansfieldstown, ...	4,532	30	67	142	132	90	92	165	256	918	457	2,183
Stabannan, ...	5,291	50	205	87	158	326	248	269	1,254	627	470	1,597
Tallanstown, ...	5,698	20	68	143	132	583	224	200	506	360	351	8,111
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	64,813	764	2,210	2,501	2,150	5,129	3,815	2,671	10,945	8,799	7,142	16,687
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	64,815	764	2,210	2,501	2,150	5,129	3,815	2,671	10,945	8,799	7,142	18,687
Drogheda.												
Clogher, ...	6,890	31	274	377	374	531	235	110	865	896	1,350	1,847
Drogheda (Urban), ...	1,959	52	90	87	125	105	24	70	208	298	—	—
Dysart, ...	5,592	58	193	244	372	707	320	248	951	411	1,149	939
Monasterboice, ...	5,932	84	508	260	274	306	258	323	1,408	719	933	859
Mullary, ...	5,187	121	789	525	379	685	333	99	1,176	725	—	355
St. Peter's, ...	9,202	108	411	395	438	837	676	637	1,595	2,371	440	1,294
Termonfeckin, ...	6,622	51	431	425	469	539	646	483	1,194	687	1,139	558
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	40,424	505	2,696	2,313	2,431	3,710	2,492	1,970	7,397	6,107	5,011	5,852
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,484	505	2,696	2,313	2,431	3,710	2,492	1,970	7,397	6,107	5,011	5,852
Dundalk.												
Ballymascanlan, ...	6,269	341	1,387	735	518	770	144	114	508	262	167	1,314
Barronstown, ...	4,302	131	444	678	248	443	459	—	801	601	497	—
Carlingford, ...	5,717	460	762	799	500	697	218	453	570	688	201	369
Castlering, ...	4,335	31	268	327	350	388	367	215	892	1,069	—	428
Castletown, ...	4,560	21	210	386	322	504	238	517	626	768	484	784
Creggan, Upper, ...	4,415	484	1,095	550	366	303	102	75	376	754	330	—
Darver, ...	5,186	46	158	107	100	189	187	226	1,426	1,654	449	644
Dromiskin, ...	6,046	128	273	380	387	515	318	267	1,119	1,214	676	769
Drummullagh, ...	3,068	1,639	832	237	29	133	29	11	158	—	—	—
Dundalk Rural	5,089	81	274	197	221	315	558	361	779	520	204	1,579
Dundalk Urban, ...	1,037	43	93	144	131	50	66	20	161	—	220	109
Faughart, ...	4,810	139	782	630	383	459	382	235	604	393	457	346
Haggardstown, ...	5,347	35	146	139	107	318	146	195	798	1,273	277	1,913
Jenkinstown, ...	4,343	316	936	624	271	688	628	—	321	559	—	—
Killanny, ...	4,867	68	367	464	529	497	587	286	1,109	960	—	—
Louth, ...	5,644	112	352	278	355	468	480	165	912	696	985	841
Rathcor, ...	4,887	350	1,435	728	353	369	315	266	144	361	230	336
Ravensdale, ...	4,818	558	665	333	119	22	—	33	73	774	—	2,241
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	85,040	4,983	10,479	7,736	5,289	7,146	5,224	3,439	11,377	12,526	5,177	11,664
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	85,040	4,983	10,479	7,736	5,289	7,146	5,224	3,439	11,377	12,526	5,177	11,664
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	190,337	6,252	15,385	12,550	9,870	15,985	11,531	8,080	29,719	27,432	17,330	36,203
Total of County, ...	190,337	6,252	15,385	12,550	9,870	15,985	11,531	8,080	29,719	27,432	17,330	36,203

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Louth.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardee Rural, ...	16,031	141	264	299	222	753	422	586	1,527	2,627	2,479	6,711
Ardee Urban, ...	2,130	60	98	112	53	149	205	41	448	178	786	—
Castlebellingham, ...	5,205	57	135	164	125	324	407	270	532	253	1,149	1,789
Tonkeen, ...	4,735	71	109	153	213	440	356	258	970	678	466	1,021
Collon, ...	4,493	32	169	287	210	291	319	82	996	576	214	1,317
Dromin, ...	3,373	33	172	159	161	354	348	187	1,254	497	208	—
Drumcar, ...	5,042	59	155	242	243	513	324	89	1,225	809	258	1,125
Dunleer, ...	4,902	111	302	229	138	592	507	398	735	760	484	646
Mansfieldstown, ...	5,056	41	58	125	143	90	110	181	287	988	523	2,510
Stabannan, ...	5,401	58	199	88	159	317	231	270	1,196	697	554	1,632
Tallanstown, ...	5,991	39	83	132	139	502	211	176	519	328	277	3,585
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	62,359	702	1,744	1,990	1,806	4,325	3,440	2,538	9,689	8,391	7,398	20,336
Total of Electoral Divisions,	62,359	702	1,744	1,990	1,806	4,325	3,440	2,538	9,689	8,391	7,398	20,336
Drogheda.												
Togher, ...	6,160	48	246	325	275	462	172	88	760	753	1,216	1,815
Drogheda (Urban), ...	2,073	123	176	161	243	220	65	134	371	577	—	—
Dysart, ...	4,901	74	179	194	312	545	268	174	800	374	1,071	910
Monasterboice, ...	4,715	79	350	188	185	256	206	226	1,056	673	802	694
Mullary, ...	3,530	94	501	336	246	461	213	86	797	494	—	302
St. Peter's, ...	10,462	134	340	381	446	766	724	659	1,940	3,039	516	1,517
Termonfeckin, ...	5,837	50	356	345	372	420	527	406	1,058	644	1,161	498
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	37,678	602	2,151	1,930	2,079	3,130	2,175	1,773	6,782	6,554	4,766	5,736
Total of Electoral Divisions,	37,678	602	2,151	1,930	2,079	3,130	2,175	1,773	6,782	6,554	4,766	5,736
Dundalk.												
Ballymascanlan, ...	5,052	223	950	543	399	471	102	84	563	248	240	1,224
Barronstown, ...	3,336	80	306	487	173	356	354	—	646	485	449	—
Carlingford, ...	5,308	318	598	721	490	704	241	432	566	655	212	371
Castlering, ...	3,807	27	220	262	282	289	251	184	819	1,075	—	398
Castletown, ...	5,119	36	212	378	304	491	204	496	635	858	515	990
Creggan, Upper, ...	2,951	192	617	378	222	224	76	100	290	564	288	—
Darver, ...	5,553	55	142	103	110	199	178	261	1,449	1,723	461	872
Dromiskin, ...	6,295	151	231	357	225	499	327	272	1,303	1,229	790	811
Drummullagh, ...	1,053	720	395	85	49	194	37	87	86	—	—	—
Dundalk Rural, ...	6,980	148	435	273	272	462	689	438	1,117	897	228	2,021
Dundalk Urban, ...	1,838	42	176	251	208	101	143	43	254	—	268	352
Faughart, ...	4,844	130	695	570	355	412	360	217	635	423	496	551
Haggardstown, ...	5,786	60	170	156	179	401	216	226	823	1,385	259	1,911
Jenkinstown, . . .	1,830	136	312	258	184	335	272	—	222	111	—	—
Killanny, ...	4,416	69	327	415	407	458	515	226	1,036	903	—	—
Louth, ...	5,791	128	357	303	337	489	470	178	873	732	1,013	911
Rathcor, ...	3,274	189	712	325	334	320	232	225	120	269	226	322
Ravensdale, ...	1,934	276	402	192	72	22	—	47	192	239	—	432
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	75,767	2,980	7,257	6,062	4,762	6,427	4,667	3,516	11,629	11,796	5,445	11,226
Total of Electoral Divisions...	75,767	2,980	7,257	6,062	4,762	6,427	4,667	3,516	11,629	11,796	5,445	11,226
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	175,804	4,284	11,152	9,982	8,647	13,882	10,282	7,827	28,100	26,741	17,609	37,298
Total of County, ...	175,804	4,284	11,152	9,982	8,647	13,882	10,282	7,827	28,100	26,741	17,609	37,298

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Louth.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.												
Ardee Rural,	1,609	223	142	82	39	141	41	90	129	207	172	343
Ardee Urban,	475	49	201	11	5	33	31	4	55	15	71	—
Castlebellingham	800	129	41	60	38	63	58	44	46	45	77	199
Clonkeen,	642	134	57	40	47	85	50	29	97	51	12	40
Collon,	577	35	72	75	56	29	38	7	120	56	33	56
Dromin,	584	59	87	45	40	53	59	23	165	41	12	—
Drumcar,	887	141	82	93	61	113	43	9	140	60	34	111
Dunleer,	680	108	108	62	23	98	75	36	63	71	12	22
Mansfieldstown,	543	70	36	37	30	8	10	21	23	44	62	202
Stabannan,	747	120	108	34	32	60	34	36	92	51	59	121
Tallanstown,	863	80	44	39	43	94	34	48	63	24	13	381
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,407	1,148	978	578	414	777	473	349	993	665	557	1,475
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,407	1,148	978	578	414	777	473	349	993	665	557	1,475
Drogheda.												
Clogher,	852	151	157	118	66	81	18	10	41	59	52	89
Drogheda (Urban),	183	26	18	14	10	16	—	22	34	43	—	—
Dysart,	827	136	117	43	105	117	49	23	88	20	70	59
Monasterboice,	791	137	188	63	53	36	23	29	102	40	50	56
Mullary,	819	134	232	92	60	125	35	10	83	23	—	25
St. Peter's,	1,260	239	95	80	100	164	79	58	134	228	29	54
Termonfeckin,	1,108	87	235	105	83	114	104	45	107	37	160	31
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,840	910	1,042	520	477	653	308	197	589	460	370	314
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,840	910	1,042	520	477	653	308	197	589	460	370	314
Dundalk.												
Ballymascanlan,	1,571	298	582	217	104	112	16	14	61	35	39	93
Barronstown,	766	87	189	164	51	83	73	—	65	25	26	—
Carlingford,	1,876	621	359	249	143	186	42	45	102	82	10	37
Castlering,	636	45	112	100	57	64	36	16	76	105	—	22
Castletown,	1,070	70	182	134	94	119	24	67	78	128	28	146
Creggan, Upper,	1,035	291	335	163	73	32	5	20	30	62	24	--
Darver,	693	109	85	38	29	23	34	32	141	135	22	35
Dromiskin,	1,089	255	114	125	78	102	58	47	161	76	39	24
Drummullagh,	1,599	1,084	323	41	25	61	13	35	17	--	--	--
Dundalk Rural,	1,535	304	258	65	88	190	78	55	170	163	23	141
Dundalk Urban,	137	28	11	14	16	3	6	12	—	—	26	21
Faughart,	1,249	130	361	204	106	71	69	25	111	58	28	86
Haggardstown,	930	133	92	47	59	74	42	67	95	167	2	152
Jenkinstown,	755	171	224	129	61	82	55	—	13	17	—	—
Killanny,	1,051	153	202	145	113	90	73	47	115	113	—	—
Louth,	995	215	163	87	67	93	80	24	78	49	78	61
Rathcor,	1,295	355	434	137	89	83	58	32	21	31	28	27
Ravensdale,	826	326	249	73	22	8	—	7	59	42	—	45
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,105	4,678	4,275	2,132	1,275	1,481	765	545	1,393	1,288	373	900
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,105	4,678	4,275	2,132	1,275	1,481	765	545	1,393	1,288	373	900
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	33,352	6,736	6,295	3,230	2,166	2,911	1,546	1,091	2,975	2,413	1,300	2,689
Total of County,	33,352	6,736	6,295	3,230	2,166	2,911	1,546	1,091	2,975	2,413	1,300	2,689

COUNTY OF MEATH.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Meath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.												
Drumcondra, ...	239	99	25	22	16	21	8	3	20	16	4	5
Grangegeeth, ...	162	39	32	23	8	21	9	10	13	6	1	—
Killary, ...	219	48	44	33	12	17	11	6	15	21	8	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	620	186	101	78	36	59	28	19	48	43	13	9
Total of Eelctoral Divisions.	620	186	101	78	36	59	28	19	48	43	13	9
Drogheda.												
Ardcath, ...	220	60	37	20	15	15	10	7	29	15	8	4
Duleek, ...	175	61	27	8	9	11	10	11	12	19	3	4
Julianstown, ...	171	48	17	14	5	19	7	8	18	18	6	11
Mellifont, ...	90	29	18	6	3	5	5	3	8	7	5	1
Stamullin, ...	185	72	20	8	9	12	10	3	22	17	7	5
St. Mary's, ...	228	79	38	10	8	20	6	11	36	8	5	7
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,069	349	157	66	49	82	48	43	125	84	34	32
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,069	349	157	66	49	82	48	43	125	84	34	32
Dunshaughlin.												
Culmullin, ...	101	22	11	3	6	7	3	2	17	17	5	8
Donaghmore, ...	72	14	6	1	6	2	4	2	5	21	6	5
Dunboyne, ...	185	33	27	9	15	9	9	6	28	29	6	14
Dunshaughlin, ...	173	67	19	9	7	8	3	7	19	21	4	9
Kilbrew, ...	99	24	11	10	7	8	2	2	12	13	4	6
Killeen, ...	67	6	17	8	4	4	2	4	10	5	2	5
Kilmessan, ...	120	22	28	14	3	11	7	4	17	9	2	3
Kilmore, ...	98	25	4	2	4	16	4	5	14	10	4	10
Rathfeigh, ...	94	13	14	10	6	10	3	3	12	14	7	2
Ratoath, ...	138	35	30	9	4	9	11	5	7	13	10	5
Rodanstown, ...	77	20	5	—	4	5	2	7	10	11	8	5
Skreen, ...	111	16	28	10	5	10	5	6	9	10	2	10
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,335	297	200	85	71	99	55	53	160	173	60	82
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,335	297	200	85	71	99	55	53	160	173	60	82
Edenderry.												
Ardnamullan, ...	114	33	28	11	12	11	3	2	8	4	1	1
Ballyboggan, ...	97	16	16	10	7	8	8	4	15	7	6	—
Castlejordan, ...	114	42	16	12	13	17	3	2	5	3	—	1
Hill of Down, ...	91	26	18	8	6	11	5	3	9	1	2	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	416	117	78	41	38	47	19	11	37	15	9	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	416	117	78	41	38	47	19	11	37	15	9	4

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kells.												
Ardagh,	220	75	58	21	25	21	5	2	8	4	1	—
Ballinlough,	44	17	9	1	3	4	2	1	4	1	1	—
Balrathboyne,	58	9	7	3	3	4	7	4	9	5	4	3
Boherboy,	56	18	13	6	6	3	2	1	2	3	—	2
Burry,	15	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carrickleck,	104	24	27	9	8	8	4	8	11	5	—	—
Castlekeeran,	127	34	27	20	16	6	7	7	6	3	—	1
Cruicetown,	66	23	5	8	—	1	5	3	6	7	5	3
Girley,	60	29	2	2	1	2	1	1	5	6	7	4
Kells Rural,	130	16	31	22	11	13	13	3	10	7	1	3
Kells Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmainham,	170	23	52	29	18	19	3	7	10	8	—	1
Kilskeer,	74	27	11	4	6	5	5	1	8	3	1	3
Loughan,	93	40	12	11	7	6	4	1	6	4	—	2
Maperath,	41	12	6	1	2	2	—	3	4	5	2	4
Martry,	65	23	13	6	1	3	2	3	6	4	2	2
Moybolgue,	73	16	15	14	5	8	5	2	4	4	—	—
Moynalty,	66	10	14	5	3	12	6	1	8	2	1	4
Newcastle,	159	27	40	34	12	19	14	6	6	1	—	—
Newtown,	72	29	14	3	3	5	2	—	7	1	5	3
Nobber,	107	25	18	10	8	12	6	5	10	9	2	2
Possecksstown,	43	6	13	6	1	3	1	2	2	5	—	4
Staholmog,	59	29	11	3	—	1	—	—	4	6	—	5
Teltown,	79	29	13	3	5	6	1	1	6	4	3	8
Trohanny,	169	39	54	39	9	16	6	2	2	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,150	586	472	260	153	179	101	64	144	98	36	57
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,150	586	472	260	153	179	101	64	144	98	36	57
Navan.												
Ardbraccan,	327	124	75	32	9	30	15	10	13	13	2	4
Ardmulchan,	94	16	14	8	9	14	5	—	12	7	4	5
Bective,	101	36	10	5	4	11	7	6	11	6	4	1
Castletown,	125	53	23	7	5	4	1	1	11	10	5	5
Donaghpatrick,	168	78	27	6	11	7	8	5	7	7	3	9
Kentstown,	102	29	16	7	6	12	5	4	7	6	5	5
Navan Rural,	396	118	67	37	28	35	22	9	44	24	5	7
Navan Urban,	23	3	6	3	4	2	1	—	2	1	—	1
Painestown,	127	40	18	9	6	6	7	5	14	13	3	6
Rathkenny,	139	36	36	16	17	3	11	3	6	7	—	4
Slane,	140	55	27	10	12	10	4	3	8	5	4	2
Stackallan,	122	41	21	5	8	13	10	2	13	5	1	3
Tara,	81	10	12	5	2	6	7	5	10	16	4	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,945	639	352	150	121	153	103	53	158	120	40	56
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,945	639	352	150	121	153	103	53	158	120	40	56
Oldcastle.												
Crossakeel,	55	10	5	3	6	8	1	2	4	7	3	6
Crosskeys,	105	50	21	10	6	5	1	3	4	1	2	2
Killallon,	144	37	27	17	15	10	10	10	9	8	—	1
Killeagh,	132	44	30	19	16	5	4	2	5	2	1	4

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Oldcastle—*continued.*												
Knocklough, ...	46	12	5	4	5	8	2	—	2	3	2	3
Moylagh, ...	100	37	18	15	12	5	4	1	6	—	1	1
Oldcastle, ...	261	79	69	30	19	26	6	5	14	8	1	4
Stonefield, ...	73	15	16	13	4	6	3	3	4	3	3	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	916	284	191	111	83	73	31	26	48	32	13	24
Total of Electoral Divisions,	916	284	191	111	83	73	31	26	48	32	13	24
Trim.												
Athboy, ...	103	28	26	15	10	7	1	—	5	5	2	4
Ballyconnell, ...	117	59	10	10	5	7	1	1	12	10	2	—
Castlerickard, ...	115	30	20	11	8	10	12	5	12	6	—	1
Cloghbrack, ...	144	68	32	8	5	8	4	1	8	6	2	2
Clonmacduff, ...	80	42	13	6	1	4	5	1	3	2	2	1
Gallow, ...	88	30	9	9	2	8	8	6	7	2	1	6
Galtrim, ...	64	19	4	2	4	5	6	4	9	7	3	1
Grennanstown, ...	189	74	52	15	9	8	8	5	5	4	6	3
Innfield, ...	120	40	10	10	8	7	8	5	11	5	8	8
Kilbride, ...	60	22	11	5	3	5	—	1	5	5	1	2
Kilcooly, ...	36	11	1	—	—	2	2	2	8	5	2	3
Kildalkey, ...	146	40	41	19	13	7	4	2	7	7	4	2
Killaconnigan, ...	114	55	6	9	12	6	3	1	11	8	2	1
Killyon, ...	103	30	15	12	6	10	7	6	8	6	—	3
Laracor, ...	76	20	19	8	7	4	2	3	2	5	4	2
Rahinstown, ...	104	45	6	3	7	16	5	7	6	4	4	1
Rathmolyon, ...	224	76	34	23	11	16	14	8	24	13	2	3
Rathmore, ...	169	81	31	16	5	8	1	3	13	2	2	7
Summerhill, ...	133	62	27	12	3	5	4	4	10	1	2	3
Trim Rural, ...	249	104	60	15	13	7	7	5	15	14	2	7
Trim Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,434	936	427	208	132	150	102	70	181	117	51	60
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,434	936	427	208	132	150	102	70	181	117	51	60
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	10,885	3,394	1,978	999	683	842	487	339	901	682	256	324
Total of County, ...	10,885	3,394	1,978	999	683	842	487	339	901	682	256	324

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Drumcondra,	12,140	146	212	357	400	676	388	169	1,756	2,212	963	4,861
Grangegeeth,	6,516	117	468	493	268	787	583	819	1,354	1,191	436	—
Killary,	11,846	116	490	718	313	608	474	336	1,368	3,164	2,272	1,987
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,502	379	1,170	1,568	981	2,071	1,445	1,324	4,478	6,567	3,671	6,848
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,502	379	1,170	1,568	981	2,071	1,445	1,324	4,478	6,567	3,671	6,848
Drogheda.												
Ardcath,	11,425	80	275	290	303	396	367	362	2,159	2,102	1,764	3,327
Duleek,	9,239	59	237	136	189	398	487	636	1,031	3,137	747	2,182
Julianstown,	12,672	44	107	138	74	428	215	345	1,225	2,398	1,595	6,103
Mellifont,	6,107	53	185	111	46	168	289	194	620	1,271	1,583	1,587
Stamullin,	8,831	58	96	139	130	328	374	163	1,577	2,564	1,402	2,000
St. Mary's,	8,999	89	252	105	130	643	200	378	2,214	1,133	994	2,861
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,273	383	1,152	919	872	2,361	1,932	2,078	8,826	12,605	8,085	18,060
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,273	383	1,152	919	872	2,361	1,932	2,078	8,826	12,605	8,085	18,060
Dunshaughlin.												
Culmullin,	9,318	43	72	43	149	210	120	118	1,567	2,617	1,233	3,146
Donaghmore,	8,875	12	36	19	42	75	149	67	405	3,751	1,696	2,623
Dunboyne,	14,158	49	123	74	188	146	289	272	1,997	3,799	1,508	5,713
Dunshaughlin,	10,938	134	128	94	98	169	144	269	1,548	3,564	1,048	3,742
Kilbrew,	7,703	54	73	139	123	247	82	95	959	1,958	1,056	2,917
Killeen,	7,173	10	272	116	78	94	57	183	742	657	424	4,540
Kilmessan,	6,450	55	253	189	57	359	278	212	1,571	1,551	573	1,352
Kilmore,	8,524	29	27	21	73	416	144	267	1,175	1,365	947	4,060
Rathfeigh,	7,362	33	115	158	124	298	148	157	1,101	2,563	1,773	892
Ratoath,	9,218	42	177	115	67	273	436	264	700	2,243	2,690	2,211
Rodanstown,	6,912	20	42	—	66	97	64	320	794	1,483	1,805	2,221
Skreen,	9,262	37	208	130	92	231	187	309	788	1,648	686	4,946
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	105,893	518	1,526	1,098	1,157	2,615	2,098	2,533	13,347	27,199	15,439	38,363
Total of Electoral Divisions,	105,893	518	1,526	1,098	1,157	2,615	2,098	2,533	13,347	27,199	15,439	38,363
Edenderry.												
Ardnamullan,	4,790	96	292	251	358	476	186	158	771	753	329	1,120
Ballyboggan,	6,301	40	153	233	174	280	417	275	1,576	1,351	1,802	—
Castlejordan,	4,156	128	175	209	340	609	148	120	589	611	—	1,227
Hill of Down,	4,888	51	182	147	168	418	219	175	947	236	696	1,649
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,135	315	802	840	1,040	1,783	970	728	3,883	2,951	2,827	3,996
Total of Electoral Divisions.	20,135	315	802	840	1,040	1,783	970	728	3,883	2,951	2,827	3,996

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath—*continued.*

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kells.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
...agh.	5,460	242	642	450	718	790	265	123	1,120	832	278	—
...linlough,	2,133	27	107	14	76	133	111	76	457	247	366	519
...rathboyne,	3,890	9	35	41	64	82	270	166	703	708	851	961
...erboy,	2,264	70	121	107	151	110	98	67	265	585	—	690
...ry,	4,164	40	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	347	3,714
...rickleck,	4,218	78	274	168	250	355	234	546	1,277	1,036	—	—
...tlekeeran,	4,041	99	260	389	413	279	346	535	599	615	—	506
...ictown,	4,925	40	42	111	—	44	210	148	535	915	1,306	1,574
...ey,	5,435	32	15	34	16	59	40	52	460	943	1,613	2,171
...ls Rural,	4,505	42	143	177	109	225	344	109	570	676	185	1,925
...ls Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
...mainham,	6,366	41	586	644	492	756	188	525	1,032	1,712	—	390
...skeer,	4,373	83	94	68	136	145	176	60	472	423	230	2,486
...ghan,	3,682	88	136	210	165	199	200	77	527	701	—	1,379
...erath,	3,473	21	71	16	42	58	—	174	294	810	602	1,385
...ry,	4,020	32	100	73	21	70	53	136	358	509	420	2,248
...bolgue,	2,501	36	178	289	132	382	259	165	387	673	—	—
...nalty,	5,977	19	117	75	88	332	256	64	733	357	217	3,719
...castle,	4,167	69	453	648	335	848	770	406	532	106	—	—
...town,	3,839	40	72	34	45	87	68	—	424	182	1,058	1,829
...ber,	4,856	66	157	192	182	366	222	274	807	1,213	585	792
...eckstown,	3,711	11	124	128	32	125	68	154	180	1,046	—	1,843
...holmog,	4,146	49	76	31	—	27	—	—	326	825	—	2,812
...own,	8,462	23	109	41	148	143	34	42	422	549	618	6,333
...anny,	4,315	129	778	944	291	733	350	183	257	192	—	458
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	104,923	1,386	4,753	4,884	3,906	6,348	4,562	4,082	12,737	15,855	8,676	37,734
Total of Electoral Divisions.	104,923	1,386	4,753	4,884	3,906	6,348	4,562	4,082	12,737	15,855	8,676	37,734
Navan.												
...braccan,	9,315	360	635	431	194	871	568	500	955	1,741	592	2,468
...mulchan,	6,163	27	120	145	189	436	208	—	921	920	916	2,281
...ive,	4,752	66	68	62	94	331	297	351	1,014	1,061	1,007	401
...letown,	7,526	115	188	115	119	92	35	38	756	1,507	1,055	3,506
...achpatrick,	11,388	126	197	110	160	203	276	234	481	1,097	632	7,872
...stown,	6,969	28	167	133	153	377	197	96	581	1,023	1,154	3,060
...an Rural,	13,142	158	389	426	419	761	678	382	2,907	2,821	1,241	2,960
...an Urban,	1,280	5	27	20	32	19	13	—	53	50	—	1,061
...estown,	8,406	44	164	136	108	195	274	420	1,221	2,057	686	3,101
...kenny,	5,305	99	245	193	305	79	452	147	612	1,057	—	2,116
...s,	5,702	72	304	211	327	349	184	212	797	773	1,149	1,324
...kellan,	5,166	55	166	105	181	382	416	82	925	679	327	1,848
...s,	7,690	24	79	87	39	188	321	289	1,035	2,223	999	2,406
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	92,804	1,179	2,749	2,174	2,320	4,283	3,919	2,751	12,258	17,009	9,758	34,404
Total of Electoral Divisions.	92,804	1,179	2,749	2,174	2,320	4,283	3,919	2,751	12,258	17,009	9,758	34,404
Oldcastle.												
...eckard,	6,121	15	41	51	166	194	41	114	299	1,050	585	3,565
...skeavy,	3,918	195	329	241	189	213	96	212	372	230	470	1,371
...ller,	6,065	88	359	375	544	434	620	810	840	1,635	—	360
...ugh,	6,520	102	444	503	494	146	185	153	680	477	371	2,965

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
OLDCASTLE—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Knockiough, ...	3,324	12	92	74	176	345	129	—	201	616	436	1,243
Moylagh, ..	4,915	108	252	359	393	245	318	97	631	—	371	2,141
Oldcastle, ...	9,181	144	700	484	455	776	243	270	1,042	1,164	274	3,629
Stonefield, ...	4,032	21	203	230	137	223	156	193	368	500	735	1,266
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,076	685	2,420	2,317	2,554	2,576	1,788	1,849	4,433	5,672	3,242	16,540
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,076	685	2,420	2,317	2,554	2,576	1,788	1,849	4,433	5,672	3,242	16,540
TRIM.												
Athboy, ...	3,828	38	185	168	150	136	7	—	279	627	521	1,717
Ballyconnell, ...	4,759	159	109	184	116	259	58	60	1,341	1,741	732	—
Castlerickard, ...	4,787	63	213	253	231	403	634	314	1,212	864	—	600
Cloghbrack, ...	5,012	275	387	177	139	259	247	73	693	1,147	570	1,045
Clonmacduff, ...	2,119	144	139	99	28	98	268	46	269	310	391	327
Gallow, ...	5,776	49	65	129	43	216	315	316	556	384	246	3,457
Galtrim, ...	4,468	29	43	36	92	207	282	218	1,002	1,201	952	406
Grennanstown, ...	6,321	177	518	248	226	247	341	227	280	565	1,535	1,957
Innfield, ...	8,376	38	78	168	154	200	326	244	877	804	2,062	3,425
Kilbride, ...	3,942	30	93	68	62	148	—	48	383	893	160	2,057
Kilcooly, ...	4,778	22	5	—	—	45	142	108	700	911	462	2,383
Kildalkey, ...	6,415	153	452	483	318	297	230	121	629	1,244	1,135	1,353
Killaconnigan, ...	5,954	169	63	142	290	221	156	34	947	1,493	596	1,843
Killyon, ...	6,518	58	153	210	149	340	309	364	1,074	1,013	—	2,848
Laracor, ...	4,217	54	197	126	166	141	70	114	229	870	1,304	946
Rahinstown, ...	5,484	84	77	39	140	461	187	386	426	571	948	2,165
Rathmolyon, ...	8,467	107	245	384	245	454	604	448	2,014	1,969	629	1,368
Rathmore, ...	6,286	211	334	226	111	215	46	186	876	241	417	3,423
Summerhill, ...	4,662	126	215	173	59	166	180	380	992	118	436	1,817
Trim Rural, ...	10,551	166	570	176	253	233	257	196	1,161	1,965	556	5,018
Trim Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	112,720	2,152	4,141	3,489	2,972	4,746	4,659	3,883	15,940	18,931	13,652	38,155
Total of Electoral Divisions,	112,720	2,152	4,141	3,489	2,972	4,746	4,659	3,883	15,940	18,931	13,652	38,155
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	568,326	6,997	18,713	17,289	15,802	26,783	21,373	19,228	75,902	106,789	65,350	194,10
Total of County, ...	568,326	6,997	18,713	17,289	15,802	26,783	21,373	19,228	75,902	106,789	65,350	194,10

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Drumcondra,	11,012	201	173	266	282	524	286	136	1,494	2,173	901	4,576
Grangegeeth,	3,930	83	248	289	143	525	312	467	873	766	224	—
Killary,	10,250	101	303	443	213	424	375	266	1,030	3,048	2,205	1,842
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,192	385	724	998	638	1,473	973	869	3,397	5,987	3,330	6,418
Total of Electoral Divisions.	25,192	385	724	998	638	1,473	973	869	3,397	5,987	3,330	6,418
Drogheda.												
Ardcath,	11,481	121	262	249	265	379	349	321	2,103	2,022	1,875	3,535
Duleek,	7,667	93	200	106	158	289	351	495	791	2,534	689	1,961
Julianstown,	13,202	85	121	170	87	458	243	361	1,257	2,445	1,567	6,408
Mellifont,	4,983	55	131	77	52	127	175	133	554	1,012	1,282	1,385
Stamullin,	9,532	127	130	104	158	332	360	139	1,692	2,570	1,619	2,301
St. Mary's,	10,559	134	259	130	138	523	198	480	2,558	1,211	1,185	3,743
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,424	615	1,103	836	858	2,108	1,676	1,929	8,955	11,794	8,217	19,333
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,424	615	1,103	836	858	2,108	1,676	1,929	8,955	11,794	8,217	19,333
Dunshaughlin.												
Culmullin,	8,921	44	71	40	109	174	100	97	1,316	2,418	1,176	3,376
Donaghmore,	8,042	24	34	14	102	57	134	86	423	3,055	1,476	2,637
Dunboyne,	15,427	70	172	113	270	225	319	271	1,887	4,092	1,610	6,398
Dunshaughlin,	10,709	115	136	113	123	215	105	309	1,305	3,155	1,025	4,108
Kilbrew,	7,280	59	72	130	125	201	74	86	885	1,777	923	2,998
Killeen,	7,427	11	102	105	68	94	71	169	715	630	408	5,054
Kilmessan,	5,482	47	199	166	53	273	248	179	1,184	1,323	468	1,342
Kilmore,	8,416	44	22	25	79	414	135	211	1,056	1,314	931	4,185
Rathfeigh,	6,095	27	95	136	104	258	108	140	812	2,037	1,632	746
Ratoath,	8,146	70	188	110	65	228	379	228	520	1,825	2,328	2,205
Rodanstown	6,948	35	39	–	69	124	66	321	734	1,446	1,854	2,260
Skreen,	9,424	37	181	122	84	247	179	266	620	1,412	472	5,804
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	102,317	583	1,311	1,074	1,251	2,510	1,918	2,363	11,407	24,484	14,303	41,113
Total of Electoral Divisions.	102,317	583	1,311	1,074	1,251	2,510	1,918	2,363	11,407	24,484	14,303	41,113
Edenderry.												
Ardnamullan,	3,007	63	213	134	204	264	113	96	527	524	263	606
Ballyboggan,	4,623	23	114	128	123	186	272	183	1,159	908	1,527	—
Castlejordan,	2,937	82	121	157	236	426	89	87	421	489	—	829
Hill of Down,	3,451	43	119	102	104	279	163	135	672	196	535	1,103
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,018	211	567	521	667	1,155	637	501	2,779	2,117	2,325	2,538
Total of Electoral Divisions.	14,018	211	567	521	667	1,155	637	501	2,779	2,117	2,325	2,538

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kells.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardagh, ...	3,475	160	389	257	449	516	183	86	543	666	226	—
Ballinlough, ...	1,459	22	64	11	55	90	76	50	317	171	273	33
Balrathboyne, ...	4,149	17	49	34	58	108	242	166	753	735	967	1,02
Boherboy, ...	1,867	29	78	71	106	76	63	42	193	424	—	78
Burry, ...	3,865	15	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	3,55
Carrickleck, ...	2,737	55	181	104	140	199	132	376	887	663	—	—
Castlekeeran, ...	2,800	74	180	253	278	155	244	328	418	447	—	42
Cruicetown, ...	4,661	51	35	100	—	28	182	133	444	945	1,183	1,56
Girley, ...	4,792	41	13	27	16	52	32	50	381	901	1,515	1,76
Kells Rural, ...	5,936	47	225	276	197	323	470	147	697	947	269	2,33
Kells Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmainham, ...	4,057	42	364	373	313	453	107	303	723	1,076	—	30
Kilskeer, ...	4,256	43	77	49	104	117	168	42	501	436	255	2,46
Loughan, ...	2,765	65	90	138	122	145	135	47	394	551	—	1,07
Maperath, ...	3,525	25	50	14	35	52	—	139	284	866	584	1,47
Martry, ...	4,056	38	97	82	18	73	69	127	389	513	424	2,22
Moybolgue, ...	1,539	26	93	174	88	206	157	87	231	477	—	—
Moynalty, ...	6,055	22	95	60	49	299	223	48	585	347	251	4,07
Newcastle, ...	2,675	60	262	442	205	478	496	269	350	113	—	—
Newtown, ...	4,438	55	98	39	54	122	73	—	507	189	1,095	2,20
Nobber, ...	4,489	65	114	111	138	285	204	231	712	1,144	537	94
Posseckstown, ...	3,140	13	81	77	19	84	37	92	164	687	—	1,88
Staholmog, ...	4,181	60	68	35	—	25	—	—	349	786	—	2,85
Teltown, ...	8,681	40	86	41	92	152	34	48	388	524	656	6,62
Trohanny, ...	2,502	86	394	479	151	384	215	91	153	118	—	43
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	92,100	1,151	3,224	3,247	2,687	4,422	3,542	2,902	10,363	13,726	8,493	38,34
Total of Electoral Divisions.	92,100	1,151	3,224	3,247	2,687	4,422	3,542	2,902	10,363	13,726	8,493	38,34
Navan.												
Ardbraccan, ...	8,827	178	418	384	160	760	524	435	856	1,688	510	2,91
Ardmulchan, ...	5,973	37	100	103	151	347	186	—	836	997	940	2,27
Bective, ...	4,053	69	63	61	71	274	240	272	827	886	951	33
Castletown, ...	7,486	108	143	88	89	103	37	41	728	1,507	1,087	3,55
Donaghpatrick, ...	12,151	141	179	72	184	172	283	222	544	1,129	742	8,48
Kentstown, ...	6,419	52	119	89	106	311	173	183	539	852	1,187	2,80
Navan Rural, ...	14,511	222	453	470	510	875	754	397	3,151	3,230	1,299	3,15
Navan Urban, ...	1,860	5	52	41	71	44	33	—	162	132	—	1,32
Painestown, ...	7,530	73	128	107	107	148	248	224	959	1,760	698	3,07
Rathkenny, ...	4,798	77	216	195	298	65	391	137	470	974	—	1,97
Slane, ...	4,575	88	181	124	206	241	147	139	598	589	946	1,31
Stackallan, ...	4,758	78	160	65	159	339	363	90	857	697	248	1,70
Tara, ...	7,091	21	76	66	33	160	243	225	791	2,079	980	2,41
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	90,032	1,149	2,288	1,865	2,145	3,839	3,622	2,365	11,318	16,520	9,588	35,33
Total of Electoral Divisions.	90,032	1,149	2,288	1,865	2,145	3,839	3,622	2,365	11,318	16,520	9,588	35,33
Oldcastle.												
Crossakeel, ...	6,475	22	38	42	109	195	33	83	275	1,056	668	3,95
Crosskeys, ...	2,640	94	133	125	102	128	36	136	242	121	452	1,07
Killallon, ...	3,865	64	194	206	257	252	343	445	550	1,174	—	38
Killeagh, ...	4,116	84	175	222	273	113	142	86	365	230	288	2,14

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Oldcastle—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Knocklough, ...	2,759	22	37	50	90	200	73	—	155	411	481	1,240
Moylagh, ...	3,309	83	121	190	202	132	133	43	400	235	—	1,770
Oldcastle, ...	7,803	164	464	383	338	651	206	219	953	1,032	265	3,128
Stonefield, ...	3,709	27	120	160	68	150	103	133	266	491	713	1,478
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,676	560	1,282	1,378	1,439	1,821	1,069	1,145	3,206	4,750	2,867	15,159
Total of Electoral Divisions.	34,676	560	1,282	1,378	1,439	1,821	1,069	1,145	3,206	4,750	2,867	15,159
Trim.												
Athboy, ...	4,430	53	186	194	178	175	31	—	333	706	546	2,028
Ballyconnell, ...	3,528	118	72	120	84	170	38	49	990	1,389	498	—
Castlerickard, ...	3,539	65	141	141	144	258	408	217	868	692	—	605
Cloghbrack, ...	3,583	110	226	96	87	195	143	43	566	870	428	819
Clonmacduff, ...	1,846	71	80	68	17	89	181	41	234	304	430	331
Gallow, ...	5,823	61	60	109	33	210	272	254	446	380	246	3,752
Galtrim, ...	3,452	35	31	25	72	121	207	180	732	1,001	734	314
Grennanstown, ...	6,040	147	346	189	162	196	277	226	328	504	1,441	2,224
Innfield, ...	7,965	68	75	128	138	173	293	220	735	780	2,096	3,259
Kilbride, ...	3,971	44	84	57	51	133	—	41	343	773	211	2,234
Kilcooly, ...	4,102	22	5	—	—	45	74	94	531	716	501	2,114
Kildalkey, ...	4,611	91	263	243	224	174	145	91	435	954	949	1,042
Killaconnigan, ...	4,420	94	35	117	215	157	101	42	728	1,100	499	1,332
Killyon, ...	4,763	51	112	152	109	237	239	269	641	787	—	2,166
Laracor, ...	3,423	44	137	96	121	91	74	135	160	729	1,020	816
Rahinstown, ...	4,996	76	46	36	122	384	170	305	398	586	957	1,916
Rathmolyon, ...	7,163	131	214	318	197	392	488	350	1,643	1,703	505	1,222
Rathmore, ...	6,105	170	206	198	87	213	33	132	754	223	476	3,613
Summerhill, ...	4,113	86	205	147	55	117	142	173	803	120	441	1,824
Trim Rural, ...	9,899	193	484	183	232	180	247	232	1,049	2,030	541	4,528
Trim Urban, ...	--	--	-	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	--
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	97,772	1,730	3,008	2,617	2,328	3,710	3,563	3,094	12,717	16,347	12,519	36,139
Total of Electoral Divisions.	97,772	1,730	3,008	2,617	2,328	3,710	3,563	3,094	12,717	16,347	12,519	36,139
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	513,531	6,384	13,507	12,536	12,013	21,038	17,000	15,168	64,142	95,725	61,642	194,376
Total of County, ...	513,531	6,384	13,507	12,536	12,013	21,038	17,000	15,168	64,142	95,725	61,642	194,376

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ardee.												
Drumcondra, ...	1,273	427	100	67	54	88	30	25	127	122	32	201
Grangegeeth, ...	648	115	94	84	43	122	28	42	72	39	9	—
Killary, ...	1,112	162	137	114	56	79	46	42	83	163	95	135
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,033	704	331	265	153	289	104	109	282	324	136	336
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,033	704	331	265	153	289	104	109	282	324	136	336
Drogheda.												
Ardcath, ...	1,040	208	78	59	154	66	28	33	124	103	62	125
Duleek, ...	803	234	78	10	29	35	35	34	74	166	13	95
Julianstown, ...	1,216	204	50	53	18	103	54	33	103	217	65	316
Mellifont, ...	521	94	60	19	9	27	51	15	69	80	38	59
Stamullin, ...	944	251	80	20	40	39	29	12	127	138	84	124
St. Mary's, ...	1,357	337	159	36	21	106	32	52	221	53	82	258
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,881	1,328	505	197	271	376	229	179	718	757	344	977
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,881	1,328	505	197	271	376	229	179	718	757	344	977
Dunshaughlin.												
Culmullin, ...	516	70	25	9	28	26	8	6	88	107	32	117
Donaghmore, ...	575	57	26	2	47	16	9	—	130	133	46	109
Dunboyne, ...	1,281	124	137	22	78	148	38	23	234	194	55	228
Dunshaughlin, ...	866	182	115	26	62	25	16	42	91	136	30	141
Kilbrew, ...	479	76	26	31	24	32	11	8	72	70	31	98
Killeen, ...	610	29	60	37	13	17	7	21	36	41	35	314
Kilmessan, ...	608	81	103	67	12	52	45	15	91	62	16	64
Kilmore, ...	529	99	23	8	17	74	12	22	88	55	35	96
Rathfeigh, ...	465	49	44	18	22	24	20	—	90	90	83	25
Ratoath, ...	676	146	97	56	21	44	40	17	25	84	99	47
Rodnastown, ...	369	56	20	—	27	4	3	27	32	49	65	86
Skreen, ...	748	81	87	39	33	69	21	33	56	71	20	238
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,722	1,050	763	315	384	531	230	214	1,033	1,092	547	1,563
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,722	1,050	763	315	384	531	230	214	1,033	1,092	547	1,563
Edenderry.												
Ardnamullan, ...	528	106	91	51	52	68	17	19	43	40	9	32
Ballyboggan, ...	553	57	53	47	44	33	50	27	89	87	66	—
Castlejordan, ...	521	156	58	62	39	82	21	18	31	20	—	34
Hill of Down, ...	454	115	72	30	32	56	27	15	47	3	23	34
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,056	434	274	190	167	239	115	79	210	150	98	100
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,056	434	274	190	167	239	115	79	210	150	98	100

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kells.												
Ardagh, ...	876	250	201	98	110	93	18	12	43	45	6	—
Ballinlough, ...	260	78	36	7	11	17	11	4	21	24	40	11
Balrathboyne, ...	323	36	30	—	9	14	18	14	26	25	74	77
Boherboy, ...	331	66	54	38	31	14	3	10	12	37	—	66
Burry, ...	234	27	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	166
Carrickleck, ...	431	79	87	37	34	33	18	29	80	34	—	—
Castlekeeran, ...	615	114	106	84	80	37	40	47	58	22	—	27
Cruicetown, ...	328	76	9	30	—	6	24	13	52	39	33	46
Girley, ...	373	117	6	10	5	12	1	—	24	61	62	75
Kells Rural, ...	501	32	32	17	5	32	40	3	22	135	34	149
Kells Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmainham, ...	756	56	191	131	73	91	8	31	86	67	—	22
Kilskeer, ...	304	119	41	16	10	15	15	11	40	2	3	32
Loughan, ...	462	138	65	58	28	26	30	4	58	25	—	30
Maperath, ...	294	40	27	8	9	10	—	15	32	65	25	63
Martry, ...	336	75	65	26	2	13	12	12	44	20	7	60
Moybolgue, ...	249	39	49	35	10	30	24	3	37	22	—	—
Moynalty, ...	684	43	76	31	20	60	24	7	59	21	15	328
Newcastle, ...	800	154	156	163	55	100	68	51	30	23	—	—
Newtown, ...	429	113	55	8	27	42	12	—	51	5	46	70
Nobber, ...	416	80	62	37	22	49	10	25	36	43	18	34
Possecktown, ...	256	19	35	35	12	16	5	7	8	45	—	74
Staholmog, ...	309	126	37	15	—	10	—	—	15	27	—	79
Teltown, ...	568	150	47	16	29	28	4	23	22	49	16	184
Trohanny, ...	783	124	228	163	41	101	43	17	15	19	—	32
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,918	2,151	1,726	1,063	623	849	428	338	871	855	389	1,625
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,918	2,151	1,726	1,063	623	849	428	338	871	855	389	1,625
Navan.												
Ardbraccan, ...	1,527	504	272	115	52	188	63	49	67	85	13	119
Ardmulchan, ...	439	54	45	41	49	46	24	—	29	42	33	76
Bective, ...	538	143	19	23	26	47	15	31	124	57	37	16
Castletown, ...	668	199	82	34	19	15	7	4	56	77	42	133
Donaghpatrick, ...	1,152	355	114	37	49	70	35	7	66	98	38	283
Kentstown, ...	584	108	59	29	14	55	33	33	60	38	32	123
Navan Rural, ...	1,964	422	227	111	158	190	73	61	253	236	81	152
Navan Urban, ...	425	29	14	47	24	2	97	—	21	97	—	94
Painestown, ...	773	166	65	25	19	41	45	38	57	123	27	167
Rathkenny, ...	635	145	124	40	74	7	82	20	34	16	—	93
Slane, ...	659	207	101	38	38	40	16	9	55	29	56	70
Stackallan, ...	554	158	68	17	38	54	39	10	89	33	9	39
Tara, ...	482	16	37	15	11	24	24	16	28	94	68	149
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,400	2,506	1,227	572	571	779	553	278	939	1,025	436	1,514
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,400	2,506	1,227	572	571	779	553	278	939	1,025	436	1,514
Oldcastle.												
Crossakeel, ...	357	38	17	15	17	80	—	13	21	33	19	104
Crosskeys, ...	433	186	102	43	31	19	5	8	19	—	11	9
Killallon, ...	488	96	102	49	74	36	33	37	34	21	—	6
Killeagh, ...	776	181	188	106	62	24	19	11	62	13	2	108

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Meath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Oldcastle—*continued.*												
Knocklough, ...	223	44	36	17	22	20	26	—	—	21	26	17
Moylagh, ...	570	157	74	48	61	25	21	4	29	—	10	141
Oldcastle, ...	1,268	327	208	101	65	126	60	28	125	52	19	157
Stonefield, ...	323	61	38	68	12	30	17	17	24	18	14	24
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,438	1,090	765	447	344	360	181	118	314	158	95	566
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,438	1,090	765	447	344	360	181	118	314	158	95	566
Trim.												
Athboy, ...	431	105	51	25	29	40	4	—	25	21	19	112
Ballyconnell, ...	534	253	45	40	18	29	10	—	60	67	12	—
Castlerickard, ...	609	151	69	59	27	37	91	60	72	28	—	15
Cloghbrack, ...	681	279	149	27	28	42	32	8	39	35	16	26
Clonmacduff, ...	334	141	64	23	3	25	28	4	16	3	23	4
Gallow, ...	385	105	26	27	12	44	35	29	24	8	2	73
Galtrim, ...	323	68	25	14	16	15	22	16	53	54	25	15
Grennanstown, ...	705	222	171	50	32	48	24	37	24	11	43	43
Innfield, ...	627	169	37	45	27	27	39	15	36	46	68	118
Kilbride, ...	272	80	18	20	10	22	—	3	21	16	30	52
Kilcooly, ...	277	43	—	—	—	20	—	5	53	45	13	98
Kildalkey, ...	754	154	196	76	76	51	20	13	37	41	45	45
Killaconnigan, ...	481	186	9	20	46	31	10	7	58	58	13	43
Killyon, ...	529	134	55	60	22	41	28	18	47	43	—	81
Laracor, ...	376	74	71	33	50	16	10	9	17	22	39	35
Rahinstown, ...	580	199	19	10	23	66	24	32	23	8	21	155
Rathmolyon, ...	968	275	122	86	48	67	65	30	118	92	24	41
Rathmore, ...	697	277	122	68	12	35	5	7	75	11	5	80
Summerhill, ...	603	233	106	43	11	19	24	32	36	—	27	72
Trim Rural, ...	807	320	126	17	32	25	20	15	41	55	7	149
Trim Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,973	3,468	1,481	743	522	700	491	340	875	664	432	1,257
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,973	3,468	1,481	743	522	700	491	340	875	664	432	1,257
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	55,421	12,731	7,072	3,792	3,035	4,123	2,331	1,655	5,242	5,025	2,477	7,938
Total of County, ...	55,421	12,731	7,072	3,792	3,035	4,123	2,331	1,655	5,242	5,025	2,477	7,938

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in Queen's County.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ABBEYLEIX.												
Abbeyleix, ...	216	72	52	25	13	14	11	6	15	4	3	1
Aghmacart, ...	76	19	15	8	4	9	6	1	10	3	—	1
Ballinakill, ...	130	33	33	14	13	9	7	8	6	4	2	1
Ballyroan, ...	138	53	23	14	9	12	6	5	11	4	1	—
Blandsfort, ...	108	35	18	10	6	8	13	4	8	5	—	1
Caher, ...	37	16	7	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	—
Castletown, ...	153	58	30	15	12	13	5	2	7	9	1	1
Clash, ...	78	22	17	7	11	9	3	—	4	3	1	1
Clonkeen, ...	178	62	48	21	16	20	4	1	5	1	—	—
Colt, ...	56	26	11	4	3	3	3	2	3	—	—	1
Cuffsborough, ...	111	33	18	7	8	15	12	2	9	6	1	—
Cullahill, ...	87	19	15	16	10	7	6	6	4	2	1	1
Cullenagh, ...	47	15	3	4	3	2	3	4	9	2	1	1
Donaghmore, ...	70	20	14	7	4	10	3	1	4	2	5	—
Donore, ...	116	41	16	17	8	13	7	1	9	2	1	1
Dunmore, ...	39	9	5	1	5	10	2	—	5	1	—	1
Durrow, ...	126	31	35	9	11	11	11	1	8	6	2	1
Dysartgallen, ...	95	17	14	11	11	12	9	2	15	4	—	—
Fossy, ...	66	8	9	10	3	18	7	3	5	3	—	—
Grantstown, ...	91	23	13	15	8	7	6	1	10	3	3	—
Kilcoke, ...	37	11	8	4	3	2	—	—	4	3	—	2
Kildellig, ...	50	13	10	5	1	2	—	3	7	4	2	3
Killermogh, ...	95	26	20	9	6	10	5	4	10	3	2	—
Kilnaseer, ...	108	32	21	13	11	10	3	3	9	4	2	—
Raheen, ...	119	41	32	11	4	11	6	2	10	1	1	—
Rathdowney, ...	107	23	21	9	14	10	9	7	8	3	2	1
Timahoe, ...	95	18	10	15	8	15	3	11	5	7	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,629	776	518	282	208	266	151	81	202	90	33	22
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	2,629	776	518	282	208	266	151	81	202	90	33	22
Ballyadams, ...	74	23	10	8	4	10	3	2	8	4	1	1
Ballylynan, ...	102	25	29	11	14	2	2	3	11	3	1	1
Barrowhouse, ...	50	11	7	5	6	4	5	3	7	1	1	—
Curraclone, ...	39	10	9	2	2	2	1	1	6	5	—	1
Killabban, ...	70	21	12	3	4	9	2	5	8	4	2	—
Luggacurren, ...	70	4	8	11	9	10	10	4	6	6	—	2
Moyanna, ...	96	19	26	9	13	8	6	5	8	2	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	103	26	28	13	11	8	6	2	5	4	—	—
Stradbally, ...	135	32	37	15	13	13	8	5	7	2	1	2
Tankardstown, ...	66	14	15	7	3	6	3	2	8	6	1	1
Timogue, ...	69	17	8	7	4	7	1	2	13	6	3	1
Vicarstown, ...	53	20	8	5	4	3	4	2	4	1	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	927	222	197	96	87	82	51	36	91	44	11	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	927	222	197	96	87	82	51	36	91	44	11	10

I. —TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in Queen's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARLOW.												
Ardough, ...	101	20	48	16	5	5	2	2	2	1	—	—
Arless, ...	81	24	15	1	8	11	1	4	9	3	4	1
Ballickmoyler, ...	60	18	11	7	4	5	7	1	5	—	—	2
Ballylehane, ...	57	19	18	4	3	7	1	2	3	—	—	—
Doonane, ...	75	27	17	6	5	5	4	5	5	1	—	—
Farnans, ...	72	16	19	15	2	6	2	1	5	2	3	1
Graigue Rural, ...	94	22	11	3	7	6	9	6	17	9	3	1
Newtown, ...	72	27	15	10	7	2	1	2	4	4	—	—
Rossmore, ...	78	29	22	9	3	2	3	3	6	—	—	1
Shrule, ...	27	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	6	6	1	2
Turra, ...	100	20	27	11	12	8	9	2	9	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	817	228	207	83	56	58	39	28	71	28	11	8
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	817	228	207	83	56	58	39	28	71	28	11	8
MOUNTMELLICK.												
Arderin, ...	63	9	16	4	10	11	4	2	4	2	1	—
Ballybrittas, ...	94	34	19	10	4	7	9	1	7	2	—	1
Ballycarroll, ...	48	17	10	5	1	5	—	2	3	2	2	1
Ballyfin, ...	222	81	71	27	14	13	7	1	4	3	—	1
Borris, ...	67	14	11	11	5	12	3	4	4	3	—	—
Brisha, ...	79	33	31	8	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Capard, ...	34	9	12	4	5	1	—	2	—	—	—	1
Cappalough, ...	90	30	24	8	5	8	2	1	6	6	—	—
Cardtown, ...	27	2	6	2	1	4	3	2	4	3	—	—
Castlecuffe, ...	144	53	39	14	11	7	6	4	7	3	—	—
Clonaslee, ...	166	48	53	24	8	12	6	7	5	2	—	1
Clondarrig, ...	72	22	15	7	8	6	5	3	5	1	—	—
Clonin, ...	75	22	16	9	8	8	5	3	3	1	—	—
Coolrain, ...	55	14	11	7	6	2	1	3	7	3	1	—
Dangans, ...	89	27	25	6	5	7	10	2	5	2	—	—
Emo, ...	188	56	38	24	17	18	13	5	13	2	—	2
Garrymore, ...	54	21	13	3	3	4	3	1	3	3	—	—
Graigue, ...	57	18	12	12	4	2	2	2	4	1	—	—
Jamestown, ...	106	30	35	9	11	7	2	3	6	1	1	1
Kilcolmanbane, ...	78	5	24	9	10	11	5	—	6	6	—	2
Kilmullen, ...	84	26	17	18	2	7	5	2	3	4	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	61	16	19	5	4	6	4	1	6	—	—	—
Lacka, ...	56	8	24	10	5	3	1	3	—	—	1	1
Maryborough Rural	163	44	40	22	13	17	5	2	8	9	2	1
Maryborough Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marymount, ...	36	5	4	5	—	3	3	5	8	2	1	—
Meelick, ...	99	38	29	11	4	4	3	3	3	2	2	—
Mountmellick Rural	196	74	71	17	9	7	6	4	6	1	1	—
Mountmellick Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountrath, ...	267	109	71	33	17	15	7	6	8	1	—	—
Nealstown, ...	35	2	10	7	3	8	—	2	1	2	—	—
O'Moorsforest, ...	136	50	44	13	10	8	4	1	6	—	—	—
Portarlington, South	103	24	34	15	9	5	5	2	3	6	—	—
Rearymore, ...	76	21	22	9	4	9	2	—	5	2	1	1

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in Queen's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MOUNTMELLICK.—*continued.*												
Rosenallis, ...	109	27	32	11	10	11	7	2	5	3	1	—
Sallyford, ...	70	17	7	7	8	9	6	6	6	3	—	1
Shaen, ...	108	27	28	11	6	11	7	5	8	3	—	2
Tinnahinch, ...	87	27	37	5	5	4	4	3	1	1	—	
Trumra, ...	100	36	32	10	7	10	2	—		3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,594	1,096	1,002	412	255	284	157	97	173	88	14	16
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,594	1,096	1,002	412	255	284	157	97	173	88	14	16
ROSCREA.												
Ballybrophy.	45	10	10	6	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
Borris-in-Ossory, ...	108	35	14	11	8	7	10	5	7	5	4	2
Clonmore, ...	74	21	18	6	7	8	3	3	2	3	2	1
Errill, ...	78	23	10	11	12	8	3	1	5	1	3	1
Kyle, ...	112	25	45	10	13	9	3	2	3	—	1	1
Kyle South, ...	96	21	9	12	12	17	6	7	4	7	—	1
Moneenalassa.	69	16	13	6	10	4	6	3	9	1	1	—
Moneymore, ...	18	4	1	—	1	2	1	—	4	2	1	2
Rathsaran, ...	124	31	30	21	9	11	6	4	5	6	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	724	186	150	83	76	69	40	27	41	27	15	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	724	186	150	83	76	69	40	27	41	27	15	10
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	8,691	2,508	2,074	956	682	759	438	269	578	277	84	66
Total of County, ..	8,691	2,508	2,074	956	682	759	438	269	578	277	84	66

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ABBEYLEIX.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyleix, ...	8,139	306	544	491	403	591	475	418	1,696	995	938	1,282
Aghmacart, ...	4,059	60	203	216	139	511	428	99	1,421	616	—	366
Ballinakill, ...	4,587	90	371	308	349	360	431	491	506	646	610	425
Ballyroan, ...	4,605	128	264	265	289	454	341	388	1,235	971	270	—
Blandsfort, ...	5,102	220	233	214	181	317	764	265	893	1,344	—	671
Caher, ...	1,888	61	96	46	124	332	102	61	311	133	622	—
Castletown, ...	5,383	101	178	168	205	611	277	152	603	1,995	309	784
Clash, ...	3,529	77	237	195	368	391	144	—	404	637	182	894
Clonkeen, ...	6,555	407	1,706	557	673	1,294	352	66	1,060	440	—	—
Colt, ...	2,233	79	164	116	96	144	190	184	337	—	—	923
Cuffsborough, ...	4,815	134	206	157	214	645	653	158	1,026	1,337	285	—
Cullahill, ...	4,538	51	204	494	349	371	414	567	534	497	432	625
Cullenagh, ...	3,267	40	29	65	83	104	249	282	999	616	272	528
Donaghmore, ...	3,426	71	153	167	77	443	163	81	291	407	1,573	—
Donore, ...	5,122	159	246	480	303	649	447	108	1,286	508	425	511
Dunmore, ...	2,448	41	71	22	167	543	136	—	600	219	—	649
Durrow, ...	6,715	104	415	171	273	484	628	49	798	1,385	816	1,592
Dysartgallen, ...	5,510	66	190	242	468	630	715	176	2,034	989	—	—
Fossy, ...	3,759	18	158	295	143	1,067	608	255	650	565	—	—
Grantstown, ...	5,310	106	163	314	238	267	300	62	1,050	479	810	1,521
Kilcoke, ...	2,353	30	80	91	80	100	—	—	442	632	—	898
Kildellig, ...	3,991	26	122	103	39	70	—	264	795	757	582	1,233
Killermogh, ...	4,448	68	318	173	183	403	322	290	1,268	693	730	—
Kilnaseer, ...	3,927	118	331	301	339	401	206	184	912	614	521	—
Raheen, ...	4,363	191	623	291	161	522	381	190	1,449	200	355	—
Rathdowney, ...	4,515	63	195	197	333	396	399	324	864	690	656	398
Timahoe, ...	5,800	28	138	340	298	649	152	935	504	1,215	260	1,281
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	120,387	2,843	7,638	6,479	6,575	12,749	9,277	6,049	23,968	19,580	10,648	14,581
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	120,387	2,843	7,638	6,479	6,575	12,749	9,277	6,049	23,968	19,580	10,648	14,581
ATHY.												
Ballyadams, ...	4,347	57	124	208	149	474	193	166	1,053	881	441	601
Ballylynan, ...	3,423	62	233	148	287	70	94	159	1,105	575	257	433
Barrowhouse, ...	3,119	57	104	122	228	221	378	308	995	220	486	—
Curraclone, ...	3,154	30	77	48	65	61	64	71	584	1,092	—	1,062
Killabban, ...	3,226	68	103	46	107	355	100	346	794	709	598	—
Luggacurren, ...	6,358	24	67	247	375	535	491	365	824	1,376	—	2,054
Moyanna, ...	3,997	67	320	230	470	436	489	483	1,040	462	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	3,740	105	500	341	492	450	406	185	608	653	—	—
Stradbally, ...	4,957	88	382	247	252	417	475	410	712	480	244	1,250
Tankardstown, ...	3,930	47	159	135	97	235	150	117	770	1,195	385	640
Timogue, ...	5,101	44	75	152	108	260	80	127	1,583	1,294	991	387
Vicarstown, ...	3,045	53	86	90	142	185	284	210	360	246	385	1,004
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	48,397	702	2,230	2,014	2,772	3,699	3,204	2,947	10,428	9,183	3,787	7,431
Total of Electoral Divisions,	48,397	702	2,230	2,014	2,772	3,699	3,204	2,947	10,428	9,183	3,787	7,431

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Carlow.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
rdough, ...	4,236	197	1,202	708	260	644	192	266	292	475	–	–
rless, ...	3,840	51	146	20	155	370	48	279	719	511	1,100	441
allickmoyler, ...	3,550	44	93	88	120	139	328	91	471	–	–	2,176
allylehane, ...	1,449	100	266	119	79	333	57	126	369	–	–	–
oonane, ...	2,981	76	251	179	217	298	326	574	835	225	–	–
arnans, ...	3,609	66	271	427	53	312	134	98	733	490	726	299
raigue Rural, ...	4,583	50	112	24	127	265	330	230	1,150	1,225	717	353
ewtown, ...	3,001	109	255	467	251	147	36	167	558	1,011	—	—
ossmore.	2,960	107	461	464	108	125	195	293	832	—	—	375
rule, ...	3,168	7	32	16	—	38	—	—	547	1,162	228	1,138
rra, ...	3,939	73	416	283	430	437	564	192	1,114	430	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	37,316	880	3,505	2,795	1,800	3,108	2,210	2,316	7,620	5,529	2,771	4,782
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	37,316	880	3,505	2,795	1,800	3,108	2,210	2,316	7,620	5,529	2,771	4,782
Mountmellick.												
rderin, ...	5,484	68	505	226	721	1,278	359	213	1,181	527	406	—
allybrittas, ...	3,535	118	202	195	106	368	481	42	706	343	—	974
allycarroll, ...	2,505	33	82	94	64	251	—	121	384	354	655	467
allyfin, ...	8,734	729	1,686	977	675	817	667	97	614	780	—	1,692
orris, ...	3,595	32	165	328	172	690	261	375	306	1,266	—	—
risha, ...	2,719	677	785	721	254	95	—	187	—	—	—	—
apard, ...	3,307	109	277	161	1,179	324	—	295	—	—	—	962
appalough, ...	3,687	153	412	272	192	395	162	68	680	1,353	—	—
ardtown, ...	5,819	19	156	147	129	508	232	336	2,039	2,253	—	—
astlecuffe, ...	6,439	434	977	636	586	478	791	437	936	1,164	—	—
lonaslee, ...	7,012	515	1,111	899	371	609	347	481	707	303	—	1,669
londarrig, ...	3,144	242	329	166	346	283	336	208	753	481	—	—
lonin, ...	2,943	120	267	351	360	521	419	229	354	322	—	—
oolrain, ...	2,596	32	194	176	267	82	36	206	636	653	314	—
angans, ...	3,372	138	358	150	164	403	713	189	613	644	—	—
mo, ...	9,282	310	495	594	539	1,030	847	556	1,664	478	—	2,769
arrymore, ...	2,545	354	192	82	157	210	270	88	511	681	—	—
ralgue, ...	3,083	136	622	965	193	103	152	219	556	137	—	—
amestown, ...	3,354	80	505	194	393	285	121	192	692	124	218	550
Kilcolmanbane, ...	4,848	73	224	207	399	497	306	—	837	1,403	—	902
Killmullen, ...	3,051	71	226	433	83	369	333	209	313	1,014	—	—
Killmurry, ...	1,926	55	261	113	106	250	268	96	777	—	—	—
acka, ...	5,769	335	745	723	435	807	105	1,359	—	—	493	767
Maryborough Rural	5,765	199	420	465	388	631	299	82	1,102	1,454	647	78
Maryborough Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marymount, ...	3,398	6	82	134	—	128	240	604	1,092	729	383	—
Meelick, ...	3,775	137	401	330	207	198	213	245	532	674	838	—
Mountmellick Rural	4,272	386	878	411	255	417	444	272	647	138	424	—
Mountmellick Urban	..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountrath, ...	5,143	506	979	846	649	580	408	382	661	132	—	—
Nealstown, ...	4,960	17	463	732	320	1,421	—	470	231	1,306	—	–
O'Moresforest, ...	4,896	270	916	502	513	780	340	180	1,395	—	—	–
Portarlington, South	2,889	136	314	295	218	202	293	153	234	1,044	—	—
Rearymore, ...	4,145	91	354	262	120	599	150	—	739	511	637	682
Rosenallis, ...	4,908	239	622	314	518	750	395	119	924	608	419	–

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mountmellick.—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sallyford, ...	4,858	43	95	154	265	385	401	511	834	683	—	1,487
Shaen, ...	5,429	82	332	249	204	541	443	458	911	677	—	1,532
Tinnahinch, ...	2,323	179	644	157	174	242	312	221	184	210	—	—
Trumra, ...	3,349	192	529	320	310	682	195	—	—	1,121	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	158,859	7,316	17,805	13,981	12,032	18,209	11,339	9,900	24,745	23,567	5,434	14,531
Total of Electoral Divisions,	158,859	7,316	17,805	13,981	12,032	18,209	11,339	9,900	24,745	23,567	5,434	14,531
Roscrea.												
Ballybrophy, ...	3,000	22	82	110	106	107	109	149	185	513	740	877
Borris-in-Ossory, ...	5,719	67	187	188	192	245	494	333	669	1,006	1,271	1,067
Clonmore, ...	3,722	109	407	241	232	494	120	192	179	491	680	577
Errill, ...	4,545	115	125	366	310	248	141	87	884	223	1,250	796
Kyle, ...	4,891	135	1,136	395	550	788	331	197	423	—	386	550
Kyle South, ...	5,701	48	729	286	362	868	428	484	555	1,391	—	550
Moneenalassa, ...	2,664	61	122	111	236	117	377	192	815	234	399	—
Moneymore, ...	2,350	10	6	—	38	35	47	—	309	417	303	1,185
Rathsaran, ...	3,962	105	305	438	228	385	277	173	517	1,110	424	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	36,554	672	3,099	2,135	2,254	3,287	2,324	1,807	4,536	5,385	5,453	5,602
Total of Electoral Divisions,	36,554	672	3,099	2,135	2,254	3,287	2,324	1,807	4,536	5,385	5,453	5,602
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	401,513	12,413	34,277	27,404	25,433	41,052	28,354	23,019	71,297	63,244	28,093	46,927
Total of County, ..	401,513	12,413	34,277	27,404	25,433	41,052	28,354	23,019	71,297	63,244	28,093	46,927

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in Queen's County

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Abbeyleix.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abbeyleix, ...	5,719	170	349	311	231	409	383	267	1,121	516	710	1,252
Aghmacart, ...	2,212	38	117	105	70	246	209	42	692	380	—	313
Ballinakill, ...	3,192	67	221	178	231	234	254	352	376	525	436	318
Ballyroan, ...	2,841	104	160	167	162	292	204	226	800	489	237	—
Blandsfort, ...	2,959	62	129	118	105	183	444	163	577	744	—	434
Caher, ...	823	34	45	12	53	104	32	42	133	113	255	—
Castletown, ...	3,870	139	196	192	197	311	173	99	489	1,252	205	617
Clash, ...	2,086	46	112	85	189	220	99	—	229	461	203	442
Clonkeen, ...	2,150	119	343	254	285	490	130	44	363	122	—	—
Colt, ...	1,066	45	73	54	53	75	106	91	193	—	—	376
Cuffsborough, ...	2,933	77	126	90	145	366	430	88	600	760	251	—
Cullahill, ...	2,304	34	104	207	177	177	199	277	249	222	290	368
Cullenagh, ...	1,966	24	19	47	55	49	102	180	632	305	219	334
Donaghmore, ...	2,501	41	105	96	70	261	103	45	241	292	1,247	—
Donore, ...	2,696	76	118	210	142	312	248	42	591	313	293	351
Dunmore, ...	1,425	20	41	12	85	247	71	—	324	130	—	495
Durrow, ...	4,200	71	244	116	193	276	362	45	535	838	540	980
Dysartgallen, ...	2,681	29	87	132	195	307	314	83	995	539	—	—
Fossy, ...	1,951	12	67	125	50	521	247	124	282	523	—	—
Grantstown, ...	3,952	44	93	181	144	174	209	41	689	359	672	1,346
Kilcoke, ...	1,842	23	52	56	53	43	—	—	295	493	—	827
Kildellig, ...	3,235	27	65	56	18	47	—	133	582	616	555	1,136
Killermogh, ...	2,560	54	141	107	105	269	169	181	663	399	472	—
Kilnaseer, ...	2,713	64	167	168	190	243	106	135	614	517	509	—
Raheen, ...	2,273	76	227	138	68	290	208	85	808	140	233	—
Rathdowney, ...	3,031	52	132	111	245	241	311	304	544	349	428	314
Timahoe, ...	3,702	35	79	187	137	375	102	496	343	908	214	916
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	72,973	1,583	3,612	3,515	3,648	6,762	5,215	3,585	13,960	12,305	7,969	10,819
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	72,973	1,583	3,612	3,515	3,648	6,762	5,215	3,585	13,960	12,305	7,969	10,819
Athy.												
Ballyadams, ...	2,469	51	76	92	74	251	93	96	599	534	234	369
Ballylynan, ...	2,761	56	187	133	241	53	72	133	819	465	268	334
Barrowhouse, ...	1,514	30	52	67	109	100	181	139	469	166	201	—
Carraclone, ...	1,897	19	55	23	33	43	33	48	385	659	—	599
Killabban, ...	2,234	46	76	36	70	233	70	225	583	471	424	—
Luggacurren, ...	3,892	11	44	137	162	251	341	182	441	925	—	1,398
Moyanna, ...	2,055	50	181	106	234	212	211	229	585	247	—	—
Rathastick, ...	1,988	45	211	164	200	195	211	94	344	524	—	—
Straffally, ...	3,672	75	264	87	232	306	273	232	433	365	238	1,167
Tankardstown, ...	2,709	30	108	95	52	148	99	87	465	760	229	627
Timogue, ...	2,226	37	43	88	68	166	31	91	1,002	764	666	370
Vicarstown, ...	1,761	49	53	52	72	67	146	87	263	106	276	590
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,269	499	1,350	1,080	1,547	2,025	1,761	1,643	6,388	5,986	2,536	5,454
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,269	499	1,350	1,080	1,547	2,025	1,761	1,643	6,388	5,986	2,536	5,454

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARLOW.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardough, ...	1,266	41	349	191	87	124	73	91	119	191	—	—
Arless, ...	3,306	58	119	11	138	296	32	179	596	412	1,008	457
Ballickmoyler, ...	3,117	37	74	90	78	130	240	43	340	—	—	2,090
Ballylehane, ...	747	46	119	49	52	173	34	92	182	—	—	—
Doonane, ...	1,301	41	112	71	92	126	132	230	371	126	—	—
Farnans, ...	2,308	43	126	186	37	154	68	42	340	305	688	319
Graigue Rural, ...	4,559	38	77	37	124	158	345	259	1,258	1,185	740	338
Newtown, ...	1,375	62	106	126	116	46	36	86	244	553	—	—
Rossmore, ...	1,407	55	168	121	54	44	108	132	371	—	—	354
Shrule, ...	2,696	9	30	13	—	26	—	—	432	976	210	1,000
Turra, ...	2,005	41	180	139	202	203	312	88	579	261	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,087	471	1,460	1,034	975	1,480	1,380	1,242	4,832	4,009	2,646	4,558
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	24,087	471	1,460	1,034	975	1,480	1,380	1,242	4,832	4,009	2,646	4,558
MOUNTMELLICK.												
Arderin, ...	1,725	18	115	43	178	284	147	97	314	292	237	—
Ballybrittas, ...	2,305	85	128	130	68	184	315	45	553	297	—	500
Ballycarroll, ...	1,564	32	58	62	18	130	—	83	215	234	415	317
Ballyfin, ...	3,254	206	444	337	250	325	249	42	248	359	—	794
Borris, ...	1,592	23	81	145	84	300	104	179	230	446	—	—
Brisha, ...	562	77	189	99	55	49	—	93	—	—	—	—
Capard, ...	702	26	75	45	88	23	—	89	—	—	—	356
Cappalough, ...	1,880	69	161	101	83	207	69	45	353	792	—	—
Cardtown, ...	1,017	4	39	25	16	85	98	86	264	400	—	—
Castlecuffe, ...	2,179	118	268	178	192	165	213	171	451	423	—	—
Clonaslee, ...	2,683	109	341	308	136	284	203	308	351	215	—	428
Clondarrig, ...	1,358	50	112	90	136	154	168	125	369	154	—	—
Clonin, ...	1,264	46	105	113	129	186	177	140	170	198	—	—
Coolrain, ...	1,620	26	79	94	103	47	37	132	431	418	253	—
Dangans, ...	1,626	62	165	74	87	189	336	93	332	288	—	—
Emo, ...	4,671	137	269	302	294	464	449	235	885	249	—	1,387
Garrymore, ...	1,098	35	95	40	54	100	112	41	230	391	—	—
Graigue, ...	864	39	79	145	70	50	68	87	224	102	—	—
Jamestown, ...	2,110	62	267	118	193	173	74	131	403	115	204	370
Kilcolmanbane	2,903	8	152	111	163	278	174	—	424	866	—	727
Kilmullen, ...	1,669	46	116	223	34	173	167	84	199	627	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	1,000	34	122	57	66	147	142	50	382	—	—	—
Lacka, ...	1,296	24	176	130	81	66	33	142	—	—	280	364
Maryborough Rural	3,943	106	247	267	230	399	188	93	573	1,075	442	323
Maryborough Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marymount, ...	1,477	7	29	66	—	77	97	230	500	259	212	—
Meelick, ...	1,829	69	187	127	69	104	104	128	213	280	548	—
Mountmellick Rural	2,320	160	471	207	156	172	230	176	404	110	234	—
Mountmellick Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountrath, ...	2,979	272	477	404	309	354	236	270	535	122	—	—
Nealstown, ...	769	6	74	85	55	196	—	83	51	219	—	—
O'Moresforest, ...	1,506	100	319	152	173	197	144	48	373	—	—	—
Portarlington, South	2,171	71	217	185	152	122	189	97	229	909	—	—
Rearymore, ...	1,866	50	164	111	67	223	71	—	313	264	220	383
Rosenallis, ...	2,150	72	216	136	175	265	242	86	328	365	265	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.—*continued*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mountmellick—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
dyford, ...	2,661	32	46	98	130	223	218	280	429	434	—	771
aen, ...	3,240	49	193	136	111	271	242	223	524	425	—	1,066
anahinch, ...	1,004	60	247	68	81	101	140	132	72	103	—	—
umra, ...	1,219	78	211	128	121	240	78	—	—	363	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	70,076	2,468	6,734	5,140	4,407	7,007	5,514	4,344	11,572	11,794	3,310	7,786
Total of Electoral Divisions,	70,076	2,468	6,734	5,140	4,407	7,007	5,514	4,344	11,572	11,794	3,310	7,786
Roscrea.												
allybrophy, ...	2,174	23	71	74	71	71	69	93	137	284	495	786
rris-in-Ossory, ...	4,088	75	93	137	145	163	356	234	448	703	937	797
onmore, ...	2,141	50	131	75	126	195	102	130	138	383	508	303
rrill, ...	2,474	52	71	143	206	201	108	50	334	191	805	313
yle, ...	1,874	48	338	119	224	227	107	86	197	—	207	321
yle South, ...	3,126	38	66	153	208	442	203	318	360	945	—	393
oneenalassa, ...	1,818	34	99	73	176	91	205	139	594	121	286	—
foneymore, ...	1,545	8	5	—	17	52	37	—	248	252	205	721
athsaran, ...	2,820	77	214	277	156	279	215	178	343	810	271	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,060	405	1,088	1,051	1,329	1,721	1,402	1,228	2,799	3,689	3,714	3,634
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,060	405	1,088	1,051	1,329	1,721	1,402	1,228	2,799	3,689	3,714	3,634
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	219,465	5,426	14,244	11,820	11,906	18,995	15,272	12,042	39,551	37,783	20,175	32,251
Total of County, ..	219,465	5,426	14,244	11,820	11,906	18,995	15,272	12,042	39,551	37,783	20,175	32,251

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Abbeyleix.												
Abbeyleix, ...	996	256	165	65	35	45	54	113	122	86	21	34
Aghmacart, ...	378	69	62	33	27	39	31	4	86	16	—	11
Ballinakill, ...	512	83	79	43	45	42	32	30	34	37	29	58
Ballyroan, ...	472	128	82	49	39	51	26	18	49	24	6	—
Blandsfort, ...	478	120	65	35	19	41	72	12	31	33	—	50
Caher, ...	211	86	28	6	7	28	—	5	20	10	21	—
Castletown, ...	699	175	83	65	70	40	20	13	33	119	18	63
Clash, ...	441	105	84	34	56	57	16	—	22	47	16	4
Clonkeen, ...	870	243	225	99	114	108	25	9	47	—	—	—
Colt, ...	289	120	46	13	16	12	14	21	26	—	—	21
Cuffsborough, ...	545	61	73	33	29	74	71	15	97	83	9	—
Cullahill, ...	445	70	44	70	60	27	41	57	27	14	4	31
Cullenagh, ...	190	38	13	26	2	7	15	19	31	8	11	20
Donaghmore, ...	294	61	55	24	4	38	24	4	28	29	27	—
Donore, ...	740	185	69	99	49	95	53	12	53	35	38	52
Dunmore, ...	235	32	22	5	23	49	11	—	27	15	—	51
Durrow, ...	645	56	112	41	31	52	58	1	44	66	78	106
Dysartgallen, ...	460	58	72	27	44	71	53	10	103	22	—	—
Fossy, ...	261	34	20	33	11	72	41	9	21	20	—	—
Grantstown, ...	513	71	62	57	46	29	35	7	83	15	33	75
Kilcoke, ...	138	39	32	9	14	5	—	—	15	8	—	16
Kildellig, ...	273	48	45	21	3	13	—	9	49	30	16	39
Killermogh, ...	392	72	75	18	21	53	30	10	69	17	27	—
Kilnaseer, ...	590	129	82	57	75	64	16	25	95	23	24	—
Raheen, ...	565	152	146	53	21	56	37	15	68	3	14	—
Rathdowney, ...	462	66	50	43	74	38	59	31	68	16	17	—
Timahoe, ...	432	70	24	44	30	67	9	51	27	47	15	48
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,526	2,627	1,915	1,102	965	1,273	843	500	1,375	823	424	679
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	12,526	2,627	1,915	1,102	965	1,273	843	500	1,375	823	424	679
Athy.												
Ballyadams, ...	416	74	33	30	23	53	9	8	65	77	5	39
Ballylynan, ...	463	97	93	28	67	14	10	23	76	30	11	14
Barrowhouse, ...	256	39	36	25	22	13	39	15	51	6	10	—
Curraclone, ...	294	39	32	9	12	4	5	3	67	49	—	74
Killabban, ...	318	77	38	8	12	30	13	24	52	46	18	—
Luggacurren, ...	372	7	24	46	36	44	53	29	41	48	—	44
Moyanna, ...	461	61	114	52	70	28	41	24	53	18	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	507	85	124	53	67	41	45	15	37	40	—	—
Stradbally, ...	607	74	136	39	51	41	21	33	64	13	4	131
Tankardstown, ...	509	46	67	19	17	29	20	8	65	37	30	171
Timogue, ...	374	56	44	43	16	31	—	11	64	53	36	29
Vicarstown, ...	334	87	30	25	13	7	29	13	60	8	27	35
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,911	742	771	377	406	335	285	206	695	425	141	528
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,911	742	771	377	406	335	285	206	695	425	141	528

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARLOW.												
Ardough, ...	494	47	212	99	29	34	28	18	13	14	—	—
Arless, ...	261	65	43	—	32	33	—	19	45	12	12	—
Ballickmoyler, ...	281	63	45	18	12	20	31	8	38	—	—	46
Ballylehane, ...	384	107	79	24	21	52	8	18	75	—	—	—
Doonane, ...	371	121	89	41	35	16	12	24	28	5	—	—
Farnans, ...	383	64	57	73	11	23	13	5	71	22	37	7
Graigue Rural, ...	567	74	29	27	49	59	56	36	102	80	49	6
Newtown, ...	724	177	168	51	39	15	19	25	56	174	—	—
Rossmore, ...	311	88	110	48	—	12	11	1	32	—	—	9
Shrule, ...	267	18	16	5	—	7	—	—	42	72	61	46
Turra, ...	444	60	129	36	64	57	29	18	42	9	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,487	884	977	422	292	328	207	172	544	388	159	114
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	4,487	884	977	422	292	328	207	172	544	388	159	114
MOUNTMELLICK.												
Arderin, ...	336	27	76	11	58	55	15	17	45	15	17	—
Ballybrittas, ...	531	115	88	53	24	51	67	9	45	37	—	42
Ballycarroll, ...	242	70	40	15	3	14	—	13	24	11	11	41
Ballyfin, ...	1,068	305	316	142	64	62	40	6	30	48	—	55
Borris, ...	344	48	44	49	27	65	19	21	54	17	—	—
Brisha, ...	382	138	185	31	8	8	—	12	—	—	—	—
Capard, ...	145	30	34	19	17	5	—	14	—	—	—	26
Cappalough, ...	396	110	111	27	21	35	18	4	39	31	—	—
Cardtown, ...	149	—	18	20	5	22	14	12	35	23	—	—
Castlecuffe, ...	604	173	162	53	71	39	22	20	40	24	—	—
Clonaslee, ...	715	120	247	91	38	71	34	30	40	15	—	29
Clondarrig, ...	370	97	66	35	34	28	29	10	52	19	—	—
Clonin, ...	340	76	50	40	48	38	43	22	21	2	—	—
Coolrain, ...	277	62	47	25	27	14	—	14	43	29	16	—
Dangans, ...	552	294	66	13	14	21	55	51	32	6	—	—
Emo, ...	1,051	195	145	126	83	94	138	37	118	25	—	90
Garrymore, ...	215	80	44	17	11	20	7	7	12	17	—	—
Graigue, ...	210	58	36	52	8	4	7	11	31	3	—	—
Jamestown, ...	493	88	132	35	61	43	9	24	56	17	9	19
Kilcolmanbane, ...	429	6	115	35	51	61	35	—	41	66	—	19
Kilmullen, ...	402	125	70	74	13	33	25	17	17	28	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	295	56	63	18	23	42	37	7	49	—	—	—
Lacka, ...	327	29	112	65	26	15	10	34	—	—	13	23
Maryborough Rural	1,250	123	100	91	57	75	20	9	82	113	32	548
Maryborough Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marymount, ...	157	19	23	18	—	18	5	30	36	2	6	—
Meelick, ...	435	138	119	35	24	28	17	9	21	23	21	—
Mountmellick Rural	644	186	224	37	28	20	39	24	56	9	21	—
Mountmellick Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mountrath, ...	840	226	221	124	42	78	33	57	50	9	—	—
Nealstown, ...	191	6	43	36	19	37	—	7	7	36	—	—
O'Moresforest, ...	603	189	171	82	42	27	25	16	51	—	—	—
Portarlington, South	486	84	96	53	41	35	41	42	16	78	—	—
Rearymore, ...	390	66	90	38	21	46	7	—	42	28	22	30
Rosenallis, ...	522	80	134	47	50	64	49	23	33	24	18	—
Sallyford, ...	551	82	25	42	55	78	36	30	50	54	—	99

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in Queen's County.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MOUNTMELLICK.—*continued.*												
Shaen, ...	554	91	74	35	22	55	34	30	87	49	—	77
Tinnahinch, ...	435	88	180	28	21	39	18	43	12	6	—	—
Trumra, ...	444	124	131	63	41	52	8	—	—	25	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,375	3,804	3,898	1,775	1,198	1,492	956	712	1,367	889	186	1,098
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,375	3,804	3,898	1,775	1,198	1,492	956	712	1,367	889	186	1,098
ROSCREA.												
Ballybrophy, ...	246	34	42	33	23	12	5	11	17	14	35	20
Borris-in-Ossory, ...	421	93	46	34	53	30	24	19	45	26	14	37
Clonmore, ...	371	77	63	22	45	39	22	18	20	27	34	4
Errill, ...	427	104	59	61	76	53	13	2	16	5	38	—
Kyle, ...	559	100	164	41	86	50	18	14	27	—	22	37
Kyle South, ...	465	76	38	51	62	101	33	36	29	35	—	4
Moneenalassa, ...	317	62	38	30	52	12	31	21	57	6	8	—
Moneymore, ...	142	18	10	—	3	8	5	—	24	14	—	60
Rathsaran, ...	555	104	79	119	31	74	23	18	40	48	19	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,503	668	539	391	431	379	174	139	275	175	170	162
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,503	668	539	391	431	379	174	139	275	175	170	162
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	42,802	8,725	8,100	4,067	3,292	3,807	2,465	1,729	4,256	2,700	1,080	2,581
Total of County, ..	42,802	8,725	8,100	4,067	3,292	3,807	2,465	1,729	4,256	2,700	1,080	2,581

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Westmeath.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ATHLONE.												
Athlone East, Rural, ...	149	60	36	22	10	11	4	—	3	3	—	—
Athlone Urban, ...	119	53	39	13	3	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
Auburn, ...	182	41	62	20	21	21	8	1	6	2	—	—
Ballybroder, ...	46	7	8	8	3	6	4	3	4	2	—	1
Bellanalack, ...	94	13	29	19	12	12	2	—	2	3	1	1
Carn, ...	111	30	25	18	12	11	2	1	6	2	1	3
Castledaly, ...	147	41	39	22	18	10	4	1	7	3	—	2
Glassan, ...	84	33	21	10	3	3	2	2	5	3	1	1
Kilcumreragh, ...	91	15	19	21	10	12	4	—	3	5	—	2
Kilbinure, ...	76	15	15	11	8	7	7	2	8	2	1	—
Moate, ...	183	44	50	28	12	24	10	3	9	3	—	—
Mount Temple, ...	122	18	33	21	18	9	9	4	6	1	3	—
Moydrum, ...	179	53	62	26	13	11	4	8	—	1	—	1
Muckanagh, ...	86	29	23	10	8	9	3	—	4	—	—	—
Tubbrit, ...	154	31	46	23	13	12	6	6	13	3	—	1
Umma, ...	73	24	10	4	3	12	2	—	10	3	3	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,896	507	517	276	167	177	74	32	86	36	10	14
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	1,896	507	517	276	167	177	74	32	86	36	10	14
BALLYMAHON.												
Ardnagragh, ...	91	12	27	15	8	8	6	2	8	2	3	—
Ballymore, ...	150	43	22	15	13	17	9	5	17	7	2	—
Doonis, ...	101	36	18	13	5	11	7	2	4	4	—	1
Drumraney, ...	89	16	28	8	14	8	1	3	7	2	2	—
Noughaval, ...	94	11	28	12	11	16	4	2	4	4	—	2
Piercetown, ...	77	33	11	6	5	4	5	3	5	4	—	1
Templepatrick, ...	99	48	12	8	5	9	4	1	5	3	3	1
Winetown, ...	57	10	8	11	6	6	5	—	7	3	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	758	209	154	88	67	79	41	18	57	29	10	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	758	209	154	88	67	79	41	18	57	29	10	6
DELVIN.												
Ballinlough, ...	58	28	8	4	3	4	2	—	5	1	2	1
Ballyhealy, ...	61	34	3	9	3	2	—	—	4	4	—	2
Ballynaskeagh, ...	70	33	16	3	—	5	2	1	4	3	3	—
Bracklin, ...	46	27	4	2	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2
Clonarney, ...	138	35	21	12	17	17	14	5	10	5	2	—
Collinstown, ...	99	50	11	10	7	9	2	3	1	4	—	2
Copperalley, ...	63	25	11	5	6	8	2	1	2	1	—	2
Delvin, ...	84	25	20	6	6	12	6	2	2	4	—	1
Faughalstown, ...	74	26	9	4	1	10	6	7	4	4	1	2
Fore, East, ...	118	35	30	14	9	10	8	—	8	4	—	—
Fore, West, ...	145	39	39	20	11	13	7	1	9	3	2	1
Hilltown, ...	155	45	35	21	21	14	8	6	2	1	1	1
Kilcumny, ...	88	47	15	3	3	7	2	—	5	4	1	1

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Westmeath.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
DELVIN.—*continued*												
Killua,	100	29	21	16	6	10	4	1	7	1	1	4
Killulagh,	81	33	8	1	4	8	4	2	5	11	3	2
Kilpatrick,	76	31	8	3	3	7	1	4	9	5	3	2
Kinturk,	113	41	22	12	8	13	5	2	7	2	--	1
Riverdale,	72	30	15	4	4	4	4	2	5	2	1	1
Rosmead,	50	21	7	5	5	3	2	—	2	1	1	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,691	634	303	154	120	157	80	38	93	62	22	28
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,691	634	303	154	120	157	80	38	93	62	22	28
GRANARD.												
Boherquill,	81	24	14	7	11	11	7	2	2	3	—	—
Coole.	87	44	11	4	5	7	3	5	3	4	1	—
Coolure,	76	42	9	3	5	5	1	3	3	1	1	3
Finnea,	135	53	28	13	6	10	11	1	6	6	—	1
Glore,	41	8	8	—	5	5	1	2	7	3	—	2
Knockarrow,	92	24	17	13	6	11	10	5	4	1	1	—
Rathowen,	92	24	19	8	10	10	4	1	9	5	—	2
Street,	113	46	8	1	6	23	6	5	8	7	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	717	265	114	49	54	82	43	24	42	30	4	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	717	265	114	49	54	82	43	24	42	30	4	10
MULLINGAR.												
Ballinalack,	81	16	9	4	6	11	7	1	14	10	3	—
Ballykilmore,	116	57	16	13	5	5	8	2	6	2	—	2
Ballymorin,	119	29	21	15	10	8	13	6	10	2	5	—
Ballynagore,	146	51	21	22	13	11	8	8	10	2	—	—
Belvidere,	56	16	3	4	3	7	2	5	9	—	3	4
Carrick,	86	31	11	7	7	4	9	2	7	6	—	2
Castle,	102	47	20	6	9	7	1	2	6	3	1	—
Castlelost,	97	34	15	13	8	8	7	3	6	2	1	—
Castletown,	176	45	36	20	24	19	12	9	5	3	1	2
Churchtown,	66	6	3	12	4	13	3	2	8	3	3	3
Cloghan,	42	19	3	1	3	3	2	1	5	1	1	3
Clonfad,	109	36	18	15	5	6	8	5	11	4	—	1
Clonlost,	98	32	18	8	6	11	6	4	4	4	2	3
Derrymore,	72	38	15	2	4	3	—	2	3	3	2	—
Dysart,	53	10	9	5	5	10	3	1	2	2	5	1
Emper,	135	33	22	15	18	12	14	9	12	—	—	—
Enniscoffey,	92	42	18	11	3	6	3	1	4	1	2	1
Gaybrook,	65	31	10	7	4	5	—	—	2	3	—	3
Glenlough,	115	42	7	11	10	22	5	4	3	9	1	1
Greenpark,	47	16	6	2	3	3	1	1	3	5	6	1
Griffinstown,	116	50	16	5	5	11	5	3	12	6	1	2
Heathstown,	138	43	34	13	19	17	6	1	4	1	—	—
Hopestown,	60	20	10	7	5	2	1	3	6	3	1	2
Huntingdon,	94	32	10	10	7	11	7	4	7	4	1	1
Jamestown,	66	13	13	8	7	7	5	3	5	3	1	1

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Westmeath—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MULLINGAR.—*continued.*												
Kilbixy, ...	140	59	29	10	7	10	4	2	11	6	—	2
Killare, ...	135	28	18	19	17	14	10	5	15	6	1	2
Killucan, ...	114	47	7	8	11	7	10	7	8	8	—	1
Kinnegad, ...	82	35	10	6	4	11	3	5	5	1	1	1
Knockdrin, ...	102	37	20	7	8	8	5	5	5	5	—	2
Lackan, ...	31	12	4	2	2	4	—	2	4	1	—	—
Middleton, ...	59	16	10	6	6	10	3	4	2	1	—	1
Milltown, ...	45	11	11	3	5	3	3	2	3	4	—	—
Mullingar, Rural, ...	98	22	18	9	7	9	7	6	14	5	1	—
Mullingar, Urban, ...	64	4	35	8	6	5	2	—	2	2	—	—
Multyfarnham, ...	101	41	12	6	5	10	6	5	8	3	4	1
Newtown, ...	90	38	11	8	5	11	5	—	7	4	—	1
Owel, ...	50	27	6	4	1	2	1	1	4	1	1	2
Portloman, ...	108	23	12	10	5	13	7	6	19	12	1	—
Raharney, ...	50	23	3	1	3	1	5	—	7	5	2	—
Rathconrath, ...	104	31	11	11	10	13	6	8	9	3	—	2
Russelstown, ...	58	18	7	7	4	3	3	4	6	3	—	3
Skeagh, ...	89	26	20	8	3	7	7	8	4	2	2	2
Sonna, ...	83	27	9	3	7	10	5	5	9	5	2	1
Stonehall, ...	57	17	7	5	4	2	7	1	7	1	5	1
Streamstown, ...	94	33	14	14	4	8	7	1	10	1	1	1
Taghmon, ...	76	25	7	5	13	5	1	6	9	3	1	1
Tullaghan, ...	58	13	9	7	4	4	2	7	7	2	3	—
Woodland, ...	66	19	15	6	6	7	4	1	2	3	2	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	4,301	1,421	669	409	340	399	249	179	341	169	67	58
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	4,301	1,421	669	409	340	399	249	179	341	169	67	58
TULLAMORE.												
Ardnaglew, ...	68	13	13	12	8	5	6	2	6	2	1	—
Kilbeggan, ...	159	50	41	18	14	7	14	4	5	5	1	—
Lauree, ...	85	19	16	11	3	9	6	1	12	6	2	—
Rahugh, ...	99	21	21	14	7	13	9	1	11	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	411	103	91	55	32	34	35	8	34	15	4	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	411	103	91	55	32	34	35	8	34	15	4	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	9,774	3,139	1,848	1,031	780	928	522	299	653	341	117	116
Total of County, ...	9,774	3,139	1,848	1,031	780	928	522	299	653	341	117	116

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Athlone.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Athlone East, Rural, ...	2,236	211	340	337	229	330	149	—	221	419	—	—
Athlone Urban, ...	920	183	277	157	47	154	64	38	—	—	—	—
Auburn, ...	4,537	221	878	418	547	813	396	63	686	515	—	—
Ballybroder, ...	2,400	33	121	142	87	261	261	226	334	343	—	592
Bellanalack, ...	4,319	80	402	455	371	616	101	—	261	616	240	1,177
Carn, ...	5,197	136	290	399	355	449	129	56	645	416	338	1,984
Castledaly, ...	5,160	197	630	519	548	423	230	92	688	768	—	1,065
Glassan, ...	3,194	175	224	188	81	90	75	77	550	710	317	707
Kilcumreragh, ...	3,762	53	239	425	314	462	245	—	265	739	—	1,020
Killinure, ...	3,049	68	146	221	223	238	395	118	795	299	546	—
Moate, ...	4,252	191	478	500	392	848	548	202	699	394	—	—
Mount Temple, ...	3,990	61	369	401	491	327	442	273	504	193	929	—
Moydrum, ...	4,394	242	671	523	337	419	242	585	—	190	—	1,185
Muckanagh, ...	2,337	154	380	249	331	370	261	—	592	—	—	—
Tubbrit, ...	6,357	194	650	482	404	425	349	399	1,357	739	—	1,358
Umma, ...	5,320	98	138	69	68	459	109	—	952	500	932	1,995
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	61,424	2,297	6,233	5,485	4,825	6,684	3,996	2,129	8,549	6,841	3,302	11,083
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	61,424	2,297	6,233	5,485	4,825	6,684	3,996	2,129	8,549	6,841	3,302	11,083
Ballymahon.												
Ardnagragh, ...	3,620	72	333	319	199	319	300	148	826	346	758	—
Ballymore, ...	5,075	51	199	264	291	574	370	282	1,414	1,066	564	—
Doonis, ...	3,694	132	207	247	152	426	472	159	498	895	—	506
Drumraney, ...	2,731	80	295	125	319	281	46	187	528	356	514	—
Noughaval, ...	3,997	30	276	217	252	576	175	141	384	806	—	1,140
Piercetown, ...	2,836	49	102	140	141	253	254	291	409	873	—	324
Templepatrick, ...	3,589	123	152	144	127	358	218	41	410	498	1,140	378
Winetown, ...	3,324	43	104	271	165	235	249	—	800	637	—	820
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	28,866	580	1,668	1,727	1,646	3,022	2,084	1,249	5,269	5,477	2,976	3,168
Total of Electoral Divisions,	28,866	580	1,668	1,727	1,646	3,022	2,084	1,249	5,269	5,477	2,976	3,168
Delvin.												
Ballinlough, ...	2,307	66	93	71	103	144	131	—	528	149	602	420
Ballyhealy, ...	2,820	363	30	166	66	57	—	—	329	633	—	1,176
Ballynaskeagh, ...	2,855	115	192	60	—	221	103	70	466	643	985	—
Bracklin, ...	4,376	71	45	68	65	34	39	65	195	251	223	3,320
Clonarney, ...	5,269	88	241	249	467	619	682	352	1,009	888	674	—
Collinstown, ...	2,915	85	95	139	173	333	77	205	122	621	—	1,065
Copperalley, ...	3,569	70	133	85	146	290	118	66	178	326	—	2,157
Delvin, ...	3,313	264	179	108	143	310	302	117	94	624	—	1,172
Faughalstown, ...	3,647	41	90	65	19	366	276	353	361	717	246	1,113
Fore, East, ...	3,997	67	378	296	274	465	516	—	1,166	835	—	—
Fore, West, ...	4,557	65	462	405	272	457	386	73	834	569	630	404
Hilltown, ...	4,711	125	466	488	686	614	531	414	217	221	403	546
Kilcumny, ...	2,748	114	160	49	82	208	95	—	491	639	279	631
Killua, ...	4,875	57	180	235	122	314	167	42	700	149	291	2,618
Killulagh, ...	4,868	108	62	10	112	353	304	148	404	1,751	732	794
Kilpatrick, ...	4,594	39	115	60	76	259	48	224	753	986	1,049	985

.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
DELVIN.—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
nturk, ...	2,801	45	200	180	177	414	237	112	623	309	—	504
verdale, ...	4,530	84	259	98	99	158	322	164	622	550	245	1,929
smead, ...	3,001	57	107	81	144	113	91	—	156	191	292	1,769
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	71,753	1,924	3,487	2,913	3,226	5,729	4,425	2,405	9,338	11,052	6,651	20,603
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	71,753	1,924	3,487	2,913	3,226	5,729	4,425	2,405	9,338	11,052	6,651	20,603
GRANARD.												
oherquill, ...	2,045	61	91	105	325	416	300	124	137	486	—	—
ole, ...	2,364	111	107	61	82	288	112	552	228	552	271	—
olure, ...	4,579	92	76	60	117	137	32	155	281	197	373	3,059
innea, ...	5,088	457	291	261	153	405	702	54	849	1,304	—	612
lore, ...	3,110	6	94	—	103	183	53	169	691	755	—	1,056
nockarrow, ...	3,878	157	368	276	193	577	737	463	418	362	327	—
athowen, ...	3,474	54	195	122	180	285	144	48	716	803	—	927
treet, ...	4,852	66	80	16	154	799	307	431	764	1,076	234	925
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	29,390	1,004	1,302	901	1,307	3,090	2,387	1,996	4,084	5,535	1,205	6,579
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	29,390	1,004	1,302	901	1,307	3,090	2,387	1,996	4,084	5,535	1,205	6,579
MULLINGAR.												
allinalack, ...	4,341	18	110	64	139	316	274	59	1,179	1,467	715	—
allykilmore, ...	4,401	129	124	407	135	264	445	178	493	451	—	1,775
allymorin, ...	5,145	51	182	316	238	276	655	327	971	429	1,700	—
allynagore, ...	4,210	160	294	454	351	458	441	560	1,129	363	—	—
elvidere, ...	4,014	25	32	57	63	223	62	248	830	—	799	1,675
arrick, ...	4,392	111	151	338	185	148	543	249	809	1,202	—	656
astle, ...	2,877	181	232	112	218	214	29	150	723	723	295	—
astlelost, ...	3,589	109	141	224	293	382	418	160	941	498	423	—
astletown, ...	7,009	123	382	413	677	788	692	635	652	642	498	1,507
hurchtown, ...	4,907	13	34	212	96	422	170	444	784	543	796	1,393
loghan, ...	3,584	27	27	14	64	112	100	56	618	241	388	1,937
lonfad, ...	4,437	146	281	288	129	200	368	331	1,028	1,158	—	50
lonlost, ...	5,430	43	179	156	132	301	303	224	333	722	588	2,449
errymore, ...	2,825	176	212	46	155	99	—	140	524	768	705	—
ysart, ...	3,599	21	76	74	114	324	188	60	158	498	1,499	58
mper, ...	4,202	314	264	309	499	446	729	606	1,035	—	—	-
nniscoffey, ...	3,674	245	295	275	113	325	290	130	548	200	603	650
aybrook, ...	3,914	47	132	129	120	193	—	—	301	585	—	2,407
lenlough, ...	4,945	89	70	220	221	627	214	241	269	2,183	263	548
reenpark, ...	3,886	32	65	40	68	108	48	68	273	919	1,607	658
riffinstown, ...	5,873	194	248	92	190	400	290	230	1,426	906	212	1,585
eathstown, ...	3,398	251	534	338	591	644	283	60	497	200	—	-
opestown, ...	3,060	58	74	123	114	90	36	149	474	406	626	910
untingdon, ...	5,323	67	149	301	202	452	370	254	609	639	321	1,959
amestown, ...	3,712	47	194	147	206	330	276	218	540	816	440	498
illiny.	5,869	121	214	129	127	355	172	105	969	1,063	—	2,614
illare.	7,014	77	215	388	529	517	564	365	1,539	1,134	330	1,356
illucan.	3,720	54	66	138	282	217	470	411	551	1,054	—	477
rrregad.	2,725	118	180	87	69	326	122	500	349	181	310	483
nockdrin.	4,768	100	231	123	242	312	278	370	423	1,031	—	1,658

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Mullingar.—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lackan, ...	1,102	30	60	36	60	194	—	146	408	168	—	—
Middleton, ...	4,078	59	155	168	145	456	194	381	313	348	—	1,859
Milltown, ...	2,093	56	125	62	120	165	121	144	317	983	—	—
Mullingar, Rural, ...	3,957	80	195	201	187	309	329	319	1,237	805	295	—
Mullingar, Urban, ...	1,026	13	257	83	110	111	66	—	156	230	—	—
Multyfarnham, ...	4,215	108	124	120	120	337	317	288	672	411	1,301	417
Newtown, ...	4,274	144	118	433	157	388	273	—	709	1,216	—	836
Owel, ...	2,762	75	53	107	33	69	101	53	383	157	343	1,388
Portloman, ...	5,575	42	137	188	109	423	325	399	1,676	1,919	357	—
Raharney, ...	2,232	18	18	10	66	23	201	—	623	755	518	—
Rathconrath, ...	4,331	48	100	191	229	504	321	447	842	626	—	1,023
Russelstown, ...	3,259	35	67	91	77	69	128	195	490	471	—	1,636
Skeagh, ...	4,758	60	217	163	88	300	327	587	387	477	745	1,407
Sonna, ...	3,890	63	51	37	112	292	199	260	678	935	568	695
Stonehall, ...	3,652	11	67	107	90	98	357	78	638	180	1,559	467
Streamstown, ...	3,794	80	182	300	107	375	409	64	1,037	227	320	693
Taghmon, ...	3,531	22	67	91	361	189	54	416	917	521	324	569
Tullaghan, ...	3,145	28	90	125	86	102	95	383	667	498	1,071	—
Woodland, ...	2,882	65	154	109	156	243	190	20	190	662	647	446
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	195,399	4,184	7,625	8,636	8,975	14,516	12,837	11,708	33,315	32,611	21,266	39,726
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	195,399	4,184	7,625	8,636	8,975	14,516	12,837	11,708	33,315	32,611	21,266	39,726
Tullamore.												
Ardnaglew, ...	2,882	53	163	220	236	210	376	152	695	426	351	—
Kilbeggan	4,308	148	391	331	383	276	785	246	497	959	292	—
Lauree, ...	4,331	102	157	180	85	356	280	56	1,324	1,293	498	—
Rahugh, ...	4,023	69	300	327	245	552	533	71	1,390	536	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	15,544	372	1,011	1,058	949	1,394	1,974	525	3,906	3,214	1,141	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	15,544	372	1,011	1,058	949	1,394	1,974	525	3,906	3,214	1,141	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	402,376	10,361	21,326	20,720	20,928	34,435	27,703	20,012	64,461	64,730	36,541	81,159
Total of County, ...	402,376	10,361	21,326	20,720	20,928	34,435	27,703	20,012	64,461	64,730	36,541	81,159

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Athlone.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
thlone East, Rural, ...	1,831	143	248	272	170	291	137	—	203	367	—	—
thlone Urban, ...	917	133	261	159	52	169	100	43	—	—	—	—
uburn, ...	2,713	89	465	253	363	524	267	42	407	303	—	—
allybroder, ...	1,520	18	71	95	55	158	139	133	247	238	—	366
illanalack, ...	2,685	28	207	237	206	301	72	—	161	436	220	817
rn, ...	3,858	111	157	219	216	242	70	43	423	257	278	1,342
astledaly, ...	3,082	63	274	275	307	250	143	43	433	497	—	797
lassan, ...	2,172	82	115	133	52	69	74	83	369	375	259	561
ilcumreragh, ...	2,511	33	148	283	178	293	139	—	216	565	—	656
illinure, ...	2,061	34	89	135	144	155	246	90	602	277	289	—
oate, ...	3,024	97	323	327	203	582	343	143	660	346	—	—
ount Temple, ...	2,888	39	274	263	316	213	303	182	419	139	740	—
oydrum, ...	2,575	136	405	341	229	274	148	365	—	101	—	576
uckanagh, ...	1,044	65	141	124	139	225	108	—	242	—	—	—
ubbrit, ...	3,657	68	303	276	228	283	216	277	881	441	—	684
mma, ...	3,717	42	71	47	49	303	67	—	637	433	676	1,392
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	39,755	1,181	3,552	3,439	2,907	4,332	2,572	1,444	5,900	4,775	2,462	7,191
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	39,755	1,181	3,552	3,439	2,907	4,332	2,572	1,444	5,900	4,775	2,462	7,191
Ballymahon.												
rdnagragh, ...	2,442	30	194	185	143	177	215	93	537	242	626	—
allymore, ...	4,041	70	152	190	228	417	319	237	1,059	913	456	—
oonis, ...	2,258	76	130	154	84	265	226	82	304	560	—	377
rumraney, ...	2,165	44	208	94	243	205	31	131	435	305	469	—
oughaval, ...	2,897	29	188	148	193	386	135	99	261	551	—	907
iercetown, ...	1,871	56	71	77	91	98	175	132	333	528	—	310
emplepatrick, ...	2,634	91	92	118	89	215	136	43	320	396	784	350
Vinetown, ...	2,038	18	54	152	104	153	163	—	438	432	—	524
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	20,346	414	1,089	1,118	1,175	1,916	1,400	817	3,687	3,927	2,335	2,468
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,346	414	1,089	1,118	1,175	1,916	1,400	817	3,687	3,927	2,335	2,468
Delvin.												
allinlough, ...	1,718	50	57	53	49	96	76	—	378	111	495	353
allyhealy, ...	1,920	61	19	113	50	50	—	—	257	549	—	821
allynaskeagh, ...	2,022	57	105	33	—	121	70	44	296	521	775	—
racklin, ...	2,694	48	25	23	53	25	31	46	145	272	244	1,782
onarney, ...	3,711	65	152	153	307	395	469	226	662	723	559	—
ollinstown, ...	2,259	91	87	122	131	228	67	135	90	498	—	810
opperalley, ...	2,076	42	96	64	103	182	64	45	157	105	—	1,218
elvin, ...	2,767	47	127	74	104	294	209	86	121	485	—	1,220
aughalstown, ...	2,913	45	63	54	19	259	207	316	258	595	254	843
ore, East, ...	2,345	66	203	173	156	270	286	—	577	614	—	—
ore, West, ...	3,263	73	282	266	190	333	244	45	609	354	516	351
illtown, ...	2,856	90	228	259	371	341	279	281	150	132	287	438
ilcumny, ...	2,099	87	110	39	56	171	70	—	395	520	202	449
illua, ...	4,017	60	142	203	107	221	137	43	540	106	224	2,234
illulagh, ...	4,040	69	48	11	73	189	141	97	426	1,626	704	656

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Delvin.—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kilpatrick, ...	3,469	53	59	42	51	175	31	189	631	698	759	781
Kinturk, ...	2,212	86	160	151	139	329	178	96	481	253	—	339
Riverdale, ...	2,477	55	105	47	65	98	143	95	347	285	228	1,009
Rosmead, ...	2,321	33	48	56	86	74	72	—	143	109	270	1,430
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	51,179	1,178	2,116	1,936	2,110	3,851	2,774	1,744	6,663	8,556	5,517	14,734
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	51,179	1,178	2,116	1,936	2,110	3,851	2,774	1,744	6,663	8,556	5,517	14,734
Granard.												
Boherquill, ...	1,567	32	89	82	196	270	249	91	153	405	—	—
Coole, ...	1,789	76	84	49	86	180	110	226	191	533	254	—
Coolure, ...	3,925	104	51	39	82	128	40	132	206	178	266	2,699
Finnea, ...	2,703	104	203	167	101	240	399	41	394	710	—	344
Glore, ...	2,086	6	62	—	89	131	39	87	500	441	—	731
Knockarrow	1,939	45	121	164	107	272	340	233	259	195	203	—
Rathowen	2,734	34	145	104	171	243	144	43	603	599	—	648
Street, ...	3,792	67	50	13	111	551	207	238	552	894	216	893
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	20,535	468	805	618	943	2,015	1,528	1,091	2,858	3,955	939	5,315
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	20,535	468	805	618	943	2,015	1,528	1,091	2,858	3,955	939	5,315
Mullingar.												
Ballinalack, ...	3,590	23	70	55	109	262	245	44	976	1,118	688	—
Ballykilmore, ...	2,515	103	103	168	91	123	256	88	351	291	—	941
Ballymorin, ...	3,733	58	135	200	163	184	441	274	711	297	1,270	—
Ballynagore, ...	2,587	73	161	285	228	279	271	369	704	217	—	—
Belvidere, ...	3,484	22	20	47	48	173	75	226	626	—	722	1,525
Carrick, ...	2,827	64	85	92	120	102	317	90	526	829	—	602
Castle, ...	1,765	65	133	70	158	163	35	93	447	389	212	—
Castlelost, ...	2,050	61	98	102	142	191	254	130	436	296	280	—
Castletown, ...	4,416	79	235	257	423	499	418	411	370	424	290	1,010
Churchtown, ...	4,105	11	17	154	71	328	108	365	589	391	725	1,346
Cloghan, ...	2,377	35	19	11	55	72	72	43	376	174	259	1,261
Clonfad, ...	2,777	63	124	180	86	140	259	228	740	538	—	419
Clonlost, ...	4,475	57	128	102	102	287	210	177	274	577	463	2,098
Derrymore, ...	1,633	68	90	23	75	73	—	93	228	507	476	—
Dysart, ...	2,549	21	58	61	84	244	105	45	110	277	1,122	422
Emper, ...	2,794	52	167	196	332	335	501	425	786	—	—	—
Enniscoffey, ...	2,149	80	133	132	52	143	109	50	289	160	537	464
Gaybrook, ...	3,303	60	68	84	73	131	—	—	175	478	—	2,234
Glenlough, ...	3,419	72	54	136	179	554	175	181	234	1,167	252	415
Greenpark, ...	3,184	29	45	37	52	70	34	43	204	690	1,482	498
Griffinstown, ...	4,127	81	125	60	90	255	178	130	351	704	262	1,396
Heathstown, ...	1,877	72	235	159	323	404	198	45	290	151	—	—
Hopestown, ...	2,336	40	65	90	90	54	36	135	431	344	295	756
Huntingdon, ...	3,696	49	72	131	121	290	249	170	452	456	229	1,477
Jamestown, ...	2,238	27	83	102	123	163	173	133	339	459	250	886
Kilbixy, ...	4,683	125	184	117	118	270	153	92	807	891	—	1,926
Killare, ...	4,956	53	127	235	276	339	360	220	1,055	886	284	1,121
Killucan, ...	3,281	83	48	106	189	175	345	330	475	1,019	—	511

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MULLINGAR.—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kinnegad, ...	1,805	61	71	69	65	250	97	225	313	101	212	342
Knockdrin, ...	3,262	74	143	89	147	198	178	219	309	779	—	1,126
Lackan, ...	707	21	30	24	35	104	—	98	266	129	—	—
Middleton, ...	1,945	26	73	77	97	237	100	180	138	117	—	900
Milltown, ...	1,319	17	65	41	83	74	103	86	227	623	—	—
Mullingar, Rural, ...	1,993	49	117	119	124	219	240	265	997	647	216	—
Mullingar, Urban	1,034	11	254	95	108	122	68	—	132	244	—	—
Multyfarnham, ...	3,308	82	78	77	85	268	215	221	567	328	1,023	364
Newtown, ...	2,082	71	63	101	86	259	173	—	462	519	—	348
Owel, ...	2,134	45	40	55	19	53	37	43	299	130	262	1,151
Portloman, ...	4,400	31	96	130	82	320	239	263	1,332	1,612	295	—
Raharney, ...	1,928	40	19	11	50	23	159	—	472	677	477	—
Rathconrath, ...	3,290	50	74	146	178	333	220	347	637	458	—	847
Russelstown, ...	3,250	39	57	88	70	67	106	182	445	456	—	1,740
Skeagh, ...	2,983	55	152	102	52	174	252	399	272	277	490	758
Sonna	3,603	71	61	35	118	248	167	230	632	763	488	790
Stonehall, ...	2,678	18	46	61	67	58	252	48	422	157	1,220	329
Streamstown, ...	2,337	63	104	177	66	195	251	46	645	152	231	407
Taghmon, ...	2,588	40	45	60	233	119	38	267	661	393	255	477
Tullaghan, ...	2,323	22	62	91	70	89	70	306	523	349	741	—
Woodland, ...	2,161	40	90	68	106	165	141	41	132	425	535	418
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	139,056	2,551	4,622	5,168	5,914	9,878	8,678	8,096	23,735	23,066	16,543	30,805
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	139,056	2,551	4,622	5,168	5,914	9,878	8,678	8,096	23,735	23,066	16,543	30,805
TULLAMORE.												
Ardnaglew, ...	1,687	30	84	136	143	121	208	90	397	263	215	—
Kilbeggan, ...	3,003	114	301	226	251	189	499	168	382	650	223	—
Lauree, ...	2,944	46	113	139	52	220	215	41	883	802	433	—
Rahugh, ...	2,328	36	152	174	124	328	302	48	833	331	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	9,962	226	650	675	570	858	1,224	347	2,495	2,046	871	—
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	9,962	226	650	675	570	858	1,224	347	2,495	2,046	871	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	280,833	6,018	12,834	12,954	13,619	22,850	18,176	13,539	45,338	46,325	28,667	60,513
Total of County, ...	280,833	6,018	12,834	12,954	13,619	22,850	18,176	13,539	45,338	46,325	28,667	60,513

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Athlone.												
Athlone East, Rural, ...	480	137	129	70	19	77	3	—	27	18	—	—
Athlone Urban, ...	530	174	183	66	11	89	3	4	—	—	—	—
Auburn, ..	894	133	284	113	117	92	57	2	71	25	—	—
Ballybroder, ...	240	29	31	32	17	26	23	13	30	11	—	28
Bellanalack, ...	459	54	120	63	60	50	8	—	7	23	13	61
Carn, ...	609	148	102	91	60	67	16	9	19	21	3	73
Castledaly, ...	760	168	185	120	100	35	30	12	24	18	—	68
Glassan, ...	497	146	81	57	12	21	13	9	32	28	—	98
Kilcumreragh, ...	455	57	109	82	41	63	14	—	16	32	—	41
Killinure, ...	428	83	68	54	48	34	37	18	38	25	23	—
Moate, ...	607	111	119	95	39	80	52	30	56	25	—	—
Mount Temple, ...	671	51	161	115	83	71	71	18	51	6	44	—
Moydrum, ...	810	206	266	137	71	34	18	31	—	5	—	42
Muckanagh, ...	424	112	125	53	48	48	20	—	18	—	—	—
Tubbrit, ...	780	108	217	107	68	56	17	57	54	30	—	66
Umma, ...	427	78	49	11	12	55	12	—	44	7	17	142
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,071	1,795	2,229	1,266	806	898	394	203	487	274	100	619
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	9,071	1,795	2,229	1,266	806	898	394	203	487	274	100	619
Ballymahon.												
Ardnagragh, ...	406	40	110	62	38	35	24	3	45	21	28	—
Ballymore, ...	520	111	67	52	44	69	46	11	82	27	11	—
Doonis, ...	434	110	67	51	23	64	37	6	36	28	—	12
Drumraney, ...	390	50	102	32	75	45	3	21	32	15	15	—
Noughaval, ...	401	44	98	60	32	73	15	4	26	20	—	29
Piercetown, ...	269	84	59	17	8	17	36	3	28	12	—	5
Templepatrick, ...	457	160	50	36	37	56	22	10	33	27	12	14
Winetown, ...	276	35	39	48	31	28	17	—	34	14	—	30
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	3,153	634	592	358	288	387	200	58	316	164	66	90
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,153	634	592	358	288	387	200	58	316	164	66	90
Delvin.												
Ballinlough, ...	214	82	19	30	8	12	10	—	20	5	22	6
Ballyhealy, ...	251	131	11	42	7	9	—	—	8	21	—	22
Ballynaskeagh, ...	360	152	76	15	—	23	9	4	17	31	33	—
Bracklin, ...	284	83	12	16	12	—	6	6	11	16	7	115
Clonarney, ...	606	128	72	39	79	76	53	28	60	35	36	—
Collinstown, ...	376	165	44	34	18	48	7	13	5	16	—	26
Copperalley, ...	259	82	46	19	20	54	8	4	3	3	—	20
Delvin, ...	315	87	55	8	14	41	43	9	2	27	—	29
Faughalstown, ...	315	97	35	13	2	51	18	18	19	33	6	23
Fore, East, ...	599	104	130	70	45	62	57	—	53	78	—	—
Fore, West, ...	687	139	163	78	39	64	44	5	80	58	12	5
Hilltown, ...	620	131	122	81	85	78	48	32	19	5	8	11
Kilcumny, ...	346	166	54	11	5	30	4	—	18	22	2	34
Killua, ...	269	68	36	25	13	28	12	3	24	2	5	53
Killulagh, ...	351	121	36	1	22	31	11	4	36	58	15	16
Kilpatrick, ...	307	108	17	16	11	23	5	13	56	27	17	14

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath—*continued*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
DELVIN.—*continued.*												
Kinturk, ...	348	183	45	18	14	24	10	2	23	6	—	23
Riverdale, ...	330	100	62	10	17	21	24	15	28	36	15	2
Rosmead, ...	173	70	22	22	8	5	5	—	—	9	6	26
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	7,010	2,197	1,057	548	419	680	374	156	482	488	184	425
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	7,010	2,197	1,057	548	419	680	374	156	482	488	184	425
GRANARD.												
Boherquill, ...	345	62	46	38	55	49	28	6	21	40	—	—
Coole, ...	384	157	41	16	22	37	16	23	19	47	6	—
Coolure, ...	473	188	31	7	31	29	4	12	16	13	27	115
Finnea, ...	645	150	129	77	24	66	60	7	40	76	—	16
Glore, ...	270	44	34	—	17	29	6	11	70	28	—	31
Knockarrow, ...	385	65	64	72	24	50	44	25	12	14	15	—
Rathowen, ...	389	80	55	24	41	42	12	3	52	53	—	27
Street, ...	493	181	11	2	22	98	27	33	38	46	6	29
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	3,384	927	411	236	236	400	197	120	268	317	54	218
Total of Electoral Divisions ..	3,384	927	411	236	236	400	197	120	268	317	54	218
MULLINGAR												
Ballinalack, ...	422	58	31	15	11	39	39	—	73	66	90	—
Ballykilmore, ...	509	200	56	44	24	23	40	9	31	38	—	44
Ballymorin, ...	463	96	65	52	26	28	76	23	40	14	43	—
Ballynagore, ...	696	198	101	111	50	75	38	51	43	29	—	—
Belvidere, ...	364	68	16	27	4	35	20	17	48	—	44	85
Carrick, ...	335	96	40	25	38	10	33	17	23	33	—	20
Castle, ...	463	174	70	29	58	25	7	14	50	27	9	—
Castlelost, ...	465	119	100	58	50	32	28	18	40	10	10	—
Castletown, ...	758	131	102	112	79	109	50	44	24	56	10	41
Churchtown, ...	317	9	6	59	16	72	21	46	19	22	22	25
Cloghan, ...	183	57	11	2	26	8	10	6	28	13	5	17
Clonfad, ...	442	130	46	47	21	38	43	23	59	15	—	20
Clonlost, ...	434	106	65	34	32	46	27	17	18	28	4	57
Derrymore, ...	389	142	68	7	22	19	—	11	23	77	20	—
Dysart, ...	229	31	20	21	20	48	17	7	6	11	34	14
Emper, ...	629	118	108	67	86	46	69	48	87	—	—	—
Enniscoffey, ...	387	144	73	63	15	27	11	6	22	—	18	8
Gaybrook, ...	275	119	56	23	12	20	—	—	12	2	—	31
Glenlough, ...	481	168	10	50	37	96	23	17	13	47	14	6
Greenpark, ...	218	50	11	15	8	14	1	5	23	30	50	11
Griffinstown, ...	518	184	77	26	18	49	19	1	55	37	15	37
Heathstown, ...	694	228	151	51	113	80	33	8	22	8	—	—
Hopestown, ...	290	53	40	39	13	11	5	17	32	28	17	35
Huntingdon, ...	439	144	37	39	30	43	34	30	40	19	5	18
Jamestown, ...	296	40	44	45	39	26	26	11	23	13	6	13
Kilbixy, ...	584	192	64	22	25	50	13	7	54	34	—	123
Killare, ...	704	98	52	82	102	67	59	50	106	50	20	18
Killucan, ...	577	198	25	23	40	70	46	40	36	79	—	20
Kinnegad, ...	286	153	42	9	16	18	12	20	2	6	—	8

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Westmeath.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mullingar.—*continued.*												
Knockdrin, ...	480	135	66	23	50	36	23	40	27	35	—	45
Lackan, ...	199	36	22	15	19	31	—	13	49	14	—	—
Middleton, ...	390	55	32	21	35	76	15	31	11	2	—	112
Milltown, ...	211	40	38	22	19	11	9	9	14	49	—	—
Mullingar, Rural, ...	324	33	21	31	17	32	19	18	37	58	8	—
Mullingar, Urban, ...	285	7	69	44	32	59	18	—	22	34	—	—
Multyfarnham, ...	482	129	42	25	14	47	38	40	70	18	42	17
Newtown, ...	415	122	35	28	11	35	21	—	56	57	—	50
Owel, ...	285	82	21	21	9	7	8	4	31	4	11	87
Portloman, ...	464	79	21	32	25	55	17	24	92	95	24	—
Raharney	300	117	11	3	12	3	14	—	85	33	17	—
Rathconrath	425	97	26	44	63	42	25	54	46	10	—	18
Russelstown, ...	165	48	18	19	14	5	7	13	18	11	—	12
Skeagh	349	81	68	29	8	30	34	46	20	13	16	4
Sonna, ...	334	101	35	6	23	33	7	18	43	30	28	10
Stonehall, ...	273	64	39	11	23	3	28	10	31	10	47	7
Streamstown, ...	403	122	56	28	18	35	40	—	59	8	14	23
Taghmon, ...	352	87	27	13	65	24	—	30	49	22	—	35
Tullaghan, ...	227	24	28	15	28	20	6	43	28	4	31	—
Woodland, ...	331	82	48	25	22	26	22	8	6	15	34	43
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	19,541	5,095	2,310	1,652	1,538	1,834	1,161	964	1,846	1,319	708	1,114
Total of Electoral Divisions, ..	19,541	5,095	2,310	1,652	1,538	1,834	1,161	964	1,846	1,319	708	1,114
Tullamore.												
Ardnaglew, ...	316	29	33	51	45	34	33	13	36	13	29	—
Kilbeggan, ...	422	76	71	48	45	32	75	19	23	18	15	—
Lauree, ...	317	62	63	45	6	17	37	4	47	15	21	—
Rahugh, ...	414	60	81	50	28	59	53	—	59	24	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,469	227	248	194	124	142	198	36	165	70	65	—
Total of Electoral Divisions ..	1,469	227	248	194	124	142	198	36	165	70	65	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	43,628	10,875	6,847	4,254	3,411	4,341	2,524	1,537	3,564	2,632	1,177	2,466
Total of County.	43,628	10,875	6,847	4,254	3,411	4,341	2,524	1,537	3,564	2,632	1,177	2,466

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

I.- TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Wexford.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ENNISCORTHY.												
Ballindaggan,	157	48	41	22	14	16	6	2	7	1	—	—
Ballycarney,	46	4	4	2	3	8	13	2	7	3	-	—
Ballyhoge,	135	28	26	13	17	19	9	9	11	2	—	1
Ballyhuskard,	214	41	47	30	14	27	16	9	22	7	1	—
Ballymore,	57	9	7	5	2	8	7	1	11	6	—	1
Ballyvaldon,	176	34	42	28	17	26	10	3	14	2	—	—
Bolaboy,	130	26	23	20	24	17	10	—	8	—	2	—
Bree,	140	34	27	12	15	21	11	4	10	5	—	1
Castleboro,	121	26	24	11	15	22	11	2	7	1	—	2
Castledockrell,	72	15	13	5	6	9	12	4	6	1	1	—
Castle Ellis,	228	54	50	35	32	30	14	3	6	4	—	—
Castle Talbot,	187	46	39	17	28	24	13	6	12	2	—	—
Clonroche,	146	18	21	13	22	31	15	10	13	3	—	—
Edermine,	209	62	29	18	17	26	12	11	29	3	—	2
Enniscorthy Rural,	229	31	41	25	20	34	16	11	28	20	3	—
Enniscorthy Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferns,	41	5	13	2	1	4	2	1	10	2	—	1
Kilbora,	53	7	10	2	6	15	3	6	3	1	—	—
Kilcormick,	111	18	25	11	10	20	11	2	11	3	—	—
Killann,	225	58	48	31	33	30	8	7	5	3	2	—
Killoughrum,	86	13	16	10	9	12	9	5	9	2	1	—
Kilmallock,	147	28	23	12	11	18	18	11	20	4	—	2
Kilrush	80	11	15	8	7	12	5	7	13	2	—	—
Kiltealy,	105	24	37	8	10	12	7	4	3	—	—	—
Marshalstown,	112	23	16	10	13	16	11	7	10	6	—	—
Moyacomb,	78	7	17	9	12	12	6	5	5	4	—	1
Newtownbarry,	155	42	33	21	11	16	12	7	9	3	—	1
Rossard,	109	43	17	14	7	15	4	4	1	3	—	1
St. Mary's,	134	44	36	19	12	15	4	2	2	—	—	—
The Harrow,	79	13	13	8	6	14	11	5	9	—	—	-
The Leap,	135	43	19	17	8	12	7	9	13	7	—	-
Tinnacross,	83	4	14	7	6	16	8	8	13	5	2	-
Tombrack,	109	21	24	12	12	13	9	4	8	4	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,089	880	810	457	420	570	310	171	335	109	14	13
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,089	880	810	457	420	570	310	171	335	109	14	13
GOREY.												
Ardamine,	109	13	20	10	15	18	8	3	15	5	1	1
Balloughter,	70	13	4	5	6	8	2	10	10	9	3	—
Ballybeg,	62	8	11	5	5	8	6	4	12	2	-	1
Ballycanew,	72	13	6	3	7	6	6	5	17	8	-	1
Ballyellis,	63	8	6	9	7	13	8	6	3	2	1	—
Ballygarrett,	106	12	23	16	8	16	13	4	10	4	—	—
Ballylarkin,	109	18	7	13	11	26	11	3	17	3	—	—
Ballynestragh,	149	32	30	23	12	17	14	8	10	1	1	1
Cahore,	44	2	5	2	2	4	6	5	6	10	2	—
Coolgreany,	99	24	13	9	9	15	9	3	13	3	1	—
Courtown,	238	79	48	18	24	22	13	10	20	2	1	

1.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Gorey—*continued.*												
Ford,	74	14	13	6	4	9	10	6	11	—	—	1
Gorey, Rural,	190	44	37	18	14	15	22	9	19	10	1	1
Gorey, Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingtown,	35	6	2	—	1	3	4	6	11	2	—	—
Kilcomb,	95	23	21	10	8	6	10	2	9	5	—	1
Kilgorman,	122	28	32	10	9	12	5	6	15	5	—	—
Killenagh,	64	11	6	3	—	7	8	5	17	7	—	—
Killincooly,	52	6	8	9	6	6	5	1	8	3	—	—
Kilnahue,	49	10	5	5	4	8	2	4	9	1	1	—
Limerick,	118	23	30	13	9	16	8	5	10	4	—	—
Monamolin,	101	20	19	7	15	14	8	6	7	4	1	—
Monaseed,	134	19	31	25	13	22	11	4	6	3	—	—
Rossminoge,	76	16	5	8	12	13	8	6	6	2	—	—
Wells,	115	17	12	10	10	19	15	7	17	7	—	1
Wingfield,	140	49	16	14	8	15	7	8	14	8	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,486	508	410	251	219	318	219	136	292	110	14	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,486	508	410	251	219	318	219	136	292	110	14	9
New Ross.												
Adamstown,	77	20	15	10	6	16	5	2	2	—	—	1
Ballyanne,	117	22	16	17	13	18	13	5	8	3	1	1
Ballyhack,	161	46	32	21	19	14	11	5	9	2	—	2
Barrack Village,	46	19	7	13	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—
Barronstown,	114	16	27	25	13	13	11	3	3	2	1	—
Carnagh,	85	13	5	12	15	14	7	5	13	—	1	—
Carrickbyrne,	100	31	12	16	13	13	7	3	3	1	—	1
Clongeen,	93	24	25	11	8	4	7	4	7	1	1	1
Clonleigh,	94	28	25	8	9	7	7	3	7	—	—	—
Dunmain,	69	9	5	8	14	14	10	4	4	—	1	—
Fethard,	171	55	47	15	15	15	8	5	7	4	—	—
Horetown,	108	25	23	12	9	14	7	5	9	2	1	1
Inch,	83	15	18	13	8	13	5	3	3	4	1	—
Kilgarvan,	76	17	30	9	3	9	3	3	1	—	1	—
Killesk,	135	38	17	13	15	23	13	6	7	2	1	—
Kilmokea,	96	34	9	7	3	9	10	5	14	4	—	1
Newbawn,	82	6	14	15	7	15	7	5	7	5	1	—
New Ross Rural,	116	17	26	11	6	22	6	5	14	6	2	1
New Ross Urban,	53	22	16	4	5	1	4	1	—	—	—	—
Oldcourt,	74	12	6	8	4	16	11	1	12	3	—	1
Old Ross,	52	10	13	4	6	4	4	2	7	2	—	—
Rathroe,	159	46	23	22	21	16	7	11	10	3	—	—
Rochestown,	44	6	3	—	6	7	9	7	5	1	—	—
Templetown,	165	53	40	18	8	21	6	4	7	5	1	2
Templeudigan,	87	19	11	15	13	13	8	1	4	—	3	—
Tintern,	273	71	59	31	26	48	16	9	8	3	1	1
Whitechurch,	108	22	12	11	18	21	10	3	7	1	3	—
Whitemoor,	80	8	5	9	9	17	14	9	5	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,918	704	541	358	294	400	226	121	183	58	20	13
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,918	704	541	358	294	400	226	121	183	58	20	13

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Wexford.												
Ardcavan, ...	132	35	16	10	11	16	17	12	11	2	1	1
Ardcolm, ...	139	52	36	11	13	10	6	5	1	3	2	—
Artramon, ...	90	37	13	6	4	7	2	4	9	7	—	1
Aughwilliam, ...	92	41	10	3	5	7	8	8	7	3	—	—
Ballymitty, ...	124	44	23	13	9	12	8	4	7	4	—	—
Bannow, ...	212	81	30	20	9	25	9	8	24	3	1	2
Bridgetown, ...	137	52	31	19	2	11	4	3	11	4	—	—
Carrick, ...	122	56	22	11	2	7	5	4	9	5	1	—
Drinagh, ...	82	19	13	8	2	7	9	7	12	3	2	—
Duncormick, ...	101	39	18	7	4	8	4	4	14	2	—	1
Forth, ...	102	41	20	8	5	8	3	3	11	3	—	—
Glynn, ...	67	16	4	4	9	13	6	6	7	2	—	—
Harperstown, ...	92	37	16	5	6	10	3	2	9	3	1	—
Harristown, ...	104	48	18	8	4	9	3	3	6	3	1	1
Kilbride, ...	55	11	7	7	3	10	5	2	10	—	—	—
Kilcowan, ...	94	23	23	6	8	8	6	5	13	1	—	1
Killag, ...	85	42	11	7	8	6	3	3	3	1	—	1
Killinick, ...	143	45	31	9	9	12	6	9	13	8	1	—
Killurin, ...	96	27	24	7	4	11	17	1	4	1	—	—
Kilmore, ...	307	157	52	12	16	20	7	7	25	8	3	—
Kilpatrick, ...	111	39	18	5	5	15	9	1	10	6	1	2
Kilscoran, ...	137	49	30	9	9	10	7	7	12	3	1	—
Ladysisland, ...	148	52	40	10	15	10	6	3	10	—	2	—
Mayglass, ...	94	35	15	4	6	12	7	4	8	2	1	—
Newcastle, ...	101	67	17	8	1	2	1	—	4	1	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	168	88	33	10	3	7	4	4	15	3	—	1
Rosslare, ...	162	77	37	12	12	6	4	3	8	2	—	1
St. Helen's, ...	105	38	22	7	7	8	5	6	7	5	—	—
Tacumshin, ...	128	41	18	12	9	10	12	3	17	6	—	—
Taghmon, ...	117	41	16	8	8	11	6	4	15	5	3	—
Tomhaggard, ...	122	48	18	9	7	5	7	7	15	5	1	—
Wexford Rural, ...	201	40	49	30	15	13	14	15	20	5	—	—
Wexford Urban, ...	30	7	13	5	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	118	35	24	19	8	16	5	4	5	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,118	1,560	768	329	240	344	218	161	353	111	22	12
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,118	1,560	768	329	240	344	218	161	353	111	22	12
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	13,611	3,652	2,529	1,395	1,173	1,632	973	589	1,163	388	70	47
Total of County, ...	13,611	3,652	2,529	1,395	1,173	1,632	973	589	1,163	388	70	47

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in value
Enniscorthy	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballindaggan,	5,713	254	836	798	712	1,072	488	257	1,062	234	—	—
Ballycarney,	3,537	13	72	42	139	398	752	181	899	1,041	—	—
Ballyhoge,	6,547	98	494	401	680	1,013	697	733	1,280	336	—	815
Ballyhuskard,	7,899	165	603	613	431	1,149	942	581	1,974	1,171	270	—
Ballymore,	4,554	28	111	151	61	426	417	81	1,268	1,187	—	824
Ballyvaldon,	5,512	131	547	626	506	1,101	548	215	1,453	385	—	—
Bolaboy,	4,928	122	390	555	730	647	698	—	1,042	—	744	—
Bree,	6,922	114	474	339	624	1,059	802	317	1,444	1,181	—	568
Castleboro',	6,687	96	386	323	574	1,215	844	133	984	252	—	1,880
Castledockrell,	4,593	68	232	146	273	588	1,288	414	893	264	427	—
Castle Ellis,	6,329	215	743	865	918	1,196	870	191	607	724	—	—
Castle Talbot,	5,261	111	420	328	812	895	707	410	1,139	439	—	—
Clonroche,	7,978	40	281	354	856	1,823	1,088	939	1,714	883	—	—
Edermine,	7,212	165	315	311	380	821	610	692	2,332	561	—	1,025
Enniscorthy Rural,	9,625	91	317	324	416	992	518	564	2,563	3,119	721	—
Enniscorthy Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferns,	2,995	18	158	35	16	256	190	86	1,035	522	—	679
Kilbora,	2,807	45	216	69	272	882	254	533	360	176	—	—
Kilcormick,	5,643	122	419	302	337	1,095	686	168	1,465	1,049	—	—
Killann,	8,908	464	893	998	1,348	1,811	709	676	587	646	776	—
Killoughrum,	5,584	80	304	433	404	687	787	570	1,323	699	297	—
Kilmallock,	7,255	71	263	249	287	644	907	701	1,934	695	—	1,504
Kilrush,	5,387	33	228	216	329	622	492	728	2,203	536	—	—
Kiltealy,	3,999	206	859	318	356	797	674	451	338	—	—	—
Marshalstown,	6,505	100	335	304	580	937	957	725	1,153	1,414	—	—
Moyacomb,	5,582	22	276	270	471	685	464	726	674	1,139	—	855
Newtownbarry,	5,960	184	450	591	384	854	817	577	993	502	—	608
Rossard,	6,348	187	466	440	301	1,219	306	377	120	914	—	2,018
St. Mary's,	5,782	218	847	1,854	647	1,167	371	235	443	—	—	—
The Harrow,	3,564	45	174	196	190	710	647	350	1,252	—	—	—
The Leap,	6,277	99	286	431	306	642	513	787	1,805	1,408	—	—
Tinnacross,	6,198	16	228	143	225	851	497	646	1,797	1,122	673	—
Tombrack,	6,309	70	398	456	510	751	617	495	1,153	1,006	853	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	188,400	3,691	13,021	13,481	15,075	29,005	21,157	14,539	39,289	23,605	4,761	10,776
Total of Electoral Divisions,	188,400	3,691	13,021	13,481	15,075	29,005	21,157	14,539	39,289	23,605	4,761	10,776
Gorey												
Ardamine,	6,123	39	286	237	470	789	494	243	1,624	1,053	329	559
Ballaughter,	5,420	31	38	112	187	320	102	654	1,155	1,679	1,142	—
Ballybeg,	5,662	34	153	220	200	433	538	365	2,198	737	—	784
Ballycanew,	4,753	16	58	55	156	206	326	324	1,725	1,426	—	461
Ballyellis,	3,385	35	96	214	248	599	563	483	395	385	367	—
Ballygarrett,	4,795	65	333	341	318	677	769	269	1,161	862	—	—
Ballylarkin,	4,282	42	71	273	293	879	562	172	1,448	542	—	—
Ballynestragh,	5,655	110	398	553	399	675	708	563	1,060	160	256	773
Cahore,	4,427	10	54	25	53	186	305	478	715	2,013	588	—
Coolgreany,	5,547	66	224	270	391	718	745	265	2,066	570	232	—
Courtown,	7,855	242	592	404	671	993	714	732	1,964	443	364	736

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
GOREY—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.
rd, ...	3,590	35	158	107	126	392	552	420	1,398	—	—	402
rey, Rural, ...	7,420	140	298	313	301	438	1,181	629	1,877	1,328	354	570
rey, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ntingtown, ...	3,057	21	41	—	39	115	366	555	1,533	387	—	—
lcomb, ...	5,869	111	501	283	403	474	739	106	1,329	915	—	1,008
lgorman, ...	4,072	66	312	195	248	446	241	374	1,257	933	—	—
llenagh, ...	4,351	19	77	54	—	308	433	431	1,630	1,399	—	—
llincooly, ...	2,128	24	99	180	166	198	219	61	777	404	—	—
lnahue.	3,774	5	87	157	174	455	227	438	1,575	327	329	—
merick.	5,054	47	454	324	377	833	567	434	1,242	776	—	—
namolin, ...	4,409	58	241	165	490	489	522	415	1,032	670	327	—
onaseed.	5,725	93	494	799	522	1,082	983	331	795	626	—	—
ssminoge, ...	4,357	65	77	254	504	762	643	573	1,025	454	—	—
lls	6,329	63	160	204	267	715	758	454	1,706	1,128	—	874
ingfield.	9,716	232	260	414	553	888	589	1,048	2,523	2,788	421	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	127,764	1,669	5,562	6,153	7,556	14,070	13,846	10,817	35,210	22,005	4,709	6,167
Total of Electoral Divisions,	127,764	1,669	5,562	6,153	7,556	14,070	13,846	10,817	35,210	22,005	4,709	6,167
NEW ROSS												
damstown, ...	3,409	109	251	321	228	962	385	219	224	—	—	710
llyanne, ...	5,965	65	266	467	478	981	824	468	888	683	422	423
llyhack, ...	5,366	145	352	481	535	474	594	379	954	347	—	1,105
rrack Village, ...	1,385	131	141	555	82	225	—	251	—	—	—	—
rronstown, ...	5,132	85	436	744	556	711	853	252	333	671	491	—
rnagh, ...	4,300	32	76	276	541	617	478	369	1,543	—	368	—
rrickbyrne, ...	4,735	146	330	646	530	737	554	267	337	304	—	884
longeen, ...	4,823	89	317	309	249	197	427	364	862	399	402	1,208
lonleigh, ...	3,714	87	548	258	404	427	651	276	1,063	—	—	—
unmain, ...	2,816	12	49	212	409	557	599	291	369	—	318	—
thard, ...	4,144	119	484	318	470	484	410	394	789	676	—	—
loretown, ...	5,162	86	332	367	347	664	505	507	1,084	438	321	511
nch, ...	4,031	56	274	416	324	638	360	351	346	927	339	—
Ilgarvan, ...	3,537	170	774	393	164	624	283	268	160	—	701	—
Illesk, ...	5,093	94	174	320	552	1,022	813	539	803	394	382	—
Ilmokea, ...	3,541	59	56	95	53	307	415	252	1,232	589	—	483
wbawn, ...	5,863	4	208	449	332	930	562	542	1,150	1,288	398	—
New Ross, Rural, ...	3,972	38	167	127	128	580	257	232	846	845	458	294
New Ross, Urban, ...	334	40	87	34	58	24	88	3	—	—	—	—
ldcourt, ...	4,691	21	59	201	131	689	701	111	1,370	671	—	737
ld Ross, ...	2,930	13	154	139	238	186	319	204	1,069	608	—	—
throe, ...	5,775	94	297	538	762	733	549	921	1,308	573	—	—
chestown, ...	2,638	9	23	—	202	343	561	656	632	212	—	—
mpletown, ...	5,122	121	384	367	262	882	321	291	716	904	221	653
mpleudigan, ...	4,688	56	165	460	494	765	695	103	540	—	1,410	—
ntern	8,694	294	776	773	801	2,187	773	688	1,014	492	326	570
hitechurch.	5,381	42	184	418	762	1,056	591	273	717	219	1,119	—
hitemoor, ...	4,854	29	58	256	267	803	1,023	933	650	835	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	122,095	2,246	7,422	9,940	10,359	18,805	14,591	10,404	20,999	12,075	7,676	7,578
Total of Electoral Divisions,	122,095	2,246	7,422	9,940	10,359	18,805	14,591	10,404	20,999	12,075	7,676	7,578

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Wexford	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ardcavan, ...	5,423	48	217	218	296	599	911	929	950	398	242	615
Ardcolm, ...	5,598	127	1,125	237	427	427	346	359	110	1,178	1,262	—
Artramon, ...	3,331	66	101	72	97	237	78	211	866	1,060	—	543
Aughwilliam, ...	3,606	171	137	72	214	353	528	720	794	617	—	—
Ballymitty, ...	4,083	128	292	329	306	497	544	362	853	772	—	—
Bannow, ...	6,560	127	244	335	182	861	480	441	2,156	422	246	1,066
Bridgetown, ...	3,610	84	315	474	42	539	210	178	1,009	759	—	—
Carrick, ...	3,324	236	360	284	62	275	242	221	868	583	193	—
Drinagh, ...	3,806	26	131	144	49	200	343	361	1,489	522	541	—
Duncormick, ...	3,837	115	206	148	113	308	226	300	1,514	341	—	566
Forth, ...	3,595	181	340	268	149	357	146	231	1,295	628	—	—
Glynn, ...	2,600	23	36	99	225	564	356	430	640	227	—	—
Harperstown, ...	3,272	95	152	96	182	396	182	163	1,055	647	304	—
Harristown, ...	4,308	126	308	176	187	432	255	227	877	687	421	612
Kilbride, ...	2,511	20	112	199	131	524	333	139	1,053	—	—	—
Kilcowan, ...	4,290	50	247	149	262	360	360	353	1,343	270	—	896
Killag, ...	2,389	146	123	144	278	339	158	271	339	224	—	367
Killinick, ...	4,471	89	238	175	202	417	288	445	1,113	1,251	253	—
Killurin, ...	3,247	126	364	193	165	620	1,083	46	464	186	—	—
Kilmore, ...	7,842	324	345	202	1,037	662	323	394	2,074	1,618	863	—
Kilpatrick, ...	4,140	78	161	96	124	488	466	48	786	883	339	671
Kilscoran, ...	3,353	72	264	139	226	286	285	379	987	435	280	—
Ladysisland, ...	2,892	164	448	155	325	253	216	148	741	—	442	—
Mayglass, ...	2,990	69	161	70	195	542	302	273	742	378	258	—
Newcastle, ...	1,989	452	269	273	36	170	77	—	556	156	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	5,007	446	580	283	107	286	169	246	1,629	537	—	724
Rosslare, ...	4,761	577	448	280	363	259	232	157	1,741	356	—	348
St. Helen's, ...	2,936	94	225	135	191	290	228	328	590	855	—	—
Tacumshin, ...	4,297	143	301	196	195	290	519	146	1,451	1,056	—	—
Taghmon, ...	4,712	71	149	144	186	387	304	257	1,643	846	725	—
Tomhaggard, ...	3,882	80	171	211	183	218	282	456	1,191	777	313	—
Wexford, Rural, ...	3,147	101	313	350	206	163	292	325	949	448	—	—
Wexford, Urban, ...	142	10	37	29	16	25	—	—	25	—	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	4,848	238	452	678	368	996	453	418	779	466	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	130,799	4,903	9,372	7,053	7,327	13,620	11,217	9,962	34,672	19,583	6,682	6,408
Total of Electoral Divisions,	130,799	4,903	9,372	7,053	7,327	13,620	11,217	9,962	34,672	19,583	6,682	6,408
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	569,058	12,509	35,377	36,627	40,317	75,500	60,811	45,722	130,170	77,268	23,828	30,929
Total of County.	569,058	12,509	35,377	36,627	40,317	75,500	60,811	45,722	130,170	77,268	23,828	30,929

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Enniscorthy.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
daggan.	2,139	88	281	282	240	384	199	92	458	115	—	—
carney.	1,914	7	33	27	55	207	463	99	517	506	—	—
hoge.	3,505	57	202	157	314	480	307	363	681	280	—	664
huskard.	5,199	94	323	373	242	669	564	375	1,464	886	209	—
more.	2,612	18	50	61	32	192	235	41	744	801	—	438
valdon.	3,330	75	288	353	293	653	350	133	909	276	—	—
oy.	2,616	55	177	235	430	390	330	-	546	—	453	—
.. .. ..	3,638	59	207	155	266	513	393	165	684	767	—	429
eboro'.	3,228	59	166	149	266	533	377	97	470	130	—	981
edockrell.	1,907	26	90	64	108	237	403	195	386	116	282	—
e Ellis.	3,687	115	342	415	575	719	496	124	415	486	—	—
e Talbot.	3,444	96	255	209	491	593	447	272	766	315	—	—
oche.	3,792	34	149	160	374	761	520	453	920	421	—	—
mine.	5,576	130	204	227	289	618	445	501	1,858	428	—	876
scorthy Rural.	8,622	74	304	330	356	848	554	506	2,030	2,875	745	—
scorthy Urban.	—	—	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
. .. .	1,883	11	92	27	19	103	68	48	713	330	—	472
ra.	1,293	16	82	25	110	363	106	264	219	108	—	—
rnick.	2,831	42	167	139	176	518	393	96	783	517	—	—
un.	3,841	121	350	365	591	735	287	301	295	331	405	—
ughrum.	2,379	30	118	134	156	294	307	230	605	273	232	—
allock.	5,327	64	166	156	192	447	618	492	1,384	490	—	1,318
ish.	2,307	17	100	92	125	287	175	314	958	239	—	—
ally.	1,466	47	235	98	173	309	251	184	169	—	—	—
halatown.	3,067	43	122	125	228	395	389	306	590	869	—	—
acomb.	2,392	19	119	117	211	295	207	236	314	523	—	351
ownbarry.	3,334	81	238	267	187	393	413	293	558	400	—	504
ard.	2,047	45	114	179	125	382	145	169	57	394	—	437
ary's.	1,558	75	258	234	206	390	143	83	169	-	—	—
Harrow.	1,950	28	91	102	108	346	389	223	663	—	—	—
Leap.	3,380	81	124	215	143	295	244	397	1,019	862	—	—
ross.	3,515	10	113	86	104	400	283	353	947	727	492	—
rack.	3,024	38	172	163	202	320	313	188	514	617	497	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	100,803	1,755	5,732	5,721	7,387	14,069	10,814	7,593	22,805	15,082	3,375	6,470
Total of Electoral Divisions.	100,803	1,755	5,732	5,721	7,387	14,069	10,814	7,593	22,805	15,082	3,375	6,470
Gorey.												
amine.	3,792	28	155	132	268	450	279	139	1,012	668	229	437
ughter.	3,609	24	23	64	113	202	76	449	731	1,189	738	-
lbeg.	2,288	17	85	64	76	189	207	184	854	245	-	367
canew.	3,355	17	43	37	119	145	215	209	1,201	1,008	-	361
ellis	1,781	16	43	112	118	323	285	250	199	232	203	—
garrett	2,900	36	179	192	145	393	474	184	711	586	—	—
larkin.	3,205	39	50	167	197	663	394	141	1,071	483	—	—
rustragh.	3,535	66	201	292	218	411	487	350	710	112	235	453
re	2,899	7	31	22	33	107	211	224	449	1,366	449	-
greany	2,821	43	97	115	159	372	328	128	987	386	206	-
town	5,022	124	330	236	446	558	450	452	1,329	315	222	560

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Gorey—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ford, ...	2,271	22	95	74	69	239	359	263	814	—	—	336
Gorey, Rural, ...	5,736	100	255	218	240	382	733	408	1,386	1,395	263	356
Gorey, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Huntingtown, ...	1,558	11	18	—	20	73	145	276	793	222	—	—
Kilcomb, ...	2,833	51	150	122	144	160	356	88	620	674	—	468
Kilgorman, ...	2,919	59	206	126	157	299	183	273	965	651	—	—
Killenagh, ...	2,789	18	44	34	—	175	279	232	1,109	898	—	—
Killincooly, ...	1,591	14	64	115	111	133	170	43	594	347	—	—
Kilnahue, ...	1,615	15	35	63	65	186	70	178	627	141	235	—
Limerick, ...	2,638	44	204	157	165	399	275	232	643	519	—	—
Monamolin, ...	2,618	39	136	85	262	326	287	260	548	468	207	—
Monaseed, ...	2,653	36	214	309	224	555	390	176	391	358	—	—
Rossminoge, ...	1,895	30	33	108	217	319	278	265	405	240	—	—
Wells, ...	4,530	35	90	129	176	473	530	311	1,164	842	—	780
Wingfield, ...	3,822	93	97	166	142	353	256	369	984	1,097	265	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	74,675	979	2,878	3,139	3,884	7,885	7,717	6,084	20,297	14,442	3,252	4,118
Total of Electoral Divisions,	74,675	979	2,878	3,139	3,884	7,885	7,717	6,084	20,297	14,412	3,252	4,118
New Ross.												
Adamstown, ...	1,519	47	99	122	97	402	157	88	117	—	—	390
Ballyanne, ...	3,124	40	120	216	236	447	461	226	498	329	210	341
Ballyhack, ...	3,363	84	290	257	318	320	385	229	607	239	—	694
Barrack Village, ...	459	41	51	167	32	79	—	89	—	—	—	—
Barronstown, ...	2,290	35	184	324	226	308	387	142	164	298	222	—
Carnagh, ...	2,340	29	32	142	270	348	238	213	864	—	204	—
Carrickbyrne, ...	1,953	54	79	203	227	304	249	130	182	157	—	368
Clongeen, ...	2,522	54	159	135	139	93	237	179	425	195	224	685
Clonleigh, ...	1,594	39	176	96	157	193	243	138	552	—	—	—
Dunmain, ...	1,798	14	34	108	243	350	332	186	240	—	291	—
Fethard, ...	2,696	99	347	185	273	350	268	227	503	444	—	—
Horetown, ...	2,827	52	169	160	161	335	234	215	625	250	251	375
Inch, ...	1,979	34	124	160	137	313	177	138	211	471	214	—
Kilgarvan, ...	1,197	46	207	120	56	229	106	126	60	—	247	—
Killesk, ...	2,795	67	111	168	271	571	449	249	468	221	220	—
Kilmokea, ...	3,066	59	61	93	58	227	358	223	1,007	478	—	502
Newbawn, ...	2,710	8	99	188	123	394	245	213	482	686	272	—
New Ross, Rural, ...	3,985	32	181	155	108	534	215	228	945	803	464	320
New Ross, Urban, ...	500	52	101	47	90	27	139	44	—	—	—	—
Oldcourt, ...	2,998	21	39	103	73	402	384	48	809	401	—	718
Old Ross, ...	1,411	17	91	53	113	88	131	96	506	316	—	—
Rathroe, ...	3,106	96	152	302	381	378	257	488	665	387	—	—
Rochestown, ...	1,340	10	15	—	106	178	307	313	304	107	—	—
Templetown, ...	3,678	103	282	223	135	503	206	169	487	618	201	751
Templeudigan, ...	2,131	29	75	199	233	328	282	47	250	—	688	—
Tintern, ...	5,059	143	411	394	452	1,174	549	406	578	336	258	358
Whitechurch, ...	3,087	36	92	144	326	534	343	132	480	196	804	—
Whitemoor, ...	2,519	18	32	124	158	430	511	416	329	501	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,046	1,359	3,753	4,588	5,199	9,839	7,850	5,398	12,358	7,433	4,770	5,496
Total of Electoral Divisions,	68,046	1,359	3,753	4,588	5,199	9,839	7,850	5,398	12,358	7,433	4,770	5,496

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 an not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Wexford	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardcavan, ...	3,522	53	114	124	198	378	603	545	671	281	226	329
Ardcolm, ...	2,444	80	242	125	230	250	215	230	83	524	465	—
Artramon, ...	2,598	78	85	74	67	179	62	175	652	822	—	404
Aughwilliam, ...	1,939	67	71	38	92	175	285	353	445	413	—	—
Ballymitty, ...	2,350	86	162	166	162	291	291	179	461	552	—	—
Cannow, ...	5,001	158	193	246	159	545	306	348	1,605	368	203	870
Bridgetown, ...	2,313	82	180	239	32	281	139	139	719	502	—	—
Carrick, ...	2,471	91	142	136	35	162	168	180	637	653	267	—
Drinagh, ...	3,001	32	85	103	38	158	306	328	891	501	559	—
Duncormick, ...	2,425	83	121	87	69	192	133	186	1,029	213	—	312
Forth, ...	2,064	78	124	104	88	205	109	139	824	393	—	—
Glynn, ...	1,709	26	29	48	150	319	209	277	432	219	—	—
Harperstown, ...	2,017	67	97	63	114	252	112	90	594	416	212	—
Harristown, ...	2,373	82	120	101	71	227	103	138	402	413	275	441
Kilbride, ...	1,351	20	47	92	54	270	184	86	598	—	—	—
Kilcowan, ...	2,508	41	143	77	148	198	209	218	894	191	—	389
Killag, ...	1,516	85	77	88	150	153	107	141	221	136	—	358
Killinick, ...	3,802	89	206	113	155	306	217	397	974	1,122	223	—
Killurin, ...	1,675	63	160	84	69	271	596	44	282	106	—	—
Kilmore, ...	5,660	306	321	150	295	503	240	315	1,791	994	745	—
Kilpatrick, ...	3,457	79	118	71	89	366	331	41	725	724	293	620
Kilscoran, ...	2,770	61	192	111	165	244	247	318	810	373	249	—
Ladysisland, ...	2,460	89	291	126	266	248	212	138	663	—	427	—
Mayglass, ...	2,112	69	106	46	102	293	235	173	542	336	210	—
Newcastle, ...	828	99	98	98	17	50	36	—	325	105	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	3,156	143	234	124	57	172	143	182	1,072	351	—	678
Rosslare, ...	2,379	133	255	156	215	153	145	131	583	293	—	315
St. Helen's, ...	2,268	64	157	87	130	209	179	272	498	672	—	—
Tacumshin, ...	3,337	78	123	155	161	229	428	125	1,168	870	—	—
Taghmon, ...	3,475	84	108	94	135	279	200	177	1,086	684	628	—
Tomhaggard, ...	3,160	92	123	117	122	126	251	318	1,027	739	245	—
Wexford, Rural, ...	4,620	91	333	380	257	324	474	669	1,420	672	—	—
Wexford, Urban, ...	311	23	84	62	36	52	—	—	54	—	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	1,939	83	156	232	143	386	163	168	383	225	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions	89,011	2,855	5,097	4,117	4,271	8,446	7,638	7,220	24,561	14,863	5,227	4,716
Total of Electoral Divisions,	89,011	2,855	5,097	4,117	4,271	8,446	7,638	7,220	24,561	14,863	5,227	4,716
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	332,535	6,948	17,460	17,565	20,741	40,239	34,019	26,295	80,021	51,820	16,624	20,803
Total of County, ...	332,535	6,948	17,460	17,565	20,741	40,239	34,019	26,295	80,021	51,820	16,624	20,803

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in value.
Enniscorthy.												
Ballindaggan, ...	730	123	179	82	87	112	43	18	66	20	—	—
Ballycarney, ...	269	11	8	2	12	36	72	17	52	59	—	—
Ballyhoge, ...	721	94	67	52	84	116	50	61	105	18	—	74
Ballyhuskard, ...	1,213	149	225	152	72	132	112	73	187	72	39	—
Ballymore, ...	490	55	37	23	2	30	65	5	88	134	—	51
Ballyvaldon, ...	778	97	113	121	66	159	65	13	126	18	—	—
Bolaboy, ...	750	100	92	99	147	67	66	—	131	—	48	—
Bree, ...	808	117	104	47	83	137	71	24	109	93	—	23
Castleboro, ...	812	92	129	46	90	139	75	2	95	6	—	138
Castledockrell, ...	498	64	40	16	47	38	81	43	72	33	64	—
Castle Ellis, ...	963	159	180	148	166	142	66	21	39	42	—	—
Castle Talbot, ...	747	118	123	69	96	110	83	44	79	25	—	—
Clonroche, ...	799	62	75	53	128	137	100	67	131	46	—	—
Edermine, ...	891	203	56	71	76	101	49	70	171	23	—	71
Enniscorthy Rural, ...	1,452	38	110	124	94	233	117	80	333	260	63	—
Enniscorthy Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ferns, ...	282	8	21	—	—	41	11	5	94	62	—	40
Kilbora, ...	293	25	44	11	37	67	7	52	49	1	—	—
Kilcormick, ...	613	49	94	66	60	102	69	14	121	38	—	—
Killann, ...	1,206	165	190	220	185	179	54	50	68	48	47	—
Killoughrum, ...	544	31	43	54	32	75	63	37	107	71	31	—
Kilmallock, ...	842	122	67	64	40	78	114	68	113	56	—	120
Kilrush, ...	510	33	68	37	40	81	25	49	147	30	—	—
Kiltealy, ...	619	92	186	50	69	113	43	34	32	—	—	—
Marshalstown, ...	768	73	72	44	86	103	86	59	132	113	—	—
Moyacomb, ...	430	21	64	37	53	49	20	39	50	56	—	41
Newtownbarry, ...	887	129	139	93	39	104	141	47	73	39	—	83
Rossard, ...	517	143	83	76	38	92	25	22	6	20	—	12
St. Mary's, ...	692	150	187	116	82	92	22	16	27	—	—	—
The Harrow, ...	480	44	42	35	25	71	91	36	136	—	—	—
The Leap, ...	836	190	54	95	39	81	35	79	164	99	—	—
Tinnacross, ...	721	15	43	43	35	82	79	87	147	132	58	—
Tombrack, ...	639	90	97	70	55	68	58	25	63	55	58	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,800	2,862	3,032	2,216	2,165	3,167	2,058	1,257	3,313	1,669	608	653
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,800	2,862	3,032	2,216	2,165	3,167	2,058	1,257	3,313	1,669	408	653
Gorey.												
Ardamine, ...	458	12	47	27	61	59	40	17	81	57	22	35
Balloughter, ...	384	68	8	20	17	27	8	52	65	81	38	—
Ballybeg, ...	479	32	44	24	30	40	43	27	145	36	—	58
Ballycanew, ...	400	62	14	—	26	24	38	24	113	77	—	23
Ballyellis, ...	379	32	36	40	46	71	40	51	33	22	8	—
Ballygarrett, ...	493	26	83	61	53	74	62	23	74	37	—	
Ballylarkin, ...	450	54	12	35	49	112	56	23	88	21	—	—
Ballynestragh, ...	651	89	82	91	56	86	68	45	62	7	20	45
Cahore, ...	231	4	23	5	6	18	33	20	29	52	41	—
Coolgreany, ...	434	61	27	30	32	51	57	34	101	22	19	—
Courtown, ...	895	181	111	21	96	101	63	43	112	72	28	67

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

...ions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in value
Gorey—*continued.*												
.. .. ..	395	25	36	20	12	50	74	39	106	—	—	33
. Rural, ...	630	83	19	26	57	50	100	47	125	96	17	10
, Urban, ...	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ingtown, ...	214	11	11	—	—	11	28	32	83	38	—	—
mb.	495	78	49	50	55	35	57	8	96	52	—	15
rman.	500	91	108	31	53	55	19	26	88	29	—	—
nagh.	359	49	4	2	—	40	31	22	138	73	—	—
ncooly, ...	214	24	41	43	20	24	6	3	38	15	—	—
hue.	267	32	18	16	15	34	13	17	67	16	39	—
rick.	545	98	106	34	21	81	56	29	86	34	—	—
molin, ...	640	96	90	21	62	65	54	66	104	69	13	—
seed.	715	58	114	124	72	125	90	51	47	34	—	—
ninoge.	438	55	11	38	60	74	64	55	53	28	—	—
. .. .	722	35	65	47	46	124	63	47	112	83	—	100
field.	760	173	67	65	40	75	48	70	112	92	18	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,148	1,529	1,226	871	987	1,503	1,211	871	2,158	1,143	263	386
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,148	1,529	1,226	871	987	1,503	1,211	871	2,158	1,143	263	386
New Ross.												
nstown, ...	446	72	62	55	24	101	42	28	15	—	—	47
anne, ...	780	74	55	87	78	98	102	36	105	89	8	48
hack, ...	813	172	103	91	76	80	100	30	49	37	—	75
ack Village, ...	202	73	34	59	12	15	—	9	—	—	—	—
onstown, ...	590	59	105	124	60	86	60	12	15	16	53	—
agh.	512	59	22	41	85	77	45	38	118	—	27	—
ckbyrne, ...	569	130	42	87	81	83	54	26	19	13	—	34
ateen	665	81	125	48	40	21	58	20	135	18	30	89
leigh, ...	516	115	134	41	50	44	50	20	62	-	—	-
main, ...	350	28	20	38	75	61	46	22	31	—	29	—
ard.	797	162	196	64	82	87	53	32	64	57	—	—
town, ...	608	81	94	54	39	93	37	29	79	27	21	54
. .. .	532	59	65	72	87	46	52	22	45	66	18	—
arvan	410	51	156	37	22	61	11	22	19	-	31	—
sk	768	145	37	69	72	148	117	53	69	32	26	—
okea, ...	612	178	25	37	9	44	41	50	137	76	—	15
bawn, ...	595	20	45	80	42	86	52	40	64	116	50	—
Ross Rural, ...	572	19	47	8	26	96	29	26	153	94	51	23
Ross Urban, ...	93	37	25	15	-	7	2	7	—	—		—
ourt, ...	484	58	18	19	24	83	101	6	102	31	—	42
Ross, ...	362	51	50	18	38	15	55	27	79	29	—	—
roe, ...	826	154	101	126	95	82	49	90	69	60	—	-
estown, ...	310	26	7	—	31	40	78	50	51	27	—	—
letown, ...	939	196	161	144	49	116	37	24	64	50	11	97
leudigan, ...	529	68	46	70	78	90	57	8	37	-	75	—
m.	1,389	244	207	150	147	275	102	69	95	44	17	39
church.	604	104	16	37	87	122	61	20	47	7	103	—
emoor, ...	547	37	23	32	54	110	92	74	66	59	-	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,420	2,553	2,021	1,693	1,563	2,267	1,583	890	1,789	948	550	563
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,420	2,553	2,021	1,693	1,563	2,267	1,583	890	1,789	948	550	563

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Wexford—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in value
Wexford.												
Ardcavan, ...	718	133	46	31	42	111	113	79	73	24	24	41
Ardcolm, ...	753	184	206	43	63	61	58	50	26	52	10	—
Artramon	501	132	59	21	28	71	7	65	54	59	—	7
Aughwilliam, ...	436	121	44	15	14	35	47	59	42	59	—	—
Ballymitty, ...	585	165	74	65	31	64	56	23	59	48	—	—
Bannow, ...	1,282	317	121	104	75	143	37	76	214	38	43	114
Bridgetown, ...	704	249	131	88	17	58	13	15	82	51	—	—
Carrick, ...	548	148	76	55	4	28	25	24	56	101	31	—
Drinagh, ...	544	70	53	48	9	63	56	36	122	22	65	—
Duncormick, ...	490	137	56	33	20	43	27	26	120	10	—	18
Forth, ...	333	105	41	38	10	13	8	13	85	20	—	—
Glynn, ...	325	54	13	26	24	53	39	33	62	21	—	—
Harperstown, ...	442	143	62	21	27	56	20	18	51	42	2	—
Harristown, ...	625	232	96	24	28	41	16	19	62	43	39	25
Kilbride, ...	239	38	9	13	7	45	33	11	83	—	—	—
Kilcowan, ...	467	87	103	21	44	27	42	21	107	8	—	7
Killag, ...	335	114	42	29	40	37	16	15	24	10	—	8
Killinick, ...	577	113	92	35	35	43	17	45	81	98	18	—
Killurin, ...	463	131	120	12	17	47	91	5	29	11	—	—
Kilmore, ...	1,688	707	258	46	73	108	32	42	194	87	141	—
Kilpatrick, ...	562	122	58	11	31	67	38	6	43	88	33	66
Kilscoran, ...	657	186	80	13	61	30	44	46	95	83	14	—
Ladysisland, ...	569	162	82	33	53	66	25	10	96	—	42	—
Mayglass, ...	457	133	73	13	21	63	37	30	46	21	20	—
Newcastle, ...	337	190	34	29	6	9	11	—	40	18	—	—
Rathaspick, ...	771	262	119	48	12	41	6	20	173	34	—	56
Rosslare, ...	761	318	140	41	47	55	26	13	66	29	—	26
St. Helen's, ...	563	193	69	44	33	35	42	36	34	77	—	—
Tacumshin, ...	527	158	35	50	18	41	63	7	93	62	—	—
Taghmon, ...	406	115	21	21	29	29	21	18	98	46	8	—
Tomhaggard, ...	527	157	63	32	33	38	18	41	88	49	8	—
Wexford Rural, ...	1,268	78	159	76	70	58	115	401	177	134	—	—
Wexford Urban, ...	76	9	36	6	8	4	—	—	13	—	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	585	103	90	94	38	108	51	26	47	28	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,121	5,566	2,761	1,279	1,068	1,791	1,250	1,329	2,735	1,478	498	366
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,121	5,566	2,761	1,279	1,068	1,791	1,250	1,329	2,735	1,478	498	366
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	71,489	12,510	9,040	6,059	5,783	8,728	6,102	4,347	9,995	5,238	1,719	1,968
Total of County, ...	71,489	12,510	9,040	6,059	5,783	8,728	6,102	4,347	9,995	5,238	1,719	1,968

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Wicklow.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALTINGLASS.												
Ballinguile, ...	84	31	20	13	5	8	3	2	1	1	—	—
Baltinglass, ...	143	30	31	25	11	10	10	7	13	5	1	—
Donaghmore, ...	60	2	6	7	12	9	5	2	13	4	—	—
Donard, ...	69	6	11	13	6	9	11	7	5	1	—	—
Dunlavin, ...	98	20	12	11	10	14	5	6	13	4	2	1
Eadestown, ...	75	13	14	7	6	16	7	4	8	—	—	—
Hartstown, ...	52	4	5	10	2	6	8	5	9	1	1	1
Holywood, ...	122	13	30	22	15	18	7	5	11	1	—	—
Hunewood, ...	60	14	10	4	8	12	6	3	1	1	—	1
Kiltael North	72	8	9	8	9	8	10	6	12	—	2	—
Kiltael South, ...	55	5	5	6	8	13	7	3	5	3	—	—
Lugglass, ...	56	6	29	17	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Rathdangan, ...	116	20	21	16	24	19	11	1	3	—	—	1
Rathsallagh, ...	45	6	5	4	6	5	2	1	9	5	1	1
Stratford, ...	42	6	10	5	2	7	3	—	7	1	1	—
Talbotstown, ...	100	31	12	11	7	19	5	2	9	3	1	—
The Grange, ...	50	8	8	2	2	2	7	6	8	4	—	3
Tober, ...	113	17	26	10	13	16	7	8	12	2	2	—
Togher, ...	104	20	45	19	9	6	3	1	1	—	—	—
Tuckmill, ...	55	5	12	9	10	7	4	3	2	1	—	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,571	265	321	219	166	205	122	72	143	37	11	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,571	265	321	219	166	205	122	72	143	37	11	10
NAAS.												
Blessington, ...	136	18	36	18	17	13	5	9	7	11	1	1
Burgage, ...	73	12	10	8	4	9	5	5	10	3	3	4
Kilbride, ...	69	4	16	6	8	11	13	5	2	2	—	2
Nackan, ...	171	36	74	34	9	14	3	—	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	449	70	136	66	38	47	26	19	20	16	4	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	449	70	136	66	38	47	26	19	20	16	4	7
RATHDOWN.												
Bray (Urban), ...	35	2	5	1	2	3	2	3	10	4	1	2
Delgany, ...	243	72	34	21	11	36	14	11	21	10	4	9
Powerscourt, ...	206	56	47	17	19	17	14	7	17	9	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	484	130	86	39	32	56	30	21	48	23	6	13
Total of Electoral Divisions.	484	130	86	39	32	56	30	21	48	23	6	13
RATHDRUM.												
Altidore, ...	45	2	6	5	6	9	4	4	6	3	—	—
Arklow Rural, ...	197	24	26	21	20	20	18	15	35	16	1	1
Arklow Urban, ...	80	14	34	11	3	5	1	5	6	1	—	—
Aughrim, ...	72	9	11	6	7	15	7	7	7	1	2	—
Ballinaclash, ...	61	3	9	8	11	11	6	2	9	1	1	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Wicklow.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
RATHDRUM—*continued.*												
Ballinacor, ...	83	6	11	16	18	12	3	5	7	4	—	1
Ballinderry, ...	84	13	21	11	7	14	10	3	3	2	—	—
Ballyarthur, ...	79	7	14	7	9	13	7	2	15	4	—	1
Ballycullen, ...	32	2	5	5	7	8	1	—	3	—	—	1
Brockagh, ...	89	27	22	16	8	7	1	3	1	1	3	—
Calary, ...	40	6	2	7	5	9	5	2	3	1	—	—
Cronebane, ...	88	32	19	9	10	7	2	2	3	4	—	—
Dunganstown, E., ...	45	4	5	3	5	—	2	—	10	6	2	8
Dunganstown, S., ...	73	9	9	6	5	4	5	1	11	19	3	1
Dunganstown, W., ...	66	5	6	10	3	8	7	2	12	7	2	4
Ennerelily, ...	58	5	5	3	2	5	2	6	15	14	1	—
Glendalough, ...	53	6	27	8	5	3	2	—	1	—	—	1
Glenealy, ...	128	10	24	8	9	17	13	5	20	15	3	4
Kilbride, ...	66	5	13	8	2	5	4	7	8	6	4	4
Kilcoole, ...	97	12	17	10	4	6	7	2	23	10	3	3
Killiskey, ...	74	18	7	5	6	11	4	4	10	6	2	1
Knockrath, ...	67	10	18	10	10	10	3	2	2	2	—	—
Moneystown, ...	46	4	8	4	10	8	8	2	2	—	—	—
Newcastle, Lower, ...	57	10	4	3	4	3	2	1	7	9	8	6
Newcastle, Upper, ...	91	14	7	11	5	16	10	3	13	7	4	1
Oldtown, ...	63	3	10	9	13	9	6	3	7	3	—	—
Ovoca, ...	93	12	13	15	10	15	11	6	10	1	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	160	21	34	20	14	20	14	6	19	10	1	1
Togher, ...	82	13	27	14	7	11	3	1	5	—	1	—
Trooperstown, ...	72	17	27	10	6	3	2	3	3	1	—	—
Wicklow Rural, ...	87	6	10	5	3	6	4	9	18	18	7	1
Wicklow Urban, ...	42	5	17	8	3	4	1	1	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,470	334	468	292	237	294	175	114	297	172	48	39
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,470	334	468	292	237	294	175	114	297	172	48	39
SHILLELAGH.												
Aghowle, ...	91	22	27	12	7	13	4	3	1	1	1	—
Ballingate, ...	65	13	14	8	5	7	5	1	4	5	3	—
Ballinglen, ...	68	8	20	11	4	9	7	2	5	2	—	—
Ballybeg, ...	90	21	32	17	5	10	3	—	1	—	—	1
Carnew, ...	122	11	24	11	17	26	16	4	6	2	2	3
Coolattin, ...	30	5	6	5	3	3	—	2	3	2	—	1
Coolballintaggart, ...	139	53	45	17	14	7	—	—	2	1	—	—
Coolboy, ...	65	11	13	8	7	5	8	2	7	3	1	—
Cronelea, ...	62	11	19	11	5	4	5	—	7	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	40	—	8	5	7	4	3	2	9	1	1	—
Killinure, ...	87	14	15	12	15	16	5	3	3	2	1	1
Kilpipe, ...	86	13	12	10	9	9	10	7	14	2	—	—
Money, ...	54	16	13	6	2	5	3	1	4	2	—	2
Rath, ...	84	10	31	12	7	11	2	1	6	1	1	2
Shillelagh, ...	53	5	12	6	5	11	1	5	8	—	—	—
Tinahely, ...	198	56	71	16	8	20	7	3	9	8	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	1,334	269	362	167	120	160	79	36	89	32	10	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,334	269	362	167	120	160	79	36	89	32	10	10
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	6,308	1,068	1,373	783	593	762	432	262	597	280	79	79
Total of County, ...	6,308	1,068	1,373	783	593	762	432	262	597	280	79	79

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Wicklow.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALTINGLASS	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballinguile, ...	5,497	933	645	829	311	959	370	304	515	631	—	—
Baltinglass, ...	4,684	58	277	504	237	325	463	402	1,175	902	341	—
Donaghmore, ...	4,281	11	80	258	320	556	424	173	1,663	796	—	—
Donard, ...	4,674	12	111	328	274	422	1,287	594	1,539	107	—	—
Dunlavin, ...	4,530	42	110	220	217	519	213	540	1,144	565	591	369
Kadestown, ...	4,023	61	255	187	237	897	606	406	1,374	—	—	—
Hartstown, ...	3,504	6	62	199	57	268	439	415	931	196	373	508
Hollywood, ...	7,103	94	741	957	1,332	1,258	522	706	1,278	215	—	—
Humewood, ...	4,186	360	178	84	410	604	449	298	137	690	—	976
Imael North, ...	12,170	96	781	991	1,279	876	1,175	798	4,928	—	1,246	—
Imael South, ...	5,574	21	284	340	692	1,482	1,115	222	727	691	—	—
Lugglass, ...	5,588	267	2,239	2,437	79	46	129	—	391	—	—	—
Rathdangan, ...	5,727	158	424	690	1,158	1,323	840	82	596	—	—	456
Rathsallagh, ...	3,545	7	38	102	213	264	96	87	755	781	381	821
Stratford, ...	2,015	14	103	89	30	277	168	—	716	200	418	—
Talbotstown, ...	3,790	103	148	242	203	796	275	148	850	654	371	—
The Grange, ...	4,367	27	56	38	50	59	378	355	796	628	—	1,980
Tober, ...	4,843	69	338	268	443	696	372	558	1,148	373	578	—
Togher, ...	4,729	142	1,593	1,324	518	372	428	269	83	—	—	—
Tuckmill, ...	2,854	40	196	166	365	275	201	283	227	300	—	801
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	97,684	2,521	8,659	10,253	8,425	12,274	9,950	6,640	21,023	7,729	4,299	5,911
Total of Electoral Divisions,	97,684	2,521	8,659	10,253	8,425	12,274	9,950	6,640	21,023	7,729	4,299	5,911
NAAS.												
Blessington, ...	11,275	45	993	537	1,103	2,620	1,324	827	947	1,990	91	798
Burgage, ...	6,339	38	82	215	136	370	359	451	1,161	547	999	1,981
Kilbride, ...	11,189	38	620	625	509	1,589	3,065	479	192	1,915	—	2,157
Lackan, ...	12,833	238	1,606	6,511	353	3,826	204	—	95	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	41,636	359	3,301	7,888	2,101	8,405	4,952	1,757	2,395	4,452	1,090	4,936
Total of Electoral Divisions,	41,636	359	3,301	7,888	2,101	8,405	4,952	1,757	2,395	4,452	1,090	4,936
RATHDOWN.												
Bray (Urban), ...	736	9	27	2	16	48	12	10	167	42	114	289
Delgany, ...	9,676	207	233	285	239	1,221	609	429	1,085	712	655	4,001
Powerscourt, ...	20,325	336	979	560	703	958	869	534	1,441	1,181	668	12,096
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,737	552	1,239	847	958	2,227	1,490	973	2,693	1,935	1,437	16,386
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,737	552	1,239	847	958	2,227	1,490	973	2,693	1,935	1,437	16,386
RATHDRUM.												
Altidore, ...	4,349	19	124	189	319	595	359	564	1,127	1,053	—	—
Arklow Rural, ...	15,292	81	528	729	815	1,047	1,180	1,135	4,256	2,608	279	2,634
Arklow Urban, ...	1,066	27	234	90	31	77	28	190	322	67	—	—
Aughrim, ...	6,076	42	195	252	335	1,097	692	948	887	579	1,049	—
Ballinaclash, ...	4,339	19	131	253	448	643	480	203	1,549	191	422	—
Ballinacor, ...	11,067	44	135	776	1,108	844	225	476	2,440	3,150	—	1,869
Ballinderry, ...	5,491	103	407	583	260	1,186	1,023	527	586	816	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Wicklow.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Rathdrum—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballyarthur, ...	4,444	14	145	123	211	528	448	187	1,511	832	—	445
Ballycullen, ...	3,408	16	99	179	379	549	102	—	395	—	—	1,689
Brockagh, ...	11,715	189	437	554	395	537	34	518	376	2,000	6,675	—
Calary, ...	3,539	20	43	268	222	971	465	681	669	200	—	—
Clonebane, ...	3,333	203	329	322	468	525	284	182	388	632	—	—
Dunganstown, E., ...	6,580	7	28	57	102	—	66	—	886	1,130	462	3,842
Dunganstown, S., ...	5,639	15	125	85	107	181	191	68	1,023	2,767	693	384
Dunganstown, W., ...	6,449	31	88	206	91	375	435	190	1,318	1,092	652	1,971
Ennereilly, ...	5,167	148	91	99	56	172	156	366	1,168	2,582	329	—
Glendalough, ...	8,604	98	1,119	1,038	1,132	1,942	256	—	274	—	—	2,745
Glenealy, ...	9,859	51	152	127	221	698	852	283	1,963	2,460	687	2,365
Kilbride, ...	6,585	32	144	146	75	258	178	442	882	1,102	731	2,595
Kilcoole, ...	5,382	47	122	286	94	134	171	64	1,505	1,006	590	1,363
Killiskey, ...	6,061	76	114	79	305	531	176	296	991	1,485	519	1,489
Knockrath, ...	16,711	343	1,461	842	2,815	2,500	483	3,414	1,563	3,290	—	—
Moneystown, ...	3,312	17	479	179	552	585	1,013	183	304	—	—	—
Newcastle, Lower, ...	5,802	41	17	58	65	60	46	20	531	1,265	1,599	2,100
Newcastle, Upper, ...	6,559	199	121	317	213	957	621	403	1,173	1,328	791	441
Oldtown, ...	4,874	30	247	280	582	748	631	316	1,173	867	—	—
Ovoca, ...	3,557	40	187	242	320	594	636	438	949	151	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	8,844	220	506	529	628	770	1,006	327	1,944	2,262	310	342
Togher, ...	5,578	117	1,186	670	517	1,273	184	80	974	—	577	—
Trooperstown, ...	5,032	184	1,050	553	967	305	308	703	695	267	—	—
Wicklow Rural, ...	7,451	32	100	111	42	127	231	444	1,530	2,672	1,543	619
Wicklow Urban, ...	486	9	81	71	29	58	22	49	167	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	202,651	2,514	10,225	10,293	13,904	20,867	12,982	13,697	35,519	37,849	17,908	26,893
Total of Electoral Divisions,	202,651	2,514	10,225	10,293	13,904	20,867	12,982	13,697	35,519	37,849	17,908	26,893
Shillelagh.												
Aghowle, ...	3,840	87	536	419	356	934	340	347	142	250	429	—
Ballingate, ...	5,120	80	259	263	201	413	412	7	586	1,607	1,292	—
Ballinglen, ...	4,580	80	428	599	201	493	649	323	1,172	635	—	—
Ballybeg, ...	4,407	168	891	890	301	904	298	—	184	—	—	771
Carnew, ...	5,918	32	256	183	425	1,006	689	276	672	398	673	1,308
Coolattin, ...	3,907	16	41	131	90	174	—	184	370	715	—	2,186
Coolballintaggart, ...	7,160	465	1,891	1,354	1,337	797	—	—	960	356	—	—
Coolboy, ...	4,041	76	170	208	334	319	654	153	1,018	729	380	—
Croneles, ...	3,432	41	273	360	244	321	494	—	1,699	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	4,472	—	357	260	374	377	220	223	1,617	581	463	—
Killinure, ...	4,281	53	249	349	553	764	366	225	312	504	372	534
Kilpipe, ...	6,182	53	203	530	563	591	823	677	2,069	673	—	—
Money, ...	3,767	108	196	182	63	281	194	82	494	709	—	1,458
Rath, ...	3,988	35	369	248	239	430	138	96	636	194	336	1,267
Shillelagh, ...	3,623	53	240	200	213	756	92	696	1,373	—	—	—
Tinahely, ...	9,127	346	1,122	629	439	1,227	786	328	1,627	2,623	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	77,845	1,693	7,481	6,805	5,933	9,787	6,155	3,617	14,931	9,974	3,945	7,524
Total of Electoral Divisions,	77,845	1,693	7,481	6,805	5,933	9,787	6,155	3,617	14,931	9,974	3,945	7,524
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	450,553	7,639	30,905	36,086	31,321	53,560	35,529	26,684	76,561	61,939	28,679	61,650
Total of County, ...	450,553	7,639	30,905	36,086	31,321	53,560	35,529	26,684	76,561	61,939	28,679	61,650

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Wicklow.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Baltinglass.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballinguile, ...	1,033	48	153	168	84	199	103	91	55	132	—	—
Baltinglass, ...	3,527	65	220	306	196	267	356	307	863	691	256	—
Donaghmore, ...	2,252	6	50	89	210	233	171	86	893	514	—	—
Donard, ...	1,773	10	77	171	110	222	387	319	344	133	—	—
Dunlavin, ...	3,412	39	70	140	176	375	172	266	858	527	472	317
Eadestown, ...	1,713	31	110	86	105	394	265	184	538	—	—	—
Hartstown, ...	2,229	7	33	132	35	151	281	216	571	145	230	428
Hollywood, ...	2,648	33	215	272	268	464	250	223	765	158	—	—
Humewood, ...	1,420	35	70	47	140	285	212	134	72	110	—	315
Imael, North, ...	2,438	16	60	106	155	196	344	266	786	—	509	—
Imael, South, ...	1,748	12	34	73	145	320	244	146	330	444	—	—
Lugglass, ...	565	17	203	215	19	21	38	—	52	—	—	—
Rathdangan, ...	2,308	40	144	205	412	474	383	49	243	—	—	358
Rathsallagh, ...	2,606	10	31	51	106	112	69	45	614	589	236	743
Stratford, ...	1,348	12	70	63	36	188	104	—	494	166	215	—
Talbotstown, ...	2,514	66	88	142	121	463	172	90	622	482	268	—
The Grange, ...	3,421	18	47	24	39	52	257	275	611	512	—	1,586
Tober, ...	3,176	41	178	126	228	423	246	369	822	239	504	—
Togher, ...	1,103	34	322	229	164	148	103	46	57	—	—	—
Tuckmill, ...	1,889	12	82	104	180	184	131	135	146	151	—	764
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	43,123	552	2,257	2,749	2,929	5,171	4,288	3,247	9,736	4,993	2,690	4,511
Total of Electoral Divisions,	43,123	552	2,257	2,749	2,929	5,171	4,288	3,247	9,736	4,993	2,690	4,511
Naas.												
Blessington, ...	4,306	29	248	229	305	329	166	409	498	1,518	215	360
Burgage, ...	5,222	27	66	105	70	221	172	241	681	385	782	2,472
Kilbride, ...	2,502	8	114	68	140	285	472	223	161	231	—	800
Lackan, ...	1,726	83	498	432	149	354	110	—	100	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,756	147	926	834	664	1,189	920	873	1,440	2,134	997	3,632
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,756	147	926	834	664	1,189	920	873	1,440	2,134	997	3,632
Rathdown.												
Bray (Urban), ...	2,458	7	40	15	35	75	67	146	656	461	297	659
Delgany, ...	12,008	121	220	283	197	857	484	487	1,430	1,429	952	5,498
Powerscourt, ...	7,819	124	311	218	338	414	496	311	1,270	1,253	230	2,854
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	22,285	252	571	516	570	1,346	1,047	944	3,406	3,143	1,479	9,011
Total of Electoral Divisions,	22,285	252	571	516	570	1,346	1,047	944	3,406	3,143	1,479	9,011
Rathdrum.												
Altidore, ...	1,713	5	41	60	118	215	131	181	426	541	—	—
Arklow Rural, ...	8,881	52	194	273	350	470	680	693	2,567	2,119	225	1,308
Arklow Urban, ...	1,306	33	222	130	52	121	31	228	368	121	—	—
Aughrim, ...	2,305	21	74	69	124	396	255	309	445	106	506	—
Ballinaclash, ...	1,953	7	55	105	191	294	211	83	610	115	282	—
Ballinacor, ...	2,602	17	82	198	310	296	114	205	507	508	—	365
Ballinderry, ...	1,704	31	139	127	127	358	343	128	221	230	—	—
Ballyarthur, ...	2,974	15	101	86	165	324	236	99	965	605	—	378

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Wicklow.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
RATHDRUM—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballycullen, ...	1,484	7	32	62	126	191	31	—	245	—	—	790
Brockagh	1,723	63	187	213	147	154	34	129	60	107	629	—
Calary, ...	1,046	9	12	86	94	217	167	96	178	187	—	—
Cronebane, ...	1,492	52	130	117	172	183	67	92	206	473	—	—
Dunganstown, E., ...	6,299	9	34	35	88	—	73	—	793	846	476	3,945
Dunganstown, S., ...	5,374	20	63	72	92	101	175	49	870	2,657	753	522
Dunganstown, W., ...	4,765	16	40	121	52	205	238	90	866	791	465	1,881
Ennereilly, ...	3,763	8	37	36	37	143	79	268	1,021	1,908	226	—
Glendalough, ...	1,114	16	187	101	88	71	73	—	95	—	—	483
Glenealy, ...	8,065	31	153	98	156	427	458	233	1,518	2,163	638	2,190
Kilbride, ...	5,383	13	75	94	32	127	133	323	583	810	850	2,343
Kilcoole, ...	5,985	41	99	125	68	155	251	84	1,732	1,287	704	1,439
Killiskey, ...	4,075	34	46	57	107	286	153	176	728	934	550	1,004
Knockrath, ...	1,232	19	135	119	175	238	101	86	112	247	—	—
Moneystown, ...	993	10	57	49	176	195	279	84	143	—	—	—
Newcastle, Lower, ...	6,864	21	28	34	71	69	69	44	574	1,302	2,044	2,608
Newcastle, Upper, ...	4,523	40	52	143	87	386	343	138	955	885	944	550
Oldtown, ...	1,870	7	83	110	232	226	217	129	479	387	—	—
Ovoca, ...	2,288	22	94	182	166	368	376	269	696	115	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	5,314	48	252	243	251	479	508	266	1,289	1,345	263	370
Togher, ...	1,519	31	187	169	121	274	97	41	308	—	291	--
Trooperstown, ...	1,086	37	183	130	101	72	67	132	211	153	—	--
Wicklow Rural, ...	7,106	13	75	66	54	141	134	416	1,371	2,476	1,693	667
Wicklow Urban, ...	685	12	115	102	53	87	36	50	230	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,486	760	3,264	3,612	4,178	7,269	6,110	5,121	21,372	23,418	11,539	20,843
Total of Electoral Divisions,	107,486	760	3,264	3,612	4,178	7,269	6,110	5,121	21,372	23,418	11,539	20,843
SHILLELAGH.												
Aghowle, ...	1,531	46	190	148	128	321	136	134	81	103	244	—
Ballingate, ...	2,457	34	103	108	85	184	175	41	266	679	782	—
Ballinglen, ...	1,617	21	137	130	70	213	242	90	352	362	—	—
Ballybeg, ...	1,322	57	219	212	90	250	100	—	52	—	—	342
Carnew, ...	4,225	31	154	142	275	666	535	187	407	271	435	1,122
Coolattin, ...	2,271	11	35	60	52	75	—	86	245	264	—	1,443
Coolballintaggart	1,257	108	306	204	241	158	—	—	117	123	—	—
Coolboy, ...	1,933	29	79	111	119	128	276	90	457	426	218	—
Cronelea, ...	1,210	22	161	134	88	104	168	—	533	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	1,589	—	64	68	125	105	117	85	570	174	281	—
Killinure, ...	2,206	32	100	153	247	404	181	136	172	273	204	304
Kilpipe, ...	2,463	29	77	127	160	214	345	320	899	292	—	—
Money, ...	2,215	49	78	77	36	132	106	49	256	281	—	1,151
Rath, ...	2,512	22	221	148	118	285	68	46	385	181	261	777
Shillelagh, ...	1,379	16	87	78	92	273	35	219	579	—	—	—
Tinahely, ...	3,487	115	482	206	136	486	248	133	624	1,057	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	33,674	622	2,493	2,106	2,062	3,998	2,732	1,616	5,995	4,486	2,425	5,139
Total of Electoral Divisions,	33,674	622	2,493	2,106	2,062	3,998	2,732	1,616	5,995	4,486	2,425	5,139
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	220,324	2,333	9,511	9,817	10,403	18,973	15,097	11,801	41,949	38,174	19,130	43,136
Total of County,.. ..	220,324	2,333	9,511	9,817	10,403	18,973	15,097	11,801	41,949	38,174	19,130	43,136

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Wicklow.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALTINGLASS.												
allingaile, ...	277	16	59	72	28	41	26	12	16	7	—	—
altinglass, ...	359	57	32	43	55	13	64	29	39	21	6	—
naghmore, ...	308	3	15	36	73	43	18	10	86	24	—	—
nard, ...	258	2	13	53	18	38	44	37	40	13	—	—
anlavin, ...	378	56	31	39	23	57	12	33	45	28	35	19
adestown, ...	334	40	30	14	27	85	27	32	79	—	—	—
artstown, ...	186	12	6	32	13	14	40	12	34	—	15	8
illywood, ...	654	56	98	106	75	91	80	38	92	18	—	—
umewood, ...	271	28	32	9	35	61	36	17	19	13	—	21
nael, North, ...	426	18	17	27	33	54	57	42	99	—	79	—
nael, South, ...	349	8	19	31	44	79	64	18	45	41	—	—
nglass, ...	280	18	135	101	3	5	11	—	7	—	—	—
athdangan, ...	491	32	53	74	116	88	62	5	31	—	—	30
athsallagh, ...	233	22	23	21	16	11	9	5	25	42	8	51
ratford, ...	146	21	22	6	5	36	21	—	23	5	7	—
albotstown, ...	566	100	29	52	39	111	27	22	67	94	25	—
ne Grange, ...	384	13	41	1	8	8	37	29	36	23	—	188
ber, ...	476	47	95	36	59	65	32	33	66	19	24	—
gher, ...	517	87	181	109	54	49	23	4	10	—	—	—
ckmill, ...	283	23	32	35	37	33	15	18	15	21	—	54
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,176	659	963	897	761	982	705	396	874	369	199	371
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,176	659	963	897	761	982	705	396	874	369	199	371
NAAS.												
lessington	684	99	103	69	94	75	29	48	52	87	9	19
ngage, ...	491	28	35	29	23	39	39	16	59	31	51	141
ilbride.	459	16	74	16	36	68	83	23	26	25	—	92
ckan, ...	825	154	326	168	57	100	14	—	6	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,459	297	538	282	210	282	165	87	143	143	60	252
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,459	297	538	282	210	282	165	87	143	143	60	252
RATHDOWN.												
rav (Urban), ...	461	9	35	8	—	15	6	99	62	47	19	161
lgany, ...	2,137	266	118	129	84	185	109	59	241	178	215	553
owerscourt.	1,570	158	179	99	101	311	87	50	127	100	25	333
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,168	433	332	236	185	511	202	208	430	325	259	1,047
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,168	433	332	236	185	511	202	208	430	325	259	1,047
RATHDRUM.												
ttidore, ...	273	15	38	28	28	56	12	11	46	39	—	—
rklow Rural, ...	1,412	105	138	110	82	121	105	118	269	175	10	179
rklow Urban, ...	199	38	46	15	21	28	—	14	24	13	—	—
ughrim, ...	780	42	51	46	34	91	29	70	289	19	109	—
allinaclash, ...	364	—	63	15	74	74	33	13	70	20	2	—
allinacor, ...	528	23	53	74	106	55	15	27	51	73	—	51
allinderry, ...	356	36	75	56	29	42	30	34	29	25	—	—

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Wicklow.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Rathdrum—*continued.*												
Ballyarthur, ...	390	16	43	26	27	60	38	9	78	68	—	25
Ballycullen	212	—	25	28	34	32	4	—	15	—	—	74
Brockagh, ...	543	100	97	82	50	42	4	84	—	15	69	—
Calary, ...	248	30	11	47	33	43	37	14	24	9	—	—
Clonebane, ...	464	89	94	43	57	52	14	12	45	58	—	—
Dunganstown, E., ...	484	11	33	16	19	—	9	—	89	57	27	223
Dunganstown, S., ...	585	37	53	24	19	34	29	11	131	147	54	46
Dunganstown, W., ...	441	12	21	45	25	49	33	11	82	51	18	94
Ennereilly, ...	339	27	20	15	10	12	4	29	66	144	12	—
Glendalough, ...	258	26	97	40	21	19	12	—	7	—	—	36
Glenealy, ...	962	46	89	31	50	81	71	19	152	165	41	217
Kilbride, ...	729	6	22	43	11	27	33	129	63	73	50	272
Kilcoole, ...	827	69	87	25	10	14	51	17	253	124	38	139
Killiskey, ...	692	85	30	15	24	82	32	24	120	128	43	109
Knockrath, ...	278	33	72	41	33	49	16	8	8	18	—	—
Moneystown, ...	214	12	28	11	38	47	51	11	16	—	—	—
Newcastle, Lower, ...	453	34	45	19	8	2	5	4	50	120	78	88
Newcastle, Upper, ...	493	41	9	22	11	69	43	20	105	56	78	39
Oldtown, ...	302	12	44	41	53	57	29	10	25	31	—	—
Ovoca, ...	575	40	55	55	51	89	100	70	98	17	—	—
Rathdrum, ...	858	34	50	54	54	189	116	24	147	100	51	39
Togher, ...	354	35	83	68	48	64	11	—	21	—	24	—
Trooperstown, ...	276	67	83	37	33	15	7	11	12	11	—	—
Wicklow Rural, ...	659	6	1	25	5	27	23	91	111	206	110	54
Wicklow Urban, ...	61	—	21	12	—	6	—	5	17	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,609	1,127	1,677	1,209	1,098	1,628	996	900	2,513	1,962	814	1,685
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,609	1,127	1,677	1,209	1,098	1,628	996	900	2,513	1,962	814	1,685
Shillelagh.												
Aghowle, ...	556	102	134	112	43	92	22	19	4	13	15	—
Ballingate, ...	427	69	67	41	29	42	28	6	33	63	49	—
Ballinglen, ...	348	15	76	53	16	45	53	21	39	30	—	—
Ballybeg, ...	483	86	164	81	24	71	23	—	9	—	—	25
Carnew, ...	554	32	57	30	82	101	53	11	30	9	36	113
Coolattin, ...	216	17	25	16	6	23	—	23	16	36	—	54
Coolballintaggart, ...	648	190	245	83	81	34	—	—	9	6	—	—
Coolboy, ...	349	16	69	67	31	19	48	19	42	32	6	—
Cronelea, ...	338	42	78	55	28	24	42	—	69	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	240	—	25	15	37	18	13	8	106	5	13	—
Killinure, ...	486	59	83	50	84	73	30	12	16	19	24	36
Kilpipe, ...	543	73	73	65	37	54	41	47	105	48	—	—
Money, ...	298	87	43	25	10	19	11	3	27	14	—	59
Rath, ...	434	28	145	51	27	52	13	5	53	18	5	37
Shillelagh, ...	260	14	39	35	28	70	6	20	48	—	—	—
Tinahely, ...	1,057	238	269	77	51	168	40	27	81	106	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,237	1,068	1,592	856	614	905	423	221	687	399	148	324
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,237	1,068	1,592	856	614	905	423	221	687	399	148	324
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	36,649	3,584	5,102	3,480	2,868	4,308	2,491	1,812	4,647	3,198	1,480	3,679
Total of County.	36,649	3,584	5,102	3,480	2,868	4,308	2,491	1,812	4,647	3,198	1,480	3,679

COUNTY OF CLARE.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyvaughan.												
Abbey, ...	112	15	21	20	20	13	6	1	13	1	2	—
Carran, ...	52	4	11	9	4	2	6	4	9	3	—	—
Castletown, ...	37	2	2	2	2	7	9	3	9	1	—	—
Derreen, ...	41	6	11	2	10	3	2	1	5	1	—	—
Drumcreehy, ...	77	30	10	13	4	8	4	1	5	1	1	—
Gleninagh, ...	58	18	11	7	10	9	—	1	1	1	—	—
Lisdoonvarna, ...	66	15	9	15	7	4	3	3	6	4	—	—
Mountelva, ...	53	6	2	8	7	6	5	3	8	8	—	—
Noughaval, ...	40	2	2	1	2	3	10	2	8	8	1	1
Oughtmama, ...	54	4	8	13	7	10	1	5	6	—	—	—
Rathborney, ...	31	12	2	—	—	5	2	1	5	1	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	621	114	89	90	78	70	48	25	75	29	5	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	621	114	89	90	73	70	48	25	75	29	5	3
Corrofin.												
Ballyeighter, ...	21	2	10	3	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	—
Boston, ...	93	6	30	17	11	18	1	3	5	2	—	—
Corrofin, ...	120	24	20	8	16	21	8	5	13	4	1	—
Glenroe, ...	49	—	23	6	4	10	2	1	1	2	—	—
Killinaboy, ...	108	40	24	9	3	6	2	1	16	5	—	2
Kiltoraght, ...	108	3	40	25	13	7	6	5	5	1	1	2
Muckanagh, ...	149	41	40	31	8	8	5	6	9	1	—	—
Rath, ...	82	4	21	27	11	3	5	3	3	3	2	—
Ruan, ...	80	8	25	7	7	11	8	5	4	3	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	810	128	233	133	76	85	37	30	56	22	5	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	810	128	233	133	76	85	37	30	56	22	5	5
Ennis.												
Clareabbey, ...	90	13	17	16	6	10	6	5	7	3	2	5
Clenagh, ...	151	33	20	17	12	14	14	4	19	11	3	4
Crusheen, ...	156	26	60	24	10	11	8	4	8	4	1	—
Doora, ...	145	33	27	21	13	18	9	3	10	7	—	4
Drumline, ...	78	24	15	7	6	5	6	1	6	2	2	4

I. TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ENNIS—*continued.*												
Dysert,	104	12	35	27	7	11	3	4	2	2	—	1
Ennis Rural,	181	33	52	26	12	11	12	8	17	8	1	1
Ennis Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furroor,	103	13	59	26	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcloher,	138	28	34	22	18	17	8	5	6	—	—	—
Killaniv,	140	4	51	34	19	17	5	5	3	2	—	-
Killone,	94	13	9	17	15	15	7	3	13	1	1	—
Kilnamona,	141	10	42	19	23	16	8	10	7	4	1	1
Kilraghtis,	77	8	23	12	14	8	4	2	6	-	—	-
Kinturk,	86	11	49	16	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket,	85	18	20	16	7	6	7	—	8	—	1	2
Sixmilebridge,	90	28	16	10	8	7	1	4	9	4	2	1
Spancelhill,	95	9	19	10	19	15	7	5	7	3	1	—
Templemaley,	90	15	18	8	10	13	8	3	8	5	2	—
Tomfinlough,	86	20	13	12	12	12	6	—	6	3	—	2
Urlan,	85	27	8	11	5	1	2	3	11	12	2	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,215	378	587	351	225	212	122	69	153	71	19	28
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,215	378	587	351	225	212	122	69	153	71	19	28
ENNISTIMON.												
Annagh,	201	21	120	34	12	10	1	1	1	—	1	—
Ballagh,	106	22	61	11	5	4	2	—	—	1	—	—
Ballyea,	150	23	56	39	17	11	2	2	—	—	—	—
Ballysteen,	147	34	54	24	14	11	2	1	6	1	—	—
Ballyvaskin,	138	19	70	20	7	11	5	—	5	1	—	—
Cloghaun,	89	22	42	8	7	2	—	3	2	3	-	—
Cloonanaha,	144	44	72	25	1	2	—	—	—	—	-	—
Clooney,	84	1	24	43	5	6	3	2	—	—	—	—
Ennistimon,	221	63	74	32	18	13	8	3	8	1	—	1
Formoyle,	65	11	36	14	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Kilfenora,	131	18	46	29	7	12	4	2	9	2	1	1
Killaspugionane,	106	16	53	15	3	12	3	2	1	1	—	—
Killilagh,	144	57	63	10	4	4	—	1	2	1	-	2
Kilshanny,	44	6	14	3	7	8	4	—	2	-	-	-
Liscannor,	87	15	22	16	10	9	3	—	8	4	—	—
Lurraga,	55	8	22	11	4	4	3	—	2	1	—	—
Magherareagh,	115	19	43	34	6	8	4	—	1	—	—	—
Milltownmalbay,	218	51	85	45	19	8	3	1	3	1	1	1
Moy,	240	57	118	37	8	10	7	1	2	—	—	—
Smithstown,	67	9	25	12	5	7	4	—	2	3	—	-
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,552	516	1,100	432	160	152	59	19	55	21	3	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,552	516	1,100	432	160	152	59	19	55	21	3	5

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILLADYSERT.												
Ballynacally, ...	56	7	8	9	8	7	3	4	4	3	2	1
Clondagad, ...	127	14	62	28	11	10	1	—	1	—	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	124	11	44	27	17	16	2	3	2	1	1	—
Kilchreest, ...	162	26	40	38	18	25	6	2	4	3	—	—
Kilfiddane, ...	160	14	92	32	11	4	4	—	3	—	—	—
Killadysert, ...	194	32	54	33	31	20	9	3	8	2	1	1
Killofin, ...	136	14	23	31	17	34	4	3	7	3	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	139	20	64	34	9	4	4	2	2	—	—	—
Liscasey, ...	114	24	66	17	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Lisheen, ...	123	14	44	20	11	11	5	5	8	3	2	—
Rinealon, ...	70	11	26	13	6	6	3	1	2	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,405	187	523	282	143	139	42	23	41	16	7	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,405	187	523	282	143	139	42	23	41	16	7	2
KILRUSH.												
Cahermurphy, ...	107	39	48	8	9	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cloonadrum, ...	119	23	49	15	6	11	8	1	4	1	1	—
Clooncoorha, ...	123	14	43	37	13	6	6	1	3	—	—	—
Cooraclare, ...	153	22	61	35	14	16	2	—	1	1	1	—
Creegh, ...	132	17	66	21	14	8	4	—	1	1	—	—
Doonbeg, ...	192	76	43	23	20	15	2	1	6	1	—	—
Drumellihy, ...	200	84	58	29	9	13	1	3	2	1	—	—
Einagh, ...	131	66	27	14	9	7	3	1	2	2	—	—
Glenmore, ...	137	34	62	22	11	6	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	175	45	59	36	14	8	8	3	1	1	—	—
Kilkee, ...	164	42	41	39	10	15	4	5	7	—	1	—
Killard, ...	111	18	26	31	10	14	7	—	4	1	—	—
Killimer, ...	145	21	40	26	26	20	4	1	5	1	—	1
Kilmihil, ...	122	26	30	34	10	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	176	51	58	23	10	15	7	4	8	—	—	—
Kilrush Rural, ...	218	42	57	23	33	36	11	5	7	4	—	—
Kilrush Urban, ...	78	17	31	13	4	2	2	3	5	—	1	—
Knock, ...	140	25	48	19	19	14	4	5	3	1	—	2
Knocknaboley, ...	137	30	79	13	9	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Knocknagore, ...	96	28	28	15	7	13	2	1	2	—	—	—
Moveen, ...	51	14	7	18	8	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Moyarta, ...	173	81	29	21	19	12	2	2	5	2	—	—
Mullagh, ...	103	10	49	16	11	8	6	—	3	—	—	—
Querrin, ...	84	22	17	18	11	8	3	4	1	—	—	—
Rahona, ...	143	38	54	30	5	8	3	1	3	1	—	—
St. Martin's, ...	60	12	23	5	6	2	3	3	5	1	—	—
Tullig, ...	80	20	11	19	10	14	4	1	1	—	—	—
Tullycreen, ...	65	9	17	15	6	11	5	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,615	926	1,166	618	333	304	112	48	82	19	4	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,615	926	1,166	618	333	304	112	48	82	19	4	3

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Limerick.												
Ballycannon, ...	32	3	7	3	3	3	1	1	9	2	—	—
Ballyglass, ...	83	24	11	7	5	8	8	1	10	7	2	—
Cappavilla, ...	48	6	7	7	3	8	6	2	5	4	—	—
Castlecrine, ...	103	36	36	14	4	5	2	1	2	2	—	1
Cloghera, ...	109	11	39	18	15	13	7	1	4	1	—	—
Cloontra, ...	89	7	28	28	11	10	2	—	2	1	—	—
Cratloe, ...	102	19	18	8	7	20	8	3	10	6	3	—
Fahymore, ...	105	14	27	28	13	17	2	1	1	1	—	1
Killeely, ...	82	17	17	10	6	11	6	4	8	3	—	—
Killokennedy, ...	80	12	25	12	7	13	4	6	1	—	—	—
Kilseily, ...	115	25	35	16	12	13	6	1	3	1	2	1
Kiltenanlea, ...	145	46	25	18	14	13	5	6	10	6	2	—
Lackareagh, ...	66	7	13	16	9	13	3	3	2	—	—	—
Mountievers, ...	117	30	50	14	7	9	—	2	2	3	—	—
O'Briensbridge, ...	77	19	19	14	8	4	5	4	2	—	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,353	276	357	213	124	160	65	36	71	37	11	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,353	276	357	213	124	160	65	36	71	37	11	3
Scarriff.												
Ayle, ...	74	9	24	16	10	8	3	1	—	3	—	—
Bohergiass, ...	86	8	28	21	12	10	4	2	—	1	—	—
Caherhurly, ...	62	7	22	17	5	4	2	1	2	2	—	—
Cahermurphy, ...	57	40	12	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	53	7	23	10	5	4	—	2	1	1	—	—
Carrowbaun, ...	29	2	12	6	4	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
Cloonusker, ...	90	9	39	14	12	6	6	2	1	1	—	—
Coolreagh, ...	65	13	18	7	8	4	3	3	5	3	1	—
Coriea, ...	62	25	21	8	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	—
Derrynagittagh, ...	58	10	18	8	5	9	3	1	3	1	—	—
Drummaan, ...	156	51	46	14	14	13	5	2	9	2	—	—
Feakle, ...	148	44	64	12	12	9	3	1	3	—	—	—
Inishcaltra North, ...	60	15	24	6	5	6	1	1	1	—	—	1
Inishcaltra South,*	12	—	5	2	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
Killaloe, ...	110	5	41	21	12	8	8	2	8	3	2	—
*Mountshannon, ...	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ogonnelloe, ...	163	20	55	29	26	13	12	1	6	1	—	—
Scarriff, ...	193	23	77	37	23	12	11	5	1	3	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,478	288	529	228	157	113	67	26	43	22	3	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,529	314	543	235	158	115	67	26	43	22	4	2

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tulla.												
Ballyblood, ...	48	3	11	14	4	9	2	1	4	—	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	110	12	31	25	10	14	5	5	7	—	—	1
Caher, ...	98	13	48	15	4	5	5	2	5	1	—	—
Clooney, ...	68	5	12	12	8	8	3	7	7	3	—	3
Dangan, ...	55	13	11	6	8	2	3	1	7	2	1	1
Glendree, ...	76	13	41	10	5	2	1	4	—	—	—	—
Kilkishen, ...	130	47	28	18	8	13	6	1	5	1	1	2
Killanena, ...	154	47	79	18	5	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Killuran, ...	127	41	37	12	15	5	8	—	5	3	1	—
Kiltannon, ...	58	13	22	10	3	2	—	—	4	3	—	1
Kyle, ...	101	24	20	15	13	14	7	—	6	1	1	—
Loughea, ...	83	25	33	13	9	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Newgrove, ...	108	17	51	17	3	8	4	1	3	3	—	1
Quin, ...	101	26	14	19	13	11	4	3	6	3	1	1
Rathclooney, ...	75	25	14	12	7	11	2	3	1	—	—	—
Rossroe, ...	65	12	10	5	6	10	8	3	7	2	1	1
Toberbreeda, ...	57	15	20	7	7	3	1	2	1	1	—	—
Tulla, ...	143	51	23	21	15	19	5	—	8	—	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,657	402	505	249	143	141	66	33	77	23	6	12
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,657	402	505	249	143	141	66	33	77	23	6	12
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	51	26	14	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	15,706	3,215	5,089	2,626	1,434	1,376	618	309	653	260	63	63
Total of County, ..	15,757	3,241	5,103	2,633	1,435	1,378	618	309	653	260	64	63

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyvaughan.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbey,	6,526	49	228	405	481	736	394	540	2,049	221	1,923	—
Carran,	8,463	9	245	445	355	235	1,082	466	3,390	2,236	—	—
Castletown,	5,887	20	109	63	87	710	1,327	456	2,651	464	—	—
Derreen,	4,403	63	589	67	990	399	579	461	674	581	—	—
Drumcreehy,	4,872	180	145	321	120	545	864	60	1,513	330	794	—
Gleninagh,	6,317	238	358	406	1,400	1,945	—	929	635	406	—	—
Lisdoonvarna,	2,732	100	136	498	400	266	89	274	358	611	—	—
Mountelva,	7,056	63	33	450	591	422	806	466	1,142	3,083	—	—
Noughaval,	7,272	72	79	54	140	271	1,181	174	1,515	2,532	644	610
Oughtmama,	8,948	33	345	1,304	704	1,484	270	2,023	2,785	—	—	—
Rathborney,	7,423	150	84	—	—	539	290	112	1,745	595	1,019	2,889
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	69,899	977	2,351	4,013	5,268	7,552	6,882	5,461	18,457	11,059	4,380	3,499
Total of Electoral Divisions.	69,899	977	2,351	4,013	5,268	7,552	6,882	5,461	18,457	11,059	4,380	3,499
Corrofin.												
Ballyeighter,	2,290	180	546	340	327	47	—	410	—	440	—	—
Boston,	11,390	71	1,726	1,611	1,488	2,378	140	1,045	1,443	1,488	—	—
Corrofin,	7,534	155	255	169	1,025	1,557	678	585	1,993	736	381	—
Glenroe,	6,595	—	924	458	474	1,343	523	661	376	1,836	—	—
Killinaboy,	6,914	692	616	373	182	423	126	85	2,359	919	—	1,139
Kiltoraght,	6,819	5	980	723	588	350	356	389	522	102	238	2,566
Muckanagh,	7,547	279	1,128	1,380	378	743	1,068	739	1,566	266	—	—
Rath,	4,154	8	514	948	447	201	335	262	309	322	808	—
Ruan,	6,582	80	504	235	367	827	666	609	633	821	312	1,528
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	59,825	1,470	7,193	6,237	5,276	7,869	3,892	4,785	9,201	6,930	1,739	5,233
Total of Electoral Divisions.	59,825	1,470	7,193	6,237	5,276	7,869	3,892	4,785	9,201	6,930	1,739	5,233
Ennis.												
Clareabbey,	5,769	142	275	298	200	336	253	271	645	389	483	2,477
Clenagh,	6,949	43	160	216	238	339	526	252	1,371	1,723	796	1,285
Crusheen,	6,917	190	1,090	719	302	776	571	364	1,445	1,086	374	—
Doora,	7,707	121	590	595	488	989	563	245	982	1,222	—	1,912
Drumline,	3,826	41	125	132	139	119	309	72	433	493	499	1,464

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ennis—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dysert, ...	4,297	42	705	970	366	577	264	317	136	582	—	338
Ennis Rural, ...	6,603	57	679	481	358	412	589	505	1,792	1,058	278	394
Ennis Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furroor, ...	8,821	229	4,714	3,313	499	66	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killcloher, ...	6,122	343	1,211	1,205	918	869	492	336	748	—	—	—
Killaniv, ...	6,387	11	1,160	1,343	866	1,200	364	490	441	512	—	—
Killone, ...	4,067	38	157	478	440	551	456	201	1,096	313	337	—
Kilnamona, ...	6,464	83	845	539	866	708	575	656	773	814	284	321
Kilraghtis, ...	3,317	20	491	287	568	532	199	251	969	—	—	—
Kinturk, ...	5,082	206	2,213	1,329	382	881	71	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	4,620	46	266	408	218	210	227	—	866	—	193	2,386
Sixmilebridge, ...	3,861	60	121	166	173	222	60	195	823	697	671	673
Spancelhill, ...	4,853	24	273	271	677	732	474	423	899	724	356	—
Templemaley, ...	5,170	67	302	213	324	638	496	207	1,079	1,116	728	—
Tomfinlough, ...	5,132	38	326	325	472	562	391	—	651	849	—	1,518
Urlan, ...	5,012	46	86	192	136	23	66	253	802	1,758	570	1,080
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	110,976	1,847	15,789	13,480	8,630	10,742	6,946	5,038	15,751	13,336	5,569	13,848
Total of Electoral Divisions,	110,976	1,847	15,789	13,480	8,630	10,742	6,946	5,038	15,751	13,336	5,569	13,848
Ennistimon.												
Annagh, ...	7,041	156	3,232	1,557	616	737	96	99	87	—	461	—
Ballagh, ...	3,789	391	1,753	424	417	301	184	—	—	319	—	—
Ballyea, ...	7,302	355	1,906	2,182	1,241	1,009	185	424	—	—	—	—
Ballysteen, ...	3,991	362	909	644	564	438	140	47	686	151	—	—
Ballyvaskin, ...	4,920	136	1,648	633	297	729	306	—	896	275	—	—
Cloghaun, ...	3,941	534	1,196	395	454	156	—	360	259	587	—	—
Cloonanaha, ...	6,332	1,051	2,987	1,907	60	327	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clooney, ...	3,931	16	728	1,759	313	463	304	348	—	—	—	—
Ennistimon, ...	6,545	261	1,419	780	738	601	508	287	1,120	153	—	678
Formoyle, ...	5,502	219	1,682	1,190	94	—	160	—	246	1,911	—	—
Kilfenora, ...	6,481	169	1,210	943	252	672	172	78	1,039	489	262	1,195
Killaspugionane, ...	3,736	225	1,451	558	98	635	229	139	165	236	—	—
Killilagh, ...	5,515	931	1,955	317	232	123	—	60	132	244	—	1,521
Kilshanny, ...	2,045	64	519	253	243	438	308	—	220	—	—	—
Lscannor, ...	4,217	284	634	365	339	545	135	—	860	1,055	—	—
Lurraga, ...	3,541	212	573	784	344	260	438	—	762	168	—	—
Magherareagh, ...	6,018	355	1,548	2,062	359	831	738	—	125	—	—	—
Milltownmalbay, ...	4,451	199	1,114	952	583	178	176	58	257	247	316	371
Moy, ...	6,197	607	2,822	1,275	282	553	415	79	164	—	—	—
Smithstown, ...	3,425	128	781	459	243	523	243	—	198	850	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	98,920	6,655	30,067	19,439	7,769	9,569	4,737	1,979	7,216	6,685	1,039	3,765
Total of Electoral Divisions.	98,920	6,655	30,067	19,439	7,769	9,569	4,737	1,979	7,216	6,685	1,039	3,765

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Killadysert.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballynacally, ...	3,189	17	77	191	218	190	92	209	235	463	588	909
Clondagad, ...	6,512	299	2,681	1,324	926	1,121	76	—	85	—	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	4,985	67	1,019	848	914	885	96	291	229	149	487	—
Kilchreest, ...	6,061	247	948	1,324	753	1,178	385	103	410	713	—	—
Kilfiddane, ...	6,307	95	2,916	1,354	688	309	414	—	531	—	—	—
Killadysert, ...	9,477	111	1,627	1,564	1,586	1,549	648	276	943	384	404	385
Killofin, ...	5,400	43	319	870	574	1,492	255	264	976	607	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	4,588	185	1,579	1,217	439	208	377	160	423	—	—	—
Liscasey, ...	6,617	731	3,274	1,714	498	310	90	—	—	—	—	—
Lisheen, ...	4,685	71	1,062	585	291	368	270	407	559	458	619	—
Rinealon, ...	3,329	50	667	454	304	390	298	91	323	292	460	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,150	1,916	16,169	11,445	7,191	7,995	3,001	1,801	4,714	3,066	2,558	1,294
Total of Electoral Divisions,	61,150	1,916	16,169	11,445	7,191	7,995	3,001	1,801	4,714	3,066	2,558	1,294
Kilrush.												
Cahermurphy, ...	4,349	1,015	1,632	392	815	116	286	—	93	—	—	—
Cloonadrum, ...	4,147	211	778	437	256	547	694	81	601	200	342	—
Clooncoorha, ...	4,698	91	1,269	1,278	579	326	546	63	546	—	—	—
Cooraclare, ...	5,813	158	1,508	1,300	701	1,110	268	—	194	232	342	—
Creegh, ...	5,063	226	1,832	944	711	594	289	—	231	236	—	—
Doonbeg, ...	5,076	546	990	636	825	859	155	70	876	119	—	—
Drumellihy, ...	6,437	585	1,617	1,192	437	880	72	907	372	375	—	—
Elnagh, ...	4,092	551	575	902	445	362	292	182	351	432	—	—
Glenmore, ...	7,479	1,214	3,020	1,010	1,040	688	198	309	—	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	7,023	211	1,698	1,439	770	668	1,015	486	144	562	—	—
Kilkee, ...	5,868	303	749	1,241	474	903	232	609	987	—	370	—
Killard, ...	4,223	86	476	937	462	868	553	—	554	287	—	—
Killimer, ...	5,613	119	838	822	1,066	1,141	311	80	760	140	—	336
Kilmihil, ...	4,940	316	814	1,032	494	1,419	865	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	4,156	271	843	506	263	608	363	377	922	—	—	—
Kilrush Rural, ...	8,177	1,030	1,007	712	1,155	1,755	690	320	687	821	—	—
Kilrush Urban, ...	1,239	39	199	148	81	42	42	123	353	—	212	—
Knock, ...	5,947	200	945	730	836	929	270	336	422	259	—	1,020
Knocknaboley, ...	7,401	809	3,838	1,401	606	303	250	—	194	—	—	—
Knocknagore, ...	4,134	266	832	560	306	1,186	384	333	267	—	—	—
Moveen, ...	2,188	78	235	836	538	135	154	212	—	—	—	—
Moyarta, ...	4,906	479	579	683	934	719	159	253	720	380	—	—
Mullagh, ...	4,175	112	1,245	444	455	525	601	—	793	—	—	—
Querrin, ...	2,622	177	428	627	462	391	180	280	77	—	—	—
Rahona, ...	4,283	275	1,139	1,040	235	517	243	87	457	290	—	—
St. Martin's, ...	2,386	62	405	182	205	94	227	232	814	165	—	—
Tullig, ...	3,948	92	374	872	595	1,227	421	165	202	—	—	—
Tullycreen, ...	2,959	96	396	659	383	888	337	97	103	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	133,342	9,618	30,264	22,992	16,129	19,800	10,097	5,602	11,720	4,498	1,266	1,356
Total of Electoral Divisions,	133,342	9,618	30,264	22,992	16,129	19,800	10,097	5,602	11,720	4,498	1,266	1,356

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Limerick.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballycannon.	2,796	16	235	59	110	203	52	164	1,591	366	—	—
Ballyglass.	3,679	59	128	165	144	231	454	43	876	896	683	—
Cappaviila.	2,082	8	98	174	88	307	245	97	512	553	—	—
Castlecrine.	5,864	445	1,415	706	245	407	293	100	212	630	—	1,411
Cognera.	5,161	72	1,155	837	888	794	533	133	457	292	—	—
Coontra.	5,566	90	899	1,609	716	746	213	—	562	731	—	—
Cratloe.	5,221	56	338	137	198	764	334	302	1,030	1,012	1,050	—
Cahymore.	5,563	132	589	1,305	520	1,250	106	122	211	326	—	1,002
Killeely.	3,405	92	259	221	193	518	390	421	716	595	—	—
Killokennedy, ...	5,894	325	1,291	518	552	1,906	522	676	104	—	—	—
Kiltelly, ...	6,530	96	1,004	496	622	946	742	247	582	489	773	533
Kiltenanlea, ...	5,007	101	421	397	430	574	322	427	844	969	522	—
Lackareagh, ...	3,770	66	365	562	536	1,475	209	312	245	—	—	—
Mountievers, ...	4,156	138	1,530	633	394	551	—	108	159	643	—	—
O'Brien'sbridge, ...	2,973	80	326	478	341	201	309	317	219	—	702	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	67,667	1,776	10,053	8,297	5,977	10,873	4,724	3,469	8,320	7,502	3,730	2,946
Total of Electoral Divisions,	67,667	1,776	10,053	8,297	5,977	10,873	4,724	3,469	8,320	7,502	3,730	2,946
Scarriff.												
Ayle.	3,745	129	501	673	513	519	455	92	—	863	—	—
Boherglass.	3,370	115	670	698	613	707	269	169	—	129	—	—
Caherhurly	2,924	107	664	701	243	349	80	45	174	561	—	—
Cahermurphy, ...	4,376	2,338	1,505	—	50	133	350	—	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	7,033	591	1,290	1,363	481	2,785	—	179	186	158	—	—
Carrowbaun.	3,973	986	308	282	1,011	104	99	—	581	602	—	—
Cloonusker.	6,728	428	2,773	752	611	406	723	679	85	271	—	—
Coolreagh.	3,492	147	270	200	272	208	164	348	724	631	528	—
Corlea.	4,706	1,085	1,272	930	576	113	333	177	220	—	—	—
Derrynagittagh.	3,271	66	394	233	282	1,182	236	131	481	266	—	—
Drummaan.	6,898	411	1,073	790	618	894	670	475	1,476	491	—	—
Feakle.	4,227	594	1,480	510	404	571	194	117	357	—	—	—
Inishcaltra North.	5,423	146	794	308	264	543	95	221	182	—	—	2,870
Inishcaltra South.	404	—	57	43	24	96	65	119	—	—	—	—
Killaloe.	4,954	39	761	503	496	566	446	85	1,234	435	389	—
Mountshannon.	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131	—
Ogonnelloe.	5,650	165	1,067	880	1,054	839	836	78	612	119	—	—
Scarriff.	8,024	141	1,608	1,186	894	506	775	334	115	1,609	—	856
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisons.	79,198	7,488	16,487	10,052	8,406	10,521	5,790	3,249	6,427	6,135	917	3,726
Total of Electoral Divisions,	83,187	7,983	17,064	10,538	8,488	10,739	5,790	3,249	6,427	6,135	3,048	3,726

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tulla.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballyblood, ...	1,925	2	241	374	132	515	144	72	445	—	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	4,694	39	523	605	394	607	339	1,015	672	—	—	500
Caher, ...	5,678	190	1,789	1,029	394	303	522	237	970	244	—	—
Clooney, ...	4,780	13	212	297	259	315	171	652	594	627	—	1 640
Dangan, ...	3,363	69	174	139	336	149	220	91	840	356	613	376
Glendree, ...	4,313	165	2,269	582	493	126	77	601	—	—	—	—
Kilkishen, ...	4,662	138	326	433	229	477	397	63	530	171	347	1,551
Killanena	8,204	1,473	4,138	1,282	622	379	310	—	—	—	—	—
Killuran, ...	5,137	263	796	391	800	337	739	—	568	800	443	—
Kiltannon, ...	5,305	727	1,223	467	209	201	—	—	573	571	—	1,334
Kyle, ...	4,038	93	505	388	462	841	464	—	701	173	411	—
Loughea, ...	5,543	488	1,387	974	875	219	—	—	1,600	—	—	—
Newgrove, ...	5,464	231	1,860	971	136	475	308	92	309	599	—	483
Quin, ...	4,274	30	202	493	436	416	215	270	663	607	418	524
Rathclooney, ...	2,929	799	343	366	228	541	116	448	88	—	—	—
Rossroe, ...	3,922	8	138	121	157	453	643	258	834	515	350	445
Toberbreeda, ...	3,075	381	827	184	884	170	56	149	200	224	—	—
Tulla, ...	4,448	94	319	413	572	936	319	—	904	—	—	891
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	81,754	5,203	17,272	9,509	7,618	7,460	5,040	3,948	10,491	4,887	2,582	7,744
Total of Electoral Divisions,	81,754	5,203	17,272	9,509	7,618	7,460	5,040	3,948	10,491	4,887	2,582	7,744
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	3,989	495	577	486	82	218	—	—	—	—	2,131	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	762.731	36,950	145.645	105,464	72,264	92,381	51,109	35,332	92,297	64,098	23,780	43,411
Total of County, ...	766,720	37,445	146,222	105,950	72,346	92,599	51,109	35,332	92,297	64,098	25,911	43 411

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyvaughan.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abbey, ...	2,887	30	162	254	349	319	211	42	867	134	519	—
Carran, ...	1,786	6	79	116	68	58	192	172	677	418	—	—
Castletown, ...	1,474	5	15	25	38	181	298	134	664	114	—	—
Derreen, ...	954	19	79	28	181	72	74	44	315	142	—	—
Drumcreehy	1,503	54	78	168	66	206	151	44	382	133	221	—
Gleninagh, ...	846	37	69	86	174	218	—	47	73	142	—	—
Lisdoonvarna, ...	1,611	36	70	178	128	95	100	143	393	468	—	—
Mountelva, ...	2,203	10	12	100	127	141	175	136	458	1,044	—	—
Noughaval, ...	2,795	6	15	14	34	77	361	89	541	1,056	234	368
Oughtmama, ...	1,278	8	58	160	119	240	31	230	432	—	—	—
Rathborney, ...	1,959	14	19	—	—	133	71	45	381	101	286	909
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,296	225	656	1,129	1,284	1,740	1,664	1,126	5,183	3,752	1,260	1,277
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,296	225	656	1,129	1,284	1,740	1,664	1,126	5,183	3,752	1,260	1,277
Corrofin.												
Ballyeighter, ...	346	8	67	43	50	21	—	48	—	109	—	—
Boston, ...	1,870	17	200	206	189	439	34	136	345	304	—	—
Corrofin, ...	3,220	51	137	96	291	547	263	217	930	444	244	—
Glenroe, ...	1,066	—	163	72	53	230	66	41	87	354	—	—
Killinaboy, ...	3,227	81	147	109	56	144	66	43	1,117	630	—	834
Kiltoraght, ...	3,026	5	330	327	222	162	205	214	374	107	220	860
Muckanagh, ...	2,235	63	267	395	144	206	180	278	597	105	—	—
Rath, ...	2,087	3	159	353	186	72	169	134	209	324	478	—
Ruan, ...	2,703	23	179	88	126	280	277	223	282	444	252	529
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,780	251	1,649	1,689	1,317	2,101	1,260	1,334	3,941	2,821	1,194	2,223
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,780	251	1,649	1,689	1,317	2,101	1,260	1,334	3,941	2,821	1,194	2,223
Ennis.												
Clarecabbey, ...	4,876	28	119	200	108	245	203	232	520	392	479	2,350
Clenagh, ...	7,001	55	145	203	210	322	480	172	1,417	1,763	604	1,570
Crusheen, ...	3,138	67	420	308	166	285	275	181	562	619	255	—
Doora, ...	5,163	51	209	259	224	439	309	134	649	1,050	--	1,839
Drumline, ...	3,929	44	107	86	102	127	211	42	410	311	494	1,995

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ennis—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dysert,	2,045	24	266	331	126	268	112	168	106	308	—	336
Ennis Rural,	4,832	68	362	322	202	275	429	360	1,194	986	275	359
Ennis Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Furroor,	847	24	389	334	73	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcloher,	2,296	53	275	307	312	428	263	220	438	—	—	—
Killaniv,	2,359	5	358	431	332	421	174	214	182	242	—	—
Killone,	2,604	25	60	218	271	356	245	129	883	148	269	—
Kilnamona,	3,863	24	314	228	393	384	287	452	554	607	284	336
Kilraghtis,	1,388	13	183	150	238	187	136	95	386	—	—	—
Kinturk,	799	35	330	212	85	97	40	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket,	3,971	35	138	206	128	143	254	—	613	—	265	2,189
Sixmilebridge,	3,464	54	112	121	146	161	37	180	695	535	502	921
Spancelhill,	2,579	12	136	129	319	361	241	216	478	425	262	—
Templemaley,	2,833	34	128	98	181	320	264	131	557	702	418	—
Tomfinlough,	2,720	32	91	152	213	277	225	—	385	462	—	883
Urlan,	4,846	55	56	139	88	21	65	131	762	1,799	559	1,171
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	65,553	738	4,198	4,434	3,917	5,144	4,250	3,057	10,791	10,349	4,726	13,949
Total of Electoral Divisions,	65,553	738	4,198	4,434	3,917	5,144	4,250	3,057	10,791	10,349	4,726	13,949
Ennistimon.												
Annagh,	2,182	50	840	409	208	260	37	46	54	—	278	—
Ballagh,	1,079	70	411	145	92	92	69	—	—	200	—	—
Ballyea,	1,668	59	396	480	299	270	65	99	—	—	—	—
Ballysteen,	1,942	87	371	281	243	269	73	45	437	136	—	—
Ballyvaskin,	1,877	51	492	240	120	269	178	—	342	185	—	—
Cloghaun,	1,277	66	283	97	119	47	—	131	119	415	—	—
Cloonanaha,	975	137	466	303	18	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clooney,	1,114	4	182	511	89	137	103	88	—	—	—	—
Ennistimon,	3,461	141	520	396	319	310	274	141	542	113	—	705
Formoyle,	755	33	266	175	19	—	35	—	52	175	—	—
Kilfenora,	3,030	28	345	344	128	295	140	83	650	332	275	410
Killaspuglonane,	1,343	39	369	184	53	285	102	88	84	139	—	—
Killilagh,	2,504	118	437	123	69	94	—	44	133	193	—	1,293
Kilshanny,	731	13	96	34	122	196	140	—	130	—	—	—
Liscannor,	2,060	45	156	203	171	220	99	—	583	583	—	—
Lurraga,	935	29	149	133	73	103	107	—	172	169	—	—
Magherareagh,	1,260	53	296	425	103	191	139	—	53	—	—	—
Miltownmalbay,	2,833	105	607	556	334	189	102	42	163	161	228	346
Moy,	2,211	146	814	456	141	233	241	49	131	—	—	—
Smithstown,	1,356	29	168	151	86	181	127	—	157	457	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,593	1,303	7,664	5,646	2,806	3,692	2,031	856	3,802	3,258	781	2,754
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,593	1,303	7,664	5,646	2,806	3,692	2,031	856	3,802	3,258	781	2,754

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Killadysert.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballynacally, ...	3,010	13	52	110	144	158	100	180	248	431	499	1,075
Clondagad, ...	1,332	37	417	341	189	242	38	—	68	—	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	2,028	31	308	327	291	373	64	137	150	130	217	—
Kilchreest, ...	2,787	56	299	467	313	591	201	94	259	507	—	—
Kilfiddane, ...	1,717	27	689	397	191	98	139	—	176	—	—	—
Killadysert, ...	3,754	52	403	402	558	472	296	129	564	298	249	331
Killofin, ...	2,938	28	181	393	297	824	140	144	534	397	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	1,551	49	459	417	153	101	144	91	137	—	—	—
Liscasey, ...	855	75	422	213	69	45	31	—	—	—	—	—
Lisheen, ...	2,820	29	300	237	184	259	173	226	524	370	518	—
Rinealon, ...	1,362	23	201	166	107	143	98	45	185	123	271	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,154	420	3,731	3,470	2,496	3,306	1,424	1,046	2,845	2,256	1,754	1,406
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,154	420	3,731	3,470	2,496	3,306	1,424	1,046	2,845	2,256	1,754	1,406
Kilrush.												
Cahermurphy, ...	803	93	337	101	152	22	31	—	67	—	—	—
Cloonadrum, ...	1,875	53	343	197	110	247	283	41	261	104	236	—
Clooncoorha, ...	1,643	32	330	460	233	145	207	44	192	—	—	—
Cooraclare, ...	2,055	54	448	437	237	397	71	—	64	126	221	—
Creegh, ...	1,532	45	458	257	255	185	147	—	76	109	—	—
Doonbeg, ...	2,051	113	358	288	342	383	71	48	347	101	—	—
Drumellihy, ...	1,861	116	416	367	151	328	39	136	154	154	—	—
Einagh, ...	1,256	78	189	166	160	161	97	46	134	225	—	—
Glenmore, ...	1,205	89	425	274	194	140	37	46	—	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	2,061	70	454	450	242	205	268	138	56	178	—	—
Kilkee, ...	2,418	77	283	495	176	354	141	223	454	—	215	—
Killard, ...	1,773	34	184	372	169	358	242	—	275	144	—	—
Killimer, ...	2,734	34	300	332	454	522	138	42	386	114	—	412
Kilmihil, ...	1,466	52	220	444	162	376	212	—	—	-	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	2,344	123	412	278	169	362	251	175	574	-	—	—
Kilrush Rural, ...	3,722	79	413	292	571	903	369	221	439	435	—	—
Kilrush Urban, ...	1,306	32	195	162	69	48	67	140	343	—	250	—
Knock, ...	2,818	51	358	236	332	351	147	227	193	142	—	781
Knocknaboley, ...	1,102	81	516	167	145	95	33	—	65	—	—	—
Knocknagore, ...	1,166	55	215	189	120	302	77	50	158	—	—	—
Moveen, ...	560	13	53	225	135	28	63	43	—	—	—	—
Moyarta, ...	1,903	128	207	272	336	275	68	96	313	208	—	—
Mullagh, ...	1,331	25	328	188	192	197	202	—	199	—	—	—
Querrin, ...	1,107	39	122	216	186	193	99	186	66	—	—	—
Rahona, ...	1,634	88	401	365	83	188	102	48	187	172	—	—
St. Martins, ...	1,218	25	158	64	99	41	106	142	405	178	—	—
Tullig, ...	1,091	21	80	251	172	338	131	43	55	—	—	—
Tullycreen, ...	943	22	107	194	104	263	151	49	53	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	46,978	1,722	8,310	7,739	5,750	7,402	3,850	2,184	5,516	2,390	922	1,193
Total of Electoral Divisions,	46,978	1,722	8,310	7,739	5,750	7,402	3,850	2,184	5,516	2,390	922	1,193

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Limerick.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballycannon, ...	1,247	8	53	39	50	76	33	42	672	274	—	—
Ballyglass, ...	3,022	48	81	86	92	211	309	41	658	1,011	485	—
Cappavilla, ...	1,612	13	51	88	54	206	190	93	352	565	—	—
Castlecrine, ...	1,884	78	238	173	74	123	74	46	140	316	—	622
Cloghera, ...	1,734	22	276	211	271	312	240	43	227	132	—	—
Cloontra, ...	1,370	13	217	357	188	232	63	—	139	161	—	—
Cratloe, ...	3,678	32	120	92	129	469	308	137	712	1,010	669	—
Fahymore, ...	1,969	36	189	333	229	403	64	46	57	185	—	427
Killeely, ...	2,044	39	116	122	106	287	212	179	567	416	—	—
Killokennedy, ...	1,227	27	170	146	127	307	131	263	56	—	—	—
Kilseily, ...	2,477	44	236	187	213	372	207	44	211	130	491	342
Kiltenanlea, ...	3,569	80	180	241	252	313	171	283	669	918	462	—
Lackareagh, ...	1,135	21	98	199	157	298	107	137	118	—	—	—
Mountievers, ...	1,590	57	337	165	124	219	—	88	134	466	—	—
O'Briensbridge, ...	1,538	45	132	175	143	93	167	178	151	—	454	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,096	563	2,494	2,614	2,209	3,921	2,276	1,620	4,863	5,584	2,561	1,391
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,096	563	2,494	2,614	2,209	3,921	2,276	1,620	4,863	5,584	2,561	1,391
Scarriff.												
Ayle	1,302	15	157	199	167	202	110	41	—	411	—	—
Boherglass, ...	1,251	13	182	266	206	250	140	93	—	101	—	—
Caherhurly, ...	1,093	21	139	216	86	97	62	43	143	286	—	—
Cahermurphy, ...	275	70	70	—	18	48	69	—	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	762	17	152	122	79	101	—	89	97	105	—	—
Carrowbaun, ...	579	7	76	68	69	30	36	—	148	145	—	—
Cloonusker	1,276	25	261	187	203	134	211	89	54	112	—	—
Coolreagh, ...	1,778	24	120	87	141	98	107	143	387	388	283	—
Corlea, ...	575	53	150	97	35	45	72	43	80	—	—	—
Derrynagittagh, ...	1,049	23	126	100	89	218	111	47	216	119	—	—
Drummaan, ...	2,367	96	308	178	261	324	179	97	665	259	—	—
Feakle, ...	1,438	102	430	149	215	219	104	41	178	—	—	—
Inishcaltra North, ...	1,120	27	164	77	85	153	31	41	58	—	—	484
Inishcaltra South, ...	213	—	34	26	16	52	35	50	—	—	—	—
Killaloe, ...	2,824	13	298	263	213	225	290	94	563	435	430	—
*Mountshannon, ...	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285	—
Ogonnelloe, ...	2,037	54	382	360	446	334	464	42	432	123	—	—
Scarriff, ...	3,330	61	572	477	393	288	399	230	55	411	—	444
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,869	621	3,621	2,872	2,722	2,818	2,420	1,183	3,076	2,895	713	928
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,452	675	3,710	2,955	2,738	2,874	2,420	1,183	3,076	2,895	998	928

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total. Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tulla.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyblood, ...	924	2	89	174	68	238	69	41	243	—	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	2,311	21	238	323	186	338	173	228	454	—	—	350
Caher, ...	1,528	34	337	197	68	128	178	83	362	141	—	—
Clooney, ...	3,017	13	98	154	127	205	108	310	435	409	—	1,158
Dangan, ...	1,831	20	73	77	138	52	99	43	508	212	298	311
Glendree, ...	805	31	302	127	90	45	35	175	—	—	—	—
Kilkishen	2,787	66	201	209	139	315	217	49	333	118	292	848
Killanena, ...	1,100	114	511	233	89	77	76	—	—	—	—	—
Killuran, ...	2,105	70	277	150	269	133	286	—	323	347	250	—
Kiltannon, ...	1,967	31	165	123	52	50	—	—	272	313	—	961
Kyle, ...	1,971	33	153	185	233	340	241	—	439	117	230	—
Loughea, ...	706	54	210	160	156	47	—	—	79	—	—	—
Newgrove, ...	2,085	40	345	213	53	197	131	47	223	416	—	420
Quin, ...	2,636	40	97	241	229	263	130	133	423	480	280	320
Rathclooney, ...	990	58	103	149	130	286	71	140	53	—	—	—
Rossroe, ...	2,232	14	78	61	103	254	284	137	481	285	210	325
Toberbreeda, ...	840	36	148	85	122	86	31	91	91	150	—	—
Tulla, ...	2,502	76	169	271	268	467	167	—	512	—	—	572
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	32,337	753	3,594	3,132	2,520	3,521	2,296	1,477	5,231	2,988	1,560	5,265
Total of Electoral Divisions,	32,337	753	3,594	3,132	2,520	3,521	2,296	1,477	5,231	2,988	1,560	5,265
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	583	54	89	83	16	56	—	—	—	—	285	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	296,656	6,596	35,917	32,725	25,021	33,645	21,471	13,883	45,248	36,293	15,471	30,386
Total of County, ...	297,239	6,650	36,006	32,808	25,037	33,701	21,471	13,883	45,248	36,293	15,756	30,386

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyvaghan.												
Abbey,	716	33	70	108	113	79	57	34	145	22	55	—
Carran,	204	8	20	51	12	7	16	13	55	22	—	—
Castletown,	179	—	—	9	17	16	55	13	48	21	—	—
Derreen,	237	13	51	11	74	17	—	16	45	10	—	—
Drumcreehy,	456	65	64	86	12	39	30	12	92	8	48	—
Gleninagh,	350	77	75	44	64	63	—	18	—	9	—	—
Lisdoonvarna,	357	50	47	82	58	30	34	14	32	10	—	—
Mountelva,	312	13	12	43	26	33	32	20	56	77	—	—
Noughaval,	210	6	8	—	9	—	25	11	41	86	6	18
Oughtmama,	236	8	31	57	38	36	—	30	36	—	—	—
Rathborney,	169	9	4	—	—	26	12	5	25	4	12	72
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,426	282	382	491	423	346	261	186	575	269	121	90
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,426	282	382	491	423	346	261	186	575	269	121	90
Corrofin.												
Ballyeighter,	130	15	49	21	16	5	—	10	—	14	—	—
Boston,	505	19	135	114	57	114	7	5	24	30	—	—
Corrofin,	543	40	77	37	72	92	37	34	83	35	36	—
Glenroe,	275	—	100	32	23	58	20	11	11	20	—	—
Killinaboy,	426	127	75	51	19	30	15	5	52	17	—	35
Kiltoraght,	837	16	212	150	73	32	25	24	33	15	6	51
Muckanagh,	576	89	154	158	49	38	16	23	18	31	—	—
Rath,	498	4	128	159	55	19	23	36	12	20	42	—
Ruan,	403	35	96	31	34	53	37	35	26	24	17	15
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,993	345	1,026	753	398	441	180	183	259	206	101	101
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,993	345	1,026	753	398	441	180	183	259	206	101	101
Ennis.												
Clareabbey,	539	43	33	47	21	52	33	27	44	20	25	189
Clenagh,	631	104	81	69	35	44	56	13	114	49	41	25
Crusheen,	740	75	251	137	48	54	40	25	42	43	25	—
Doora,	762	80	114	110	60	108	58	18	61	74	—	79
Drumline,	396	75	75	31	28	13	42	6	14	9	37	66

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

...IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ENNIS—*continued.*												
rt, ...	512	27	142	138	39	56	18	21	12	49	—	10
s Rural, ...	1,760	153	240	208	58	632	70	58	114	125	63	39
s Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
oor, ...	634	49	349	192	39	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
oher, ...	724	38	189	117	111	107	46	36	80	—	—	—
niv, ...	818	—	251	189	108	114	44	44	46	22	—	—
ne, ...	603	62	40	115	98	86	48	16	116	4	18	—
amona, ...	839	33	237	121	139	82	54	62	59	31	15	6
ghtis, ...	352	17	105	63	60	40	14	13	40	—	—	—
urk, ...	622	74	342	115	38	35	18	—	—	—	—	—
market, ...	478	31	82	58	39	40	68	—	46	—	11	103
llebridge, ...	410	85	29	53	37	22	—	38	66	49	21	10
celhill, ...	497	20	73	47	79	107	29	17	69	30	26	—
plemaley, ...	458	51	77	32	77	41	28	16	58	57	21	—
finlough, ...	492	87	52	54	56	58	32	—	55	36	—	62
n, ...	363	70	29	51	15	—	5	19	45	73	11	45
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,630	1,179	2,791	1,947	1,185	1,696	703	429	1,081	671	314	634
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,630	1,179	2,791	1,947	1,185	1,696	703	429	1,081	671	314	634
ENNISTIMON.												
agh, ...	1,163	81	655	206	95	76	6	11	5	—	28	—
agh, ...	568	93	296	73	37	25	14	—	—	30	—	—
yea, ...	936	102	338	223	114	116	6	37	—	—	—	—
yteen, ...	865	133	293	163	120	60	16	5	55	20	—	—
yvaskin, ...	757	62	341	136	55	66	22	—	45	30	—	—
haun, ...	552	125	229	63	49	18	—	29	19	20	—	—
nanaha, ...	919	232	464	184	8	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
ney, ...	499	5	115	289	29	39	16	6	—	—	—	—
stimon, ...	1,155	105	401	119	112	123	77	38	66	20	—	94
noyle, ...	435	71	236	97	8	—	7	—	8	8	—	—
nora, ...	725	64	263	133	27	75	15	13	53	30	6	46
spuglonane, ...	606	89	278	83	5	94	22	9	11	15	—	—
lagh, ...	913	246	389	91	36	10	—	20	16	9	—	96
hanny, ...	312	24	82	23	46	58	39	—	40	—	—	—
nnor, ...	534	67	124	61	59	68	6	—	98	51	—	—
ega, ...	340	48	120	83	26	18	17	—	4	24	—	—
ercareagh, ...	773	78	277	257	36	75	34	—	16	—	—	—
ownmalbay, ...	889	124	291	208	99	31	15	8	15	14	22	62
.. ..	1,800	190	610	244	73	92	71	3	17	—	—	—
thstown, ...	380	29	113	72	30	40	28	—	10	58	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,621	1,968	5,915	2,808	1,064	1,115	411	179	478	329	56	298
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,621	1,968	5,915	2,808	1,064	1,115	411	179	478	329	56	298

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Killadysert.												
Ballynacally, ...	310	13	28	47	46	25	17	6	33	16	39	40
Clondagad, ...	792	65	371	172	110	60	6	—	8	—	—	—
Coolmeen, ...	552	30	165	107	103	90	9	27	9	5	7	—
Kilchreest, ...	900	97	201	240	94	162	41	13	24	28	—	—
Killiddane, ...	954	70	535	208	71	32	27	—	11	—	—	—
Killadysert, ...	1,158	104	278	170	182	149	89	23	73	39	10	41
Killofin, ...	621	49	54	150	91	190	21	14	33	19	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	770	61	319	242	62	33	26	8	19	—	—	—
Liscasey, ...	772	135	415	134	55	29	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lisheen, ...	777	53	227	138	68	91	55	31	61	35	18	—
Rinealon, ...	436	30	151	85	38	40	23	7	35	5	22	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,042	707	2,744	1,693	920	901	318	129	306	147	96	81
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,042	707	2,744	1,693	920	901	318	129	306	147	96	81
Kilrush.												
Cahermurphy, ...	645	184	320	60	64	6	7	—	4	—	—	—
Cloonadrum, ...	840	101	279	98	35	85	141	5	71	18	7	—
Clooncoorha, ...	682	49	207	254	81	46	18	7	20	—	—	—
Cooraclare, ...	1,023	103	320	250	107	138	19	—	33	19	34	—
Creegh, ...	975	97	485	147	119	67	34	—	12	14	—	—
Doonbeg, ...	1,289	359	317	167	196	137	7	11	54	41	—	—
Drumellihy, ...	1,269	466	375	187	66	104	8	15	28	20	—	—
Einagh, ...	748	256	165	95	51	48	41	9	32	51	—	—
Glenmore, ...	870	180	407	144	79	46	8	6	—	—	—	—
Kilballyowen, ...	907	152	297	189	108	35	71	22	7	26	—	—
Kilkee, ...	810	182	201	174	64	91	24	13	61	—	—	—
Killard, ...	776	94	147	188	42	110	77	—	57	61	—	—
Killimer, ...	847	85	199	152	174	158	25	7	28	3	—	16
Kilmihil, ...	710	96	163	239	51	117	44	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	1,014	200	275	145	55	91	52	28	168	—	—	—
Kilrush Rural, ...	1,190	161	264	126	219	223	76	25	52	44	—	—
Kilrush Urban, ...	263	44	67	23	18	8	1	54	32	—	16	—
Knock, ...	777	50	285	104	119	91	17	24	46	15	—	26
Knocknaboley, ...	960	180	545	85	72	43	14	—	21	—	—	—
Knocknagore, ...	563	134	146	78	51	112	11	7	24	—	—	—
Moveen, ...	306	80	29	112	61	—	3	21	—	—	—	—
Moyarta, ...	884	267	173	122	122	113	9	7	65	6	—	—
Mullagh, ...	644	56	279	99	70	61	39	—	40	—	—	—
Querrin, ...	551	91	108	136	66	62	9	52	27	—	—	—
Rahona, ...	683	124	245	154	22	60	26	5	13	34	—	—
St. Martin's, ...	284	56	69	12	21	13	31	13	44	25	—	—
Tullig, ...	419	35	36	106	62	114	38	14	14	—	—	—
Tullycreen, ...	381	56	99	92	29	63	27	13	2	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,310	3,938	6,502	3,738	2,224	2,242	877	358	955	377	57	42
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,310	3,938	6,502	3,738	2,224	2,242	877	358	955	377	57	42

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Limerick.												
Ballycannon, ...	135	12	35	12	15	14	10	—	22	15	—	—
Ballyglass, ...	551	133	30	41	30	40	53	8	87	105	24	—
Cappavilla, ...	216	28	30	36	4	29	12	9	39	29	—	—
Castlecrine, ...	558	143	189	89	11	28	10	—	22	18	—	48
Cloghera, ...	623	25	196	111	115	83	42	8	41	2	—	—
Cloontra, ...	478	29	126	158	64	66	13	—	15	7	—	—
Cratloe, ...	559	88	66	32	50	103	26	6	83	78	27	—
Fahymore, ...	637	58	121	175	80	116	15	5	12	30	—	25
Killeely, ...	378	81	31	45	28	41	34	14	44	60	—	—
Killokennedy, ...	425	63	94	72	45	78	31	36	6	—	—	—
Kilseily, ...	605	79	109	74	68	84	37	10	26	14	63	41
Kiltenanlea, ...	727	133	126	60	83	59	41	53	70	76	26	—
Lackareagh, ...	303	4	57	68	49	60	20	29	16	—	—	—
Mountievers, ...	568	98	256	76	49	51	—	6	8	24	—	—
O'Brien's-bridge, ...	476	59	104	59	82	37	50	22	33	—	30	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,239	1,033	1,570	1,108	773	889	394	206	524	458	170	114
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,239	1,033	1,570	1,108	773	889	394	206	524	458	170	114
Scarriff.												
Ayle, ...	360	22	103	81	39	50	19	6	—	40	—	—
Bohergiass, ...	485	33	124	130	67	74	27	15	—	15	—	—
Caherhurly, ...	399	39	112	99	25	36	25	5	33	25	—	—
Cahermurphy, ...	291	180	78	—	6	15	12	—	—	—	—	—
Cappaghabaun, ...	281	34	86	57	26	37	—	19	14	8	—	—
Carrowbaun, ...	182	—	51	42	26	5	10	—	39	9	—	—
Cloonusker, ...	522	44	227	81	91	24	31	9	7	8	—	—
Coolreagh, ...	369	26	81	50	51	29	18	24	50	25	15	—
Corlea, ...	329	105	121	58	2	18	14	7	4	—	—	—
Derrynagittagh, ...	325	40	98	43	25	58	20	11	21	9	—	—
Drummaan, ...	678	136	179	63	61	66	29	20	93	31	—	—
Feakle, ...	875	197	357	90	101	75	14	1	40	—	—	—
Inishcaltra North, ...	409	67	124	40	30	47	4	5	17	—	—	75
Inishcaltra South, ...	67	—	25	10	6	16	10	—	—	—	—	—
Killaloe, ...	518	7	187	67	67	34	58	12	58	17	11	—
*Mountshannon, ...	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	82	—
Ogonnelloe, ...	902	89	283	153	175	104	100	7	29	12	—	—
Scarriff, ...	928	36	313	178	106	62	61	21	—	32	—	19
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	82	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,820	1,055	2,499	1,242	904	750	452	162	405	231	26	94
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,175	1,196	2,570	1,287	904	766	452	162	405	231	108	94

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Clare—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 ad nnot exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tulla.												
Ballyblood, ...	239	12	47	73	17	44	9	10	27	—	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	602	52	161	118	60	78	27	44	48	—	—	14
Caher, ...	531	45	223	74	46	20	42	8	47	25	—	—
Clooney, ...	450	14	63	51	35	38	12	43	58	14	—	122
Dangan, ...	254	42	42	22	31	14	21	4	47	6	13	11
Grendree, ...	389	37	239	49	29	11	5	19	—	—	—	—
Kilkishen, ...	657	172	140	84	53	83	37	5	35	1	12	35
Killanena, ...	830	211	433	113	35	21	17	—	—	—	—	—
Killuran, ...	326	137	188	59	80	51	42	—	26	37	6	—
Kiltannon, ...	312	24	112	59	20	9	—	—	29	16	—	43
Kyle, ...	604	90	129	90	99	76	61	—	33	4	22	—
Loughea, ...	467	91	191	105	62	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newgrove, ...	542	73	237	81	21	50	18	5	21	21	—	15
Quin, ...	523	138	61	88	73	60	16	14	29	19	5	20
Rathclooney, ...	379	99	71	77	34	57	7	26	8	—	—	—
Rossroe, ...	369	35	39	33	32	57	58	23	57	17	2	16
Toberbreeda, ...	256	47	88	36	38	16	1	14	13	3	—	—
Tulla, ...	538	105	102	84	73	66	29	—	63	—	—	16
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,568	1,424	2,567	1,296	838	769	403	215	541	163	60	292
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,568	1,424	2,567	1,296	838	769	403	215	541	163	60	292
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	355	141	71	45	—	16	—	—	—	—	82	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	87,649	11,931	25,996	15,076	8,729	9,149	3,999	2,047	5,124	2,851	1,001	1,746
Total of County, ...	88,004	12,072	26,067	15,121	8,729	9,165	3,999	2,047	5,124	2,851	1,083	1,746

COUNTY OF CORK.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BANDON.												
Ballinadee,	66	3	6	12	8	12	8	4	11	1	1	—
Ballygroman,	51	9	—	1	2	6	8	4	8	10	3	—
Ballymodan,	157	14	27	15	20	19	12	9	31	6	2	2
Ballymurphy,	50	10	—	4	6	9	9	2	7	1	2	—
Bandon,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baurleigh,	50	4	10	7	11	7	5	—	5	1	—	—
Bengour,	55	3	1	6	2	16	14	5	7	1	—	—
Boulteen,	86	6	9	7	14	14	6	14	13	3	—	—
Brinny,	72	8	6	3	8	13	4	8	8	12	2	—
Cashel,	53	1	6	3	7	17	9	2	5	2	1	—
Inishannon,	101	9	6	17	12	19	11	9	15	3	—	—
Kilbonane,	64	11	4	3	3	11	7	4	11	10	—	—
Kilbrittain,	64	4	6	14	7	20	6	2	3	1	—	1
Kilbrogan,	164	10	12	20	11	32	22	9	38	7	2	1
Knockavilly,	57	9	2	7	2	12	10	1	14	—	—	—
Knockroe,	66	6	5	1	8	14	7	10	11	3	1	—
Moviddy,	127	24	15	9	8	16	22	9	17	5	1	1
Murragh,	79	17	1	5	8	15	10	14	9	—	—	—
Rathclarin,	112	14	15	16	22	19	12	7	5	1	1	—
Teadies,	67	4	4	4	11	15	9	5	12	2	1	—
Templemartin,	104	13	11	8	10	12	16	12	16	5	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,645	179	146	162	180	298	207	130	246	74	17	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,645	179	146	162	180	298	207	130	246	74	17	6
BANTRY.												
*Ahil,	75	11	31	17	7	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry Rural,	162	17	26	28	25	32	19	3	11	1	—	—
Bantry Urban,	79	19	24	6	5	10	3	3	5	3	—	1
Douce,	86	4	51	21	3	6	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Durrus East,	75	17	28	16	—	9	4	1	—	—	—	—
*Durrus West,	105	28	31	21	13	10	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Glanlough,	89	39	35	7	4	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Glengarriff,	144	47	59	12	3	7	7	3	3	3	—	—
Kealkill,	81	2	24	20	11	12	7	2	3	—	—	—
*Kilcaskan,	215	134	52	17	3	4	2	1	1	1	—	—
Mealagh,	91	5	31	22	14	17	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scart,	92	7	31	27	14	6	5	1	1	—	—	—
*Seefin,	98	26	43	18	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sheepshead,	107	33	43	15	9	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whiddy,	26	4	6	4	3	4	2	—	3	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	908	335	322	123	44	52	16	6	6	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	617	58	193	128	75	87	37	9	24	5	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,525	393	515	251	119	139	53	15	30	9	—	1

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castletown.												
*Adrigole,	221	110	90	11	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Bear,	146	49	73	15	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coulagh,	267	89	121	37	6	10	3	1	—	—	—	—
*Curryglass,	158	50	81	19	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Kilcatherine,	342	136	163	32	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killaconenagh,	202	63	93	25	8	8	2	—	2	1	—	—
*Kilnamanagh,	185	27	109	32	10	5	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,521	524	730	171	52	30	6	3	4	1	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,521	524	730	171	52	30	6	3	4	1	—	—
Clonakilty.												
Abbeymahon,	200	47	53	31	20	30	10	2	5	2	—	—
Ardfield,	201	71	47	29	15	15	10	4	7	3	—	—
Argideen,	92	19	16	14	13	11	12	—	6	1	—	—
Butlerstown,	170	23	56	38	19	19	4	3	4	4	—	—
Cahermore,	87	25	14	7	7	18	9	4	1	1	1	—
Castleventry,	64	9	9	15	10	13	6	1	1	—	—	—
Clonakilty Rural,	159	29	36	15	14	29	13	9	10	2	2	—
Clonakilty Urban,	66	13	17	12	5	9	5	3	2	—	—	—
Coolcraheen,	107	14	21	23	12	21	8	4	3	1	—	—
*Courtmacsherry,	130	46	45	11	8	6	5	5	4	—	—	—
Kilkerranmore,	96	14	12	11	16	17	10	9	6	—	1	—
Kilmaloda East,	53	2	7	8	7	11	8	6	3	—	1	—
Kilmaloda West,	30	—	1	3	5	7	5	3	6	—	—	—
Kilmoylerane,	57	4	5	12	7	12	7	5	5	—	—	—
Kilnagross,	89	15	24	12	10	7	8	2	9	1	1	—
Knocks,	58	2	4	12	8	17	7	3	5	—	—	—
Rathbarry,	132	17	29	25	28	22	4	3	3	—	—	1
Rosscarbery,	267	81	72	28	27	32	12	6	4	3	1	1
Rossmore,	67	9	5	10	11	11	5	4	12	—	—	—
Templeomalus,	167	48	23	21	19	21	14	12	6	2	1	—
Timoleague,	50	5	6	13	6	9	3	2	2	1	2	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	130	46	45	11	8	6	5	5	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,212	447	457	339	259	331	160	85	100	21	10	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,342	493	502	350	267	337	165	90	104	21	10	3
Cork.												
Ballincollig,	100	8	9	4	4	13	8	9	21	23	—	1
Ballygarvan,	57	5	6	5	2	12	6	6	10	4	1	—
Ballynglogh,	48	2	9	2	2	7	13	3	10	—	—	—
Bishopstown,	129	34	42	7	5	5	10	3	9	10	1	3
Blackpool,	135	33	20	17	11	14	14	10	15	1	—	—
Blackrock,	295	41	76	39	17	25	17	18	37	18	5	2
Blarney,	89	20	8	3	4	9	12	9	13	7	2	2
Caherlag,	96	14	6	5	—	7	11	6	22	15	5	5
Carrigaline,	174	40	39	12	10	11	14	7	21	14	3	3
Carrignavar,	144	48	30	23	9	5	8	7	11	3	—	—
Carrigrohane Beg,	77	10	6	4	4	11	7	4	18	10	2	1
Cork Urban,	154	49	41	16	14	13	5	3	8	3	2	—
Douglas,	114	15	9	4	7	14	5	8	32	18	1	1
Dripsey,	112	11	18	12	13	17	15	5	19	2	—	—
Dunderrow,	73	3	8	4	6	15	11	11	13	2	—	—
Firmount,	90	27	4	7	8	11	6	10	16	1	—	—
Glenville,	31	2	10	8	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
Greenfort,	85	28	8	5	1	9	9	8	12	4	1	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cork—*continued.*												
Inishkenny, ...	50	6	—	2	3	5	8	4	9	10	2	1
Killeagh, ...	79	17	21	6	3	11	4	2	11	3	1	—
Knockantota, ...	62	13	8	7	9	7	7	3	8	—	—	—
Knockraha, ...	76	11	5	9	9	12	7	7	7	7	1	1
Lehenagh, ...	48	7	2	2	2	1	4	5	12	8	2	3
Matehy, ...	125	15	15	9	13	20	17	8	21	6	—	1
Monkstown, ...	92	31	19	5	7	7	2	3	4	10	3	1
Ovens, ...	60	2	3	10	6	13	4	4	10	5	1	2
Queenstown Rural, ...	193	40	31	15	16	27	17	16	17	11	2	1
Queenstown Urban, ...	41	4	4	4	2	4	5	2	13	1	1	1
Rathcooney, ...	134	22	9	9	1	12	8	8	36	26	3	—
Riverstown, ...	81	10	6	6	6	10	5	4	15	18	1	—
St. Mary's, ...	177	24	20	17	19	15	11	3	27	35	3	3
Whitechurch, ...	100	13	7	3	5	8	11	6	33	13	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,321	605	499	281	223	354	282	202	510	288	43	34
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,321	605	499	281	223	354	282	202	510	288	43	34
Dunmanway.												
Aultagh, ...	83	25	5	7	7	17	13	5	4	—	—	—
Ballingurteen, ...	143	35	22	12	29	13	18	7	6	1	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	137	32	25	12	11	28	11	6	7	4	1	—
Bealanageary, ...	58	11	5	11	21	6	2	1	1	—	—	—
Bealock, ...	75	16	12	15	15	12	3	—	2	—	—	—
Carrigboy, ...	131	46	20	17	12	16	7	4	9	—	—	—
Castletown, ...	72	21	4	3	8	12	7	7	9	1	—	—
Coolmountain, ...	125	33	12	19	31	20	4	4	1	1	—	—
Drinagh, ...	83	17	14	16	10	13	7	4	2	—	—	—
Dunmanway, ...	204	43	42	29	22	37	12	5	13	—	1	—
Garrown, ...	72	10	13	21	7	16	1	2	1	-	—	1
Kinneigh, ...	111	29	6	9	15	32	9	7	4	—	—	—
Manch, ...	116	18	17	17	18	24	12	4	3	2	—	1
Milane, ...	49	13	4	5	1	7	6	6	7	—	—	—
Teerelton, ...	116	25	16	7	15	23	11	12	6	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,575	374	217	200	222	276	123	74	75	10	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,575	374	217	200	222	276	123	74	75	10	2	2
Fermoy.												
Aglish, ...	40	8	2	1	2	2	9	5	6	3	1	1
Ballyhooly, ...	63	20	7	4	2	5	5	1	15	3	—	1
Ballymoe, ...	108	16	16	10	5	12	11	6	22	7	1	—
Carrig, ...	42	14	14	8	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—
Castlecooke, ...	57	7	6	13	11	6	3		—		—	1
Castle Hyde, ...	58	10	5	4	5	7	4	6	8	6	1	2
Castlelyons, ...	104	32	8	2	6	8	8	5	23	10	1	1
Castletownroche, ...	66	-	3	4	1	12	6	9	14	14	2	1
Leade, ...	117	33	7	4	3	10	8	4	29	15	1	3
Marmullane, ...	71	15	9	2	2	4	3	4	14	15	3	-
Fermoy Rural, ...	86	19	5	4	1	5	6	6	19	16	3	2
Fermoy Urban, ...		-		—				-				
Glanworth East, ...	96	19	4	8	6	18	12	6	16	7	5	—
Glanworth West, ...	139	26	3	10	7	12	8	13	25	4	—	1
Gortaskehy, ...	117	40	26	14	16	13	6	1	3	—	—	—
Kilbree, ...	107	18	9	6	6	11	17	10	23	6	1	-
Kilcor, ...	73	18	8	8	6	4	5	8	14	7		1

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10. and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Fermoy—*continued.*												
Kilcummer, ...	73	10	8	5	7	9	6	6	15	6	1	—
Kildinan, ...	116	25	24	9	13	16	11	6	8	3	1	—
Killathy, ...	102	20	7	12	7	12	11	7	16	9	1	—
Kilworth, ...	128	30	27	15	14	12	9	4	9	5	—	3
Knockmourne, ...	171	43	22	7	12	23	13	12	29	3	6	1
Leitrim, ...	62	10	13	3	6	5	9	4	8	3	1	—
Rathcormack, ...	125	27	21	13	10	12	9	7	17	5	3	1
Watergrasshill, ...	84	18	3	6	3	15	13	7	10	8	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,179	475	267	172	151	234	192	137	346	155	31	19
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,179	475	267	172	151	234	192	137	346	155	31	19
Kanturk.												
Allow, ...	98	24	9	5	9	22	7	11	9	2	—	—
Ballyhoolahan, ...	67	14	10	4	4	15	5	5	8	2	—	—
Banteer, ...	140	59	40	12	8	9	5	1	5	1	—	—
Barleyhill, ...	141	40	11	9	15	24	21	6	14	1	—	—
Barnacurra, ...	68	26	11	7	3	10	6	2	3	—	—	—
Bawncross, ...	111	43	6	2	4	15	13	11	17	—	—	—
Boherboy, ...	127	37	43	13	14	9	3	1	5	2	—	—
Castlecor, ...	59	9	4	1	1	2	10	8	11	10	1	2
Castlemagner, ...	67	14	4	2	2	9	6	1	23	6	—	—
Clonfert East, ...	95	25	33	16	7	11	2	—	1	—	—	—
Clonfert West, ...	46	3	21	11	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen, ...	58	41	7	2	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	1
Coolclogh, ...	85	27	16	5	7	10	1	5	12	2	—	—
Dromina, ...	94	35	6	6	3	12	1	9	16	5	1	—
Glenlara, ...	147	42	38	23	15	12	10	5	2	—	—	—
Gortmore, ...	30	9	6	4	3	4	2	—	1	—	1	—
Greenane, ...	78	20	10	5	2	9	2	4	12	11	3	—
Kanturk, ...	115	35	17	7	3	12	9	8	16	7	1	—
Kilbrin, ...	63	8	5	1	4	8	11	10	11	5	—	—
Kilmeen, ...	90	25	42	12	4	6	—	1	—	—	—	—
Knockatooan, ...	102	23	60	8	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
Knocktemple, ...	83	22	2	2	4	6	14	11	21	1	—	—
Meens, ...	180	61	73	20	9	6	7	1	3	—	—	—
Milford, ...	95	22	5	11	9	13	10	6	15	3	1	—
Nad	33	11	8	6	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	136	37	15	10	15	18	13	7	17	3	—	1
Newtown, ...	124	27	8	9	8	16	11	9	32	3	1	—
Roskeen, ...	50	8	2	6	3	5	5	2	9	9	—	1
Rosnalee, ...	43	9	5	2	4	6	7	4	5	—	—	1
Rowls, ...	62	12	10	7	7	14	5	2	4	1	—	—
Tincorra, ...	90	43	16	4	8	8	5	2	4	—	—	—
Tullylease, ...	114	42	20	8	11	14	2	3	10	3	1	—
Williamstown, ...	84	23	34	13	7	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,975	876	597	253	208	324	196	137	291	77	10	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,975	876	597	253	208	324	196	137	291	77	10	6
Kilmallock.												
Ardskeagh, ...	53	15	1	1	2	4	4	3	13	8	1	1
Charleville, ...	120	43	9	3	3	10	7	6	26	13	—	—
Milltown, ...	85	26	5	5	1	4	7	6	22	8	—	1
Springfort, ...	80	31	1	2	1	4	6	3	22	8	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	338	115	16	11	7	22	24	18	83	37	3	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	338	115	16	11	7	22	24	18	83	37	3	2

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KINSALE.												
Ballinspittle, ...	87	8	17	11	18	18	6	5	2	2	—	—
Ballyfeard, ...	45	4	2	6	4	7	9	5	4	4	—	—
Ballyfoyle, ...	67	10	15	8	8	9	8	2	5	1	1	—
Ballymackean, ...	61	3	7	6	3	15	15	2	8	2	—	—
Ballymartle, ...	59	2	4	1	4	6	5	4	22	10	1	—
Carrigaline, ...	56	7	7	7	4	8	6	—	11	5	1	—
Coolmain, ...	86	12	8	14	10	24	3	4	7	4	—	—
Cullen, ...	25	2	2	1	1	6	2	4	5	2	—	—
Farranbrien, ...	57	8	6	6	3	13	5	6	6	4	—	—
Kilmonoge, ...	36	1	4	2	4	—	5	4	10	5	1	—
Kilpatrick, ...	41	4	2	4	5	7	2	6	5	4	2	—
Kinsale Rural, ...	250	38	33	13	18	31	27	17	50	19	2	2
Kinsale Urban, ...	37	15	12	6	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Kinure, ...	29	2	3	1	2	4	3	3	7	2	1	1
Laherne, ...	28	2	5	6	1	7	2	—	3	—	1	1
Leighmoney, ...	66	5	6	8	6	13	9	8	8	3	—	—
Liscleary	57	2	4	5	4	5	5	7	16	8	1	—
Nohaval, ...	34	4	4	2	1	9	5	2	6	—	1	—
Templebreedy, ...	37	8	5	3	5	1	4	—	5	3	1	2
Templemichael, ...	46	1	—	—	1	5	3	5	20	8	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,204	138	146	110	105	188	124	84	201	86	16	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,204	138	146	110	105	188	124	84	201	86	16	6
MACROOM.												
Aghinagh, ...	74	23	2	9	5	6	10	7	5	7	—	—
Aglish, ...	81	13	8	3	2	11	12	8	17	5	1	1
*Bealangeary, ...	84	6	31	24	9	7	5	1	–	1	—	—
Candroma, ...	75	13	22	13	10	10	3	4	—	—	—	—
Cannaway, ...	67	12	4	—	1	5	8	10	18	7	2	—
*Cleanrath, ...	62	7	24	19	7	4	—	1	–	—	—	—
Clondrohid, ...	163	42	10	15	17	40	21	9	8	1	—	—
Clonmoyle, ...	68	14	9	11	1	9	6	4	10	4	—	—
Derryfineen, ...	66	9	23	12	12	6	4	—	—	—	–	—
Gortnatubbrid, ...	112	18	37	20	14	7	11	3	2	—	—	—
Gowlane, ...	175	40	26	22	20	33	13	8	12	1	—	—
Greenville, ...	44	2	2	3	7	10	3	5	10	2	–	—
Inchigeelagh, ...	84	17	17	8	6	16	7	8	4	1	—	—
Kilberrihert, ...	155	51	24	17	12	20	14	4	10	2	—	1
Kilcullen, ...	147	44	29	16	12	17	15	9	5	—	—	—
Kilnamartery, ...	118	27	13	6	15	24	13	9	9	1	—	1
Macloneigh, ...	143	40	4	6	9	22	18	13	15	6	1	—
Macroom, ...	80	25	11	7	7	9	9	1	4	5	2	—
Magourney, ...	76	18	3	2	5	8	16	7	15	6	1	1
Mashanaglass, ...	48	9	1	1	2	8	6	6	12	3	—	—
Mountrivers, ...	115	31	19	17	9	12	9	11	7	—	—	—
Rahalisk, ...	163	55	16	11	32	27	12	1	7	2	—	—
Slievereagh, ...	122	20	45	20	17	11	4	3	1	1	—	—
Ullanes, ...	124	19	9	10	33	28	11	1	4	—	—	—
Warrenscourt, ...	113	24	11	10	4	14	20	15	12	1	—	2
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	268	33	100	63	33	22	9	5	1	2	-	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	2,291	555	300	228	235	342	235	143	186	54	7	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,559	588	400	291	268	364	244	148	187	56	7	6

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mallow.												
Ballyclogh,	76	10	4	—	4	14	7	8	18	7	3	1
Ballynamona,	173	38	30	18	21	25	17	12	10	2	—	—
Buttevant,	136	30	8	9	4	12	16	6	28	16	3	4
Caherduggan,	48	10	4	5	1	2	7	3	9	4	2	1
Carrig,	42	6	3	2	1	1	6	2	15	4	2	—
Churchtown,	116	30	10	2	1	4	4	7	33	20	3	2
Clenor,	61	4	5	1	4	6	3	11	19	5	3	—
Doneraile,	88	10	9	6	10	7	9	9	17	10	—	1
Imphrick,	77	27	6	2	1	5	4	7	18	5	1	1
Kilmaclenine,	75	7	3	8	1	8	5	11	21	9	2	—
Kilshannig,	423	81	102	64	45	50	22	15	27	16	—	1
Liscarroll,	76	20	3	4	1	2	12	10	16	5	2	1
Mallow Rural,	103	11	9	4	6	14	12	9	22	11	3	2
Mallow North Urban,	29	2	7	3	1	5	5	—	1	4	—	1
Mallow South Urban,	19	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	2	—	1	1
Monanimy,	110	30	21	10	11	9	4	6	12	6	—	1
Rahan,	140	30	26	19	11	23	8	13	4	5	—	1
Shanballymore,	85	15	11	5	5	10	10	9	15	3	—	2
Skahanagh,	72	34	12	3	6	7	3	2	2	3	—	—
Streamhill,	25	11	—	2	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	—
Templemary,	36	7	—	1	—	3	3	5	7	8	1	1
Wallstown,	45	5	4	1	2	5	5	2	9	9	3	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,055	419	280	171	141	217	168	149	306	153	30	21
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,055	419	280	171	141	217	168	149	306	153	30	21
Middleton.												
Ballintemple,	124	22	18	9	14	23	13	8	10	6	1	—
Ballycottin,	116	20	13	3	9	18	16	10	23	2	2	—
Ballyspillane,	27	—	4	2	2	3	3	1	7	3	1	1
Carrigtohill,	168	10	20	15	19	18	17	17	28	17	5	2
Castlemartyr,	100	26	8	5	10	11	5	9	14	9	1	2
Clonmult,	37	16	1	2	1	3	2	1	8	2	1	—
Cloyne,	123	31	12	9	6	10	13	6	19	9	4	4
Corkbeg,	52	7	8	5	6	5	5	2	5	3	1	5
Dangan,	48	12	5	4	5	6	5	2	6	2	1	—
Dungourney,	80	17	5	5	5	9	6	7	23	2	1	—
Garryvoe,	104	30	4	11	6	16	9	8	15	5	—	—
Ightermurragh,	116	31	5	5	7	9	9	7	28	12	2	1
Inch,	105	26	4	6	5	15	7	6	25	11	—	—
Lisgoold,	94	17	14	5	7	17	14	2	15	2	1	—
Middleton Rural,	173	19	25	18	9	19	13	6	35	19	3	7
Middleton Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely,	55	8	3	5	3	4	9	5	12	5	1	—
Rostellan,	71	25	8	7	3	6	3	5	7	3	1	3
Templebodan,	86	14	7	9	9	4	6	8	25	2	2	—
Templenacarriga,	52	6	2	2	2	9	8	2	14	4	—	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,731	337	166	127	128	205	163	112	319	118	28	28
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,731	337	166	127	128	205	163	112	319	118	28	28

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Millstreet.												
Caherbarnagh, ...	150	43	30	16	21	28	5	4	3	—	—	—
Coomlogane, ...	173	36	32	31	24	28	8	5	5	4	—	—
Crinnaloo, ...	60	22	18	8	3	3	1	—	4	1	—	—
Cullen, ...	109	22	19	31	9	13	10	1	3	1	—	—
Derragh, ...	72	25	7	10	10	10	5	2	2	1	—	—
Donasleen, ...	140	38	33	34	13	18	1	3	—	—	—	—
Drishane, ...	131	40	32	17	5	15	6	10	3	2	1	—
Keale, ...	74	20	5	7	5	8	7	5	11	6	—	—
Kilcorney, ...	89	18	24	14	9	13	3	3	4	1	—	—
Knocknagree, ...	129	19	14	30	21	35	4	4	2	—	—	—
Rathcool, ...	101	55	17	5	4	3	3	5	8	1	—	—
Skagh, ...	98	21	11	6	19	17	4	7	10	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,326	359	242	209	143	191	57	49	55	20	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,326	359	242	209	143	191	57	49	55	20	1	—
Mitchelstown.												
Ballyarthur, ...	85	20	21	11	8	8	7	3	7	—	—	—
Derryvillane, ...	142	40	9	8	13	14	16	12	25	5	—	—
Farahy, ...	85	28	7	11	5	4	9	8	11	1	—	1
Kildorrery, ...	111	32	21	12	8	17	5	4	8	4	—	—
Kilgullane, ...	35	7	1	2	1	5	3	6	7	2	—	1
Kilphelan, ...	127	33	22	6	13	14	11	11	11	6	—	—
Marshalstown, ...	116	30	21	11	9	18	11	6	8	2	—	—
Mitchelstown, ...	394	95	93	58	40	47	27	11	20	2	—	1
Templemolaga, ...	149	54	27	18	16	15	8	7	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,244	339	222	137	113	142	97	68	101	22	—	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,244	339	222	137	113	142	97	68	101	22	—	3
Skibbereen.												
Abbadown North, ...	81	9	39	12	10	5	1	3	1	1	—	—
*Abbadown South, ...	203	50	78	28	20	6	9	2	6	4	—	—
*Baulagh, ...	96	13	26	21	19	8	5	—	4	—	—	—
Caheragh, ...	109	15	34	25	16	10	4	5	—	—	—	—
*Cape Clear, ...	161	35	95	14	8	7	—	1	1	—	—	—
Carrigbaun, ...	114	15	27	33	18	14	3	1	3	—	—	—
Castlehaven North, ...	143	12	45	34	16	15	6	3	6	6	—	—
*Castlehaven South, ...	178	25	101	29	11	5	3	3	1	—	—	—
Coghdonnell, ...	122	9	44	32	22	7	4	—	4	—	—	—
Coonkeen, ...	140	28	47	32	14	14	3	—	2	—	—	—
Derragh, ...	81	25	14	17	10	7	1	2	5	—	—	—
*Drombdaleague North, ...	75	15	34	14	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drombdaleague South, ...	99	13	33	30	16	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Garranes, ...	92	18	28	16	14	11	—	4	1	—	—	—
Gortnaskeagny, ...	119	14	41	19	21	15	4	5	—	—	—	—
Kilbonane, ...	137	46	28	19	20	17	3	2	1	1	—	—
Kilcrumagh, ...	105	22	15	16	14	22	9	3	3	1	—	—
Knockskagh, ...	138	30	36	24	24	11	8	3	2	—	—	—
Myross, ...	132	31	36	18	11	18	6	7	3	—	—	2

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Skibbereen—*continued.*												
Shreelane, ...	104	14	19	38	15	10	6	1	1	—	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	215	38	75	32	12	27	11	5	11	2	2	—
Skibbereen Urban, ...	72	19	26	11	3	5	3	2	2	1	—	—
*Tullagh, ...	155	35	80	23	7	9	—	1	—	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	99	11	19	30	11	19	4	2	2	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	868	173	414	129	72	40	17	7	12	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,102	369	606	438	267	230	80	48	47	13	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,970	542	1,020	567	339	270	97	55	59	17	2	2
Skull.												
Ballybane, ...	100	20	46	12	11	7	3	—	1	—	—	—
*Ballydehob, ...	198	38	79	42	26	8	1	—	4	—	—	—
*Coolagh, ...	74	7	36	10	10	8	2	—	1	—	—	—
*Crookhaven, ...	119	16	54	24	4	14	5	2	—	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon, ...	106	17	48	24	8	6	2	—	—	—	1	—
*Dunmanus, ...	118	38	46	16	12	4	1	—	—	1	—	—
*Goleen, ...	115	36	51	16	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltoe, ...	148	20	42	37	22	14	8	4	1	—	—	—
Lowertown, ...	90	20	35	17	10	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
*Skull, ...	157	57	68	16	6	5	3	1	1	—	—	—
*Toormore, ...	127	56	51	9	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,014	265	433	157	80	53	15	3	6	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	338	60	123	66	43	25	13	4	4	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,352	325	556	223	123	78	28	7	10	1	1	—
Youghal.												
Ardagh, ...	144	43	21	19	12	15	8	11	10	4	1	—
Clonpriest, ...	197	71	20	14	17	20	9	7	28	8	3	—
Kilcronat, ...	66	26	13	3	6	8	2	—	6	2	—	—
Killeagh, ...	114	40	2	8	4	10	15	8	17	8	2	—
Kilmacdonagh, ...	199	74	21	15	14	19	14	9	26	6	1	—
Youghal Rural, ...	90	29	7	5	1	10	3	9	14	8	2	2
Youghal Urban, ...	54	5	17	5	5	3	7	1	7	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	864	288	101	69	59	85	58	45	108	40	9	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	864	288	101	69	59	85	58	45	108	40	9	2
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	4,709	1,376	2,044	654	289	203	68	29	33	12	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	28,017	5,993	4,578	3,101	2,559	3,551	2,216	1,494	3,002	1,173	209	141
Total of County, ..	32,726	7,369	6,622	3,755	2,848	3,754	2,284	1,523	3,035	1,185	210	141

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Bandon.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballinadee, ...	4,148	21	107	400	297	569	629	339	1,259	226	301	–
Ballygroman, ...	4,589	14	—	20	56	239	408	349	824	1,734	945	—
Ballymodan, ...	7,055	15	268	225	341	602	470	527	2,730	986	459	432
Ballymurphy, ...	3,372	11	—	102	241	376	609	160	863	252	758	—
Bandon, ...	—	—	–	—	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–
Baurleigh, ...	3,121	47	247	226	516	400	406	—	816	462	–	–
Bengour, ...	3,625	2	12	152	64	923	938	438	919	177	–	–
Boulteen, ...	5,155	22	176	177	508	723	414	1,211	1,536	388	–	–
Brinny, ...	5,438	14	108	104	365	582	205	598	747	2,240	475	–
Cashel, ...	3,594	2	191	119	279	962	682	184	633	297	245	–
Inishannon, ...	4,764	62	79	337	340	668	656	629	1,495	498	—	–
Kilbonane, ...	4,970	9	117	99	125	554	608	343	1,261	1,854	–	–
Kilbrittain, ...	3,436	4	132	427	253	974	414	220	512	235	—	265
Kilbrogan, ...	9,927	32	102	248	260	1,422	1,162	532	3,456	940	926	847
Knockavilly, ...	3,589	6	40	249	64	603	744	112	1,771	—	—	—
Knockroe, ...	4,939	8	87	16	241	656	440	980	1,316	813	382	–
Moviddy, ...	7,504	41	218	256	286	774	1,551	772	1,868	864	230	644
Murragh, ...	4,596	8	19	121	313	764	799	1,296	1,276	—	—	—
Rathclarin, ...	4,979	32	225	426	790	963	809	533	509	409	283	–
Teadies, ...	4,920	25	67	128	542	829	536	461	1,575	371	386	–
Templemartin, ...	7,459	58	198	252	409	650	1,098	1,077	1,927	1,148	—	642
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	101,180	433	2,393	4,084	6,290	14,233	13,578	10,761	27,293	13,895	5,390	2,830
Total of Electoral Divisions,	101,180	433	2,393	4,084	6,290	14,233	13,578	10,761	27,293	13,895	5,390	2,830
Bantry.												
*Ahil, ...	13,512	139	4,605	3,955	2,008	1,839	966	—	—	—	—	–
Bantry Rural, ...	7,473	65	573	950	1,227	1,757	1,348	228	1,252	73	—	–
Bantry Urban, ...	2,421	79	196	179	194	398	177	161	326	412	—	299
Douce, ...	8,810	42	3,297	3,235	293	1,539	—	—	404	—	—	–
*Durrus East, ...	3,415	239	815	1,001	—	668	610	82	–	—	—	–
*Durrus West, ...	3,873	251	831	817	759	973	—	84	158	—	—	–
*Glanlough, ...	2,346	433	890	376	164	263	—	—	220	–	–	–
*Glengarriff, ...	10,551	905	4,169	1,750	491	509	610	874	603	640	–	–
Kealkill, ...	7,822	51	1,513	1,362	1,396	1,740	1,024	435	301	—	–	–
*Kilcaskan, ...	16,471	7,090	5,058	2,684	315	1,031	110	78	65	40	—	–
Mealagh, ...	6,969	19	1,524	2,084	855	1,880	377	–	230	–	–	–
Scart, ...	5,824	62	1,509	1,420	1,190	508	704	170	261	–	–	–
*Seefin, ...	2,768	341	978	723	284	442	—	—	—	–	–	–
*Sheepshead, ...	3,409	225	836	793	749	458	348	–	–	–	–	–
Whiddy, ...	1,131	10	93	70	128	277	136	–	313	104	—	–
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,345	9,623	18,182	12,099	4,770	6,183	2,644	1,118	1,046	689	–	–
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	40,450	328	8,705	9,300	5,283	8,099	3,766	994	3,087	589	–	299
Total of Electoral Divisions,	96,795	9,951	26,887	21,399	10,053	14,282	6,410	2,112	4,133	1,269	–	299

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castletown.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Adrigole,	9,598	2,925	4,842	687	596	219	—	—	329	—	—	—
*Bear,	2,656	542	1,231	466	359	58	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coulagh,	7,968	1,117	3,548	1,834	298	819	228	124	—	—	—	—
*Curryglass,	5,272	930	2,406	1,505	155	135	60	81	—	—	—	—
*Kilcatherine,	10,946	1,767	5,564	2,038	1,403	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killaconenagh,	8,869	847	3,758	1,385	582	629	85	—	1,379	204	—	—
*Kilnamanagh,	8,742	597	4,777	1,761	650	373	—	120	464	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,051	8,725	26,126	9,676	4,043	2,407	373	325	2,172	204	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,051	8,725	26,126	9,676	4,043	2,407	373	325	2,172	204	—	—
Clonakilty.												
Abbeymahon,	4,551	160	734	710	526	935	448	146	481	411	—	—
Ardfield,	3,915	292	538	544	386	602	539	207	635	472	—	—
Argideen,	4,275	23	316	408	515	614	927	—	962	510	—	—
Butlerstown,	4,210	51	678	695	552	640	217	206	415	756	—	—
Cahermore,	4,688	117	452	499	334	1,209	716	340	149	421	451	—
Castleventry,	2,731	16	152	492	486	869	425	99	192	—	—	—
Clonakilty Rural,	6,537	168	452	444	403	1,228	830	647	1,195	470	700	—
Clonakilty Urban,	931	26	93	124	87	200	169	123	109	—	—	—
Coolcraheen,	4,022	26	345	674	380	996	568	452	347	234	—	—
*Courtmacsherry,	2,241	169	542	241	267	211	226	283	302	—	—	—
Kilkerranmore,	3,772	34	181	248	460	593	604	701	607	—	344	—
Kilmaloda East,	3,294	13	79	252	244	579	571	762	344	—	450	—
Kilmaloda West,	2,360	—	10	96	283	369	396	265	941	—	—	—
Kilmoylerane,	3,244	6	119	461	309	690	551	410	698	—	—	—
Kilnagross,	4,100	39	363	296	385	356	559	135	1,266	271	430	—
Knocks,	3,258	57	94	370	317	996	544	279	601	—	—	—
Rathbarry,	4,263	66	340	448	684	817	306	206	292	—	—	1,104
Rosscarbery,	6,985	188	865	759	902	1,456	688	394	424	472	290	547
Rossmore,	3,304	7	80	304	370	568	306	283	1,386	—	—	—
Templeomalus,	4,501	50	241	387	427	731	691	679	552	389	354	—
Timoleague,	3,242	14	77	353	259	363	176	161	191	410	788	450
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,241	169	542	241	267	211	226	283	302	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,183	1,353	6,209	8,564	8,309	14,811	10,231	6,495	11,787	4,816	3,807	2,101
Total of Electoral Divisions,	80,424	1,522	6,751	8,805	8,576	15,022	10,457	6,778	12,089	4,816	3,807	2,101
Cork.												
Ballincollig,	7,024	6	77	96	138	556	366	622	1,812	3,223	—	128
Ballygarvan,	3,844	12	28	86	101	664	380	395	973	868	337	—
Ballynaglogh,	3,887	18	261	58	90	560	1,072	366	1,462	—	—	—
Bishopstown,	2,818	32	87	28	27	58	144	57	338	853	231	963
Blackpool,	7,514	282	622	681	471	764	951	997	2,492	254	—	—
Blackrock,	2,827	57	215	155	89	129	233	205	511	523	313	397
Blarney,	5,399	15	148	77	87	324	662	525	1,145	1,125	468	823
Caherlag,	6,695	24	35	97	—	226	337	277	1,487	2,047	858	1,307
Carrigaline,	5,947	62	179	78	83	331	398	368	1,207	1,770	516	955
Carrignavar,	7,261	457	994	981	429	292	851	763	1,463	1,031	—	—
Carrigrohane Beg,	5,794	16	105	98	91	472	377	253	1,901	1,625	409	447
Cork Urban,	1,325	47	126	86	113	177	93	72	309	122	180	—
Douglas,	5,905	33	81	49	93	412	198	301	2,115	2,092	164	367
Dripsey,	5,877	50	232	281	462	801	1,057	385	2,204	405	—	—
Dunderrow,	5,454	18	148	115	223	925	827	919	1,904	375	—	—
Firmount,	4,945	45	86	225	337	495	442	925	1,834	556	—	—
Glenville,	3,161	60	438	619	526	504	60	—	—	—	—	954
Greenfort,	4,955	31	132	174	38	465	683	746	1,331	1,061	294	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cork—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Inishkenny, ...	5,181	9	—	32	75	168	416	274	998	1,665	483	1,061
Killeagh, ...	4,709	133	568	178	236	772	231	170	1,510	580	331	—
Knockantota, ...	4,028	32	171	242	425	411	753	296	1,698	—	—	—
Knockraha, ...	6,496	84	233	403	440	796	648	592	797	1,333	520	650
Lehenagh, ...	4,456	7	2	10	21	26	134	185	832	1,144	256	1,839
Matehy, ...	7,386	22	193	326	407	885	958	544	2,401	1,110	—	540
Monkstown, ...	2,596	37	86	99	97	101	31	164	210	1,144	619	8
Ovens, ...	4,499	1	51	269	151	564	208	295	1,034	759	254	913
Queenstown Rural, ...	5,351	40	220	235	280	656	557	597	1,109	1,061	313	283
Queenstown Urban, ...	1,188	7	11	24	40	53	40	39	188	23	9	754
Rathcooney, ...	7,985	41	85	144	15	427	329	298	2,380	3,701	565	—
Riverstown, ...	6,999	12	61	121	148	451	336	322	1,551	3,792	205	—
St. Mary's, ...	6,394	19	83	113	189	205	236	41	1,333	3,254	382	539
Whitechurch, ...	7,134	29	77	38	175	285	546	459	3,399	1,878	—	248
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	165,034	1,738	5,835	6,218	6,097	13,955	14,554	12,452	43,928	39,374	7,707	13,176
Total of Electoral Divisions,	165,034	1,738	5,835	6,218	6,097	13,955	14,554	12,452	43,928	39,374	7,707	13,176
Dunmanway.												
Aultagh, ...	5,486	52	268	294	497	1,282	1,489	829	775	—	—	—
Ballingurteen, ...	6,010	77	416	367	1,156	796	1,299	647	940	310	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	5,798	67	441	311	394	1,444	819	464	771	817	270	—
Bealanageary, ...	9,836	13	1,085	1,842	3,549	1,478	1,067	357	445	—	—	—
Bealock, ...	7,889	154	817	1,326	2,036	1,606	758	—	1,192	—	—	—
Carrigboy, ...	7,330	74	691	1,067	835	1,478	714	689	1,782	—	—	—
Castletown, ...	4,549	19	65	99	405	829	637	698	1,412	385	—	—
Coolmountain, ...	10,007	124	601	1,231	3,489	2,616	874	527	225	320	—	—
Drinagh, ...	3,869	42	405	677	462	799	672	350	262	—	—	—
Dunmanway, ...	9,589	217	1,255	1,111	983	2,473	990	387	1,848	—	325	—
Garrown, ...	10,003	216	735	2,578	863	2,426	103	436	222	—	—	2,424
Kinneigh, ...	5,124	21	147	259	616	1,943	811	717	610	—	—	—
Manch, ...	6,923	18	447	678	953	1,529	994	402	520	577	—	805
Milane, ...	4,790	268	149	314	59	707	827	918	1,548	—	—	—
Teerelton, ...	7,032	43	512	253	997	1,599	883	1,351	1,083	311	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	104,035	1,405	8,034	12,407	17,294	23,007	12,937	8,772	13,635	2,720	595	3,229
Total of Electoral Divisions,	104,035	1,405	8,034	12,407	17,294	23,007	12,937	8,772	13,635	2,720	595	3,229
Fermoy.												
Aghern, ...	3,531	57	39	49	59	99	542	353	692	675	381	585
Ballyhooly, ...	5,161	51	141	48	110	151	262	70	1,519	395	—	2,414
Ballynoe, ...	8,725	391	375	255	226	797	800	564	3,091	1,883	343	—
Carrig, ...	4,315	768	1,029	1,030	—	405	—	—	1,083	—	—	—
Castlecooke, ...	3,599	138	530	698	659	487	277	—	—	—	—	810
Castle Hyde, ...	4,995	49	67	120	219	337	224	628	940	886	176	1,349
Castlelyons, ...	6,120	25	302	30	192	293	387	360	1,897	1,890	260	484
Castletownroche, ...	6,071	—	31	77	30	414	284	601	1,264	2,236	579	555
Coole, ...	7,904	23	82	53	82	411	445	189	2,573	2,476	286	1,284
Curraglass, ...	5,424	27	209	90	38	256	106	349	1,290	2,441	618	—
Fermoy Rural, ...	4,858	18	25	36	7	104	146	352	1,158	1,719	580	713
Fermoy Urban	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanworth East, ...	5,326	26	40	157	202	638	597	394	1,349	1,157	771	—
Glanworth West, ...	4,965	29	11	160	179	409	235	716	2,242	649	—	335
Gortnaskehy, ...	4,391	357	884	680	997	677	405	77	314	—	—	—
Gortroe, ...	7,073	16	148	259	183	735	1,093	633	2,547	1,124	335	—
Kilcor, ...	6,021	97	110	179	266	163	371	598	1,674	1,533	—	1,030

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Fermoy—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kilcummer, ...	3,925	42	104	96	188	324	276	378	1,242	915	360	—
Kildinan, ...	9,398	292	933	539	937	1,556	1,920	839	1,194	909	279	—
Killathy, ...	5,302	44	147	294	273	547	569	388	1,441	1,289	310	—
Kilworth, ...	8,350	168	387	287	1,004	1,281	1,260	229	1,519	874	—	1,341
Knockmourne, ...	8,981	81	265	156	346	1,080	788	846	2,586	421	1,984	428
Leitrim, ...	3,682	67	293	175	193	301	509	387	791	429	537	—
Rathcormack, ...	7,283	273	756	470	351	574	529	496	1,561	1,168	743	362
Watergrasshill, ...	7,062	59	40	186	153	834	1,109	736	1,443	2,207	295	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	142,462	3,098	6,948	6,124	6,894	12,868	13,134	10,183	35,410	27,276	8,837	11,690
Total of Electoral Divisions,	142,462	3,098	6948	6,124	6,894	12,868	13,134	10,183	35,410	27,276	8,837	11,690
Kanture.												
Allow, ...	5,807	51	232	169	492	1,309	502	1,045	1,572	435	—	—
Ballyhoolahan, ...	3,841	46	205	115	224	944	416	465	967	459	—	—
Banteer, ...	5,109	644	1,163	477	412	681	313	471	828	120	—	—
Barleyhill, ...	8,757	78	337	389	895	1,770	1,877	742	2,443	226	—	—
Barnacurra, ...	4,251	615	526	327	383	996	591	202	611	—	—	—
Bawncross, ...	5,497	74	197	54	184	873	1,097	871	2,147	—	—	—
Boherboy, ...	5,305	283	1,197	555	735	652	411	116	792	564	—	—
Castlecor, ...	5,307	7	25	19	19	62	447	470	1,054	1,847	221	1,136
Castlemagner, ...	4,451	7	41	46	65	402	279	69	2,520	1,022	—	—
Clonfert East, ...	10,559	815	2,531	2,596	1,090	2,528	923	—	76	—	—	—
Clonfert West, ...	6,898	161	1,858	2,370	1,669	840	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen, ...	4,471	416	147	71	42	114	—	—	1,559	—	—	2,122
Coolclogh, ...	4,524	155	266	161	285	596	86	513	1,770	692	—	—
Dromina, ...	4,750	115	105	128	83	510	59	756	1,852	855	287	—
Glenlara, ...	7,263	452	1,837	1,184	1,150	947	974	424	295	—	—	—
Gortmore, ...	1,071	30	161	138	69	128	115	—	132	—	298	—
Greenane, ...	5,193	39	102	92	42	355	77	260	1,193	2 218	815	—
Kanturk, ...	5,553	51	148	87	66	470	506	466	1,856	1,594	309	—
Kilbrin, ...	4,204	62	71	37	107	373	660	729	1,229	936	—	—
Kilmeen, ...	5,290	366	1,715	1,001	646	1,391	—	171	—	—	—	—
Knockatooan, ...	9,651	666	4,133	1,137	1,090	1,113	340	292	880	—	—	—
Knocktemple, ...	5,032	26	17	53	134	266	835	826	2,619	256	—	—
Meens, ...	6,888	632	2,629	1,326	667	391	673	132	438	—	—	—
Milford, ...	5,256	96	97	305	406	673	679	439	1,663	484	414	—
Nad, ...	3,382	373	1,066	662	679	602	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	6,797	156	197	344	508	837	883	609	2,089	524	—	650
Newtown, ...	6,495	46	91	240	334	733	562	614	3,025	618	232	—
Roskeen, ...	4,739	12	17	111	86	196	255	161	1,037	1,739	—	1,125
Rosnalee, ...	4,025	21	52	55	125	257	427	382	616	—	—	2,090
Rowls, ...	7,106	229	521	469	606	2,453	513	216	1,760	339	—	—
Tincurra, ...	4,233	556	612	270	423	844	561	139	828	—	—	—
Tullylease, ...	6,005	303	831	266	634	942	183	318	1,415	713	400	—
Williamstown, ...	4,942	375	1,695	746	1,376	452	180	118	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	182,652	7,958	24,822	16,000	15,726	25,700	15,424	12,016	39,266	15,641	2,976	7,123
Total of Electoral Divisions,	182,652	7,958	24,822	16,000	15,726	25,700	15,424	12,016	39,266	15,641	2,976	7,123
Kilmallock.												
Ardskeagh, ...	4,373	9	237	8	47	121	868	177	967	1,150	221	568
Charleville, ...	4,682	35	51	32	38	248	308	324	1,965	1,686	—	—
Milltown	4,687	14	48	156	25	126	337	306	1,950	1,279	—	446
Springfort, ...	4,758	23	4	85	22	144	224	129	1,971	1,361	795	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,500	81	340	281	132	639	1,732	936	6,853	5,476	1,016	1,014
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,500	81	340	281	132	639	1,732	936	6,853	5,476	1,016	1,014

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KINSALE.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballinspittle, ...	3,356	107	184	191	623	735	384	387	341	404	—	—
Ballyfeard, ...	3,419	26	23	194	180	315	661	574	447	999	—	—
Ballyfoyle, ...	2,935	74	277	175	305	457	472	163	509	203	300	—
Ballymackean, ...	2,647	30	102	134	99	475	762	130	539	376	—	—
Ballymartle, ...	5,784	4	38	40	180	218	334	286	2,535	1,929	220	—
Barrigaline, ...	3,551	23	54	185	158	401	354	—	1,397	756	223	—
Bcolmain, ...	4,613	84	114	426	451	1,077	231	351	999	880	—	—
Bullen, ...	2,656	3	20	25	36	291	153	460	814	854	—	—
Carranbrien, ...	3,544	46	66	110	90	707	333	497	746	949	—	—
Kilmonoge, ...	3,870	3	38	130	189	—	374	322	1,240	1,237	337	—
Kilpatrick, ...	3,331	22	50	132	199	502	145	490	589	719	483	—
Kinsale Rural, ...	12,597	153	382	245	429	1,215	980	916	3,948	3,073	438	818
Kinsale Urban, ...	189	22	40	32	35	—	—	—	60	—	—	—
Kinure, ...	2,753	9	26	20	95	200	214	215	880	319	307	468
Laherne, ...	2,641	26	60	145	24	277	75	—	328	—	371	1,335
Leighmoney, ...	4,933	51	105	285	270	819	625	854	1,027	797	—	—
Liscleary, ...	5,005	2	62	194	159	333	421	406	1,894	1,384	150	—
Rohaval, ...	2,407	4	39	42	70	433	495	207	724	—	393	—
Templebreedy, ...	3,218	20	47	55	106	31	217	—	519	535	320	1,368
Templemichael, ...	5,060	1	—	—	28	292	210	451	1,899	1,460	719	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,509	710	1,727	2,860	3,726	8,778	7,440	6,709	21,435	16,874	4,261	3,989
Total of Electoral Divisions,	78,509	710	1,727	2,860	3,726	8,778	7,440	6,709	21,435	16,874	4,261	3,989
MACROOM.												
Aghinagh, ...	4,727	72	100	304	239	413	832	623	667	1,477	—	—
Aglish, ...	6,203	13	112	75	72	497	699	656	1,831	823	355	1,070
Bealanageary, ...	8,296	25	1,848	2,605	1,188	1,475	706	148	—	301	—	—
Candroma, ...	3,744	88	776	580	626	784	234	656	—	—	—	—
Cannaway, ...	5,566	26	62	—	31	243	545	804	2,249	1,089	517	—
Cleanrath, ...	6,870	208	1,741	2,814	836	844	—	427	—	—	—	—
Clondrohid, ...	11,133	103	333	569	1,042	3,516	2,444	1,494	1,331	301	—	—
Clonmoyle, ...	3,877	51	104	320	20	436	534	349	1,489	574	—	—
Derryfineen, ...	4,326	96	1,362	873	943	573	479	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnatubbrid, ...	9,913	95	2,139	1,942	2,425	1,150	1,550	412	200	—	—	—
Gowlane, ...	8,658	261	748	1,066	825	1,903	1,044	652	1,921	238	—	—
Greenville, ...	3,961	4	40	131	418	729	335	550	1,394	360	—	—
Inchigeelagh, ...	6,197	100	754	697	468	1,689	567	1,028	695	199	—	—
Kilberrihert, ...	12,472	506	1,410	1,081	1,399	2,268	1,679	613	2,124	893	—	499
Kilcullen, ...	8,281	271	838	813	722	2,310	1,576	1,135	616	—	—	—
Kilnamartery, ...	7,226	34	283	210	610	1,501	981	1,032	1,451	205	—	919
Macloneigh, ...	7,962	322	211	183	297	1,326	1,162	998	1,847	1,045	571	—
Macroom, ...	2,937	32	65	90	155	158	414	40	409	982	586	—
Magourney, ...	5,122	30	28	83	211	520	585	435	1,641	1,025	228	336
Mashanaglass, ...	3,991	5	9	22	109	985	360	452	1,300	749	—	—
Mountrivers, ...	8,079	369	673	831	681	2,199	886	1,308	1,132	—	—	—
Rahalisk, ...	11,172	155	1,006	632	2,663	3,227	1,627	169	1,227	466	—	—
Slievereagh, ...	11,842	374	3,619	1,850	2,312	1,923	575	829	69	291	—	—
Ullanes, ...	7,688	38	396	754	1,880	1,822	1,379	127	1,292	—	—	—
Warrenscourt, ...	6,663	77	178	239	158	716	1,227	1,316	1,494	209	—	1,039
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,008	607	7,208	7,269	4,336	4,242	1,281	1,404	69	592	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	149,898	2,748	11,627	11,501	15,994	28,965	21,149	14,849	26,310	10,635	2,257	3,863
Total of Electoral Divisions,	176,906	3,355	18,835	18,770	20,330	33,207	22,430	16,253	26,379	11,227	2,257	3,863

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mallow.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballyclogh, ...	6,687	9	56	—	123	582	422	530	1,992	1,464	766	743
Ballynamona, ...	9,664	213	527	678	1,066	2,512	1,383	1,222	1,593	470	—	—
Buttevant, ...	8,407	63	47	156	100	322	801	388	2,657	2,031	890	952
Caherduggan, ...	4,007	59	49	100	30	102	328	193	830	663	582	1,071
Carrig, ...	3,164	11	45	44	27	36	301	122	1,481	599	498	—
Churchtown, ...	10,156	48	111	40	24	150	260	570	3,342	3,299	1,212	1,100
Clenor, ...	5,103	7	34	29	175	250	145	795	1,891	840	937	—
Doneraile, ...	6,393	17	63	125	289	249	361	485	1,597	1,393	—	1,814
Imphrick, ...	5,898	62	115	51	34	269	248	535	1,678	905	744	1,257
Kilmaclenine, ...	5,725	10	19	208	30	318	290	743	1,885	1,776	446	—
Kilshannig, ...	26,384	942	4,080	4,450	3,100	3,781	1,806	1,813	3,119	2,919	—	374
Liscarroll, ...	5,248	23	33	59	40	102	646	751	1,528	877	668	521
Mallow Rural, ...	6,958	22	114	74	252	432	457	448	1,880	1,775	766	738
Mallow North Urban, ..	855	7	39	26	15	83	133	—	63	313	—	176
Mallow South Urban, ...	906	1	25	13	3	48	85	18	44	—	114	555
Monanimy, ...	8,899	219	500	328	379	619	833	519	1,754	874	—	2,874
Rahan, ...	9,545	203	897	815	625	1,825	1,078	1,694	587	1,301	—	520
Shanballymore, ...	4,891	44	205	106	211	355	488	551	1,381	485	—	1,065
Skahanagh, ...	4,517	418	234	165	195	409	207	265	200	2,424	—	—
Streamhill, ...	4,987	76	—	52	152	121	191	120	133	1,623	2,519	—
Templemary, ...	4,248	5	—	15	—	98	180	489	1,014	1,556	311	580
Wallstown, ...	3,927	6	47	32	50	141	234	114	912	1,655	736	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	146,569	2,465	7,240	7,566	6,920	12,804	10,877	12,365	31,561	29,242	11,189	14,340
Total of Electoral Divisions,	146,569	2,465	7,240	7,566	6,920	12,804	10,877	12,365	31,561	29,242	11,189	14,340
Middleton.												
Ballintemple, ...	4,706	25	222	177	370	835	579	471	784	1,026	217	—
Ballycottin, ...	4,178	26	66	40	172	534	563	422	1,648	245	462	—
Ballyspillane, ...	2,913	—	42	75	82	151	189	70	896	533	332	543
Carrigtohill, ...	10,329	33	127	342	413	716	833	920	2,599	2,563	1,129	654
Castlemartyr, ...	6,033	26	106	96	204	364	300	499	1,270	1,685	260	1,223
Clonmult, ...	3,484	325	47	68	71	273	182	80	1,169	492	777	—
Cloyne, ...	7,541	50	131	140	141	330	573	345	1,452	1,194	816	2,369
Corkbeg, ...	4,723	10	45	100	174	161	190	128	503	421	431	2,560
Dangan, ...	3,360	36	116	186	248	318	435	274	1,086	388	273	—
Dungourney, ...	5,818	119	270	129	214	475	295	700	2,806	569	241	—
Garryvoe, ...	3,686	30	108	184	152	559	428	426	1,131	668	—	—
Ightermurragh, ...	6,931	24	35	77	158	309	381	432	2,607	1,744	576	588
Inch, ...	5,092	47	31	99	89	475	306	298	2,109	1,638	—	—
Lisgoold, ...	6,394	48	504	208	346	970	1,259	185	2,058	376	440	—
Middleton Rural, ...	9,997	36	148	209	150	448	502	129	2,182	2,761	514	2,918
Middleton Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely, ...	4,201	5	36	120	93	170	564	420	1,314	1,093	386	—
Rostellan, ...	4,067	59	44	129	72	183	124	290	731	483	316	1,636
Templebodan, ...	7,910	42	329	319	517	232	454	757	4,102	554	604	—
Templenacarriga, ...	6,409	38	47	44	86	981	655	178	2,059	1,111	—	1,210
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,772	979	2,454	2,742	3,752	8,484	8,812	7,024	32,506	19,544	7,774	13,701
Total of Electoral Divisions,	107,772	979	2,454	2,742	3,752	8,484	8,812	7,024	32,506	19,544	7,774	13,701

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Millstreet.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Caherbarnagh, ...	11,769	275	1,530	1,032	2,056	3,037	531	2,742	566	—	—	—
Coomlogane, ...	11,744	647	1,818	1,460	1,908	2,352	812	631	1,428	688	—	—
Crinnaloo, ...	4,841	314	711	525	236	2,048	80	—	620	307	—	—
Cullen, ...	4,298	40	456	962	400	801	755	88	488	308	—	—
Derragh, ...	2,954	62	132	360	472	475	453	180	333	487	—	—
Doonasleen, ...	4,621	63	796	1,368	743	1,261	98	292	—	—	—	—
Drishane, ...	7,167	573	1,518	677	271	1,108	409	1,012	450	578	571	—
Keale, ...	4,983	43	91	238	187	370	536	584	1,453	1,481	—	—
Kilcorney, ...	5,180	125	941	1,235	446	909	203	251	647	423	—	—
Knocknagree, ...	6,309	29	312	1,334	1,206	2,350	393	380	305	—	—	—
Rathcool, ...	4,353	675	412	309	238	151	258	618	1,231	461	—	—
Skagh, ...	4,949	97	149	180	746	986	272	556	1,280	683	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	73,168	2,943	8,866	9,680	8,909	15,848	4,800	7,334	8,801	5,416	571	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	73,168	2,943	8,866	9,680	8,909	15,848	4,800	7,334	8,801	5,416	571	—
Mitchelstown.												
Ballyarthur, ...	2,925	86	321	291	261	404	479	268	815	—	—	—
Derryvillane, ...	5,332	34	104	145	318	456	703	723	2,107	742	—	—
Farahy, ...	4,170	85	82	813	207	253	439	518	1,049	283	—	441
Kildorrery, ...	4,619	172	506	382	223	702	301	303	726	1,304	—	—
Kilgullane, ...	2,352	10	10	52	27	206	172	428	651	335	—	461
Kilphelan, ...	4,572	82	289	120	407	537	530	706	995	906	—	—
Marshalstown, ...	3,349	39	196	193	232	668	565	363	691	402	—	—
Mitchelstown, ...	13,293	772	1,599	1,461	1,314	2,275	1,678	871	1,745	402	—	1,176
Templemolaga, ...	4,277	210	561	626	727	764	450	532	407	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,889	1,490	3,668	4,083	3,716	6,265	5,317	4,712	9,186	4,374	—	2,078
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,889	1,490	3,668	4,083	3,716	6,265	5,317	4,712	9,186	4,374	—	2,078
Skibbereen.												
Aghadown North, ...	2,970	45	848	464	525	259	40	375	123	291	—	—
*Aghadown South, ...	5,123	217	1,061	711	728	292	563	154	661	736	—	—
*Bredagh, ...	4,887	61	682	787	1,763	583	442	—	569	—	—	—
Caheragh, ...	5,704	81	928	1,360	972	725	941	697	—	—	—	—
*Cape Clear, ...	3,793	388	2,042	283	325	449	—	143	163	—	—	—
Carrigbaun, ...	5,127	46	774	1,331	868	1,028	334	180	566	—	—	—
Castlehaven North, ...	6,251	27	949	1,009	578	765	410	254	621	1,638	—	—
*Castlehaven South, ...	4,498	178	1,903	859	632	222	298	292	114	—	—	—
Cloghdonnell, ...	5,601	48	1,383	1,508	1,159	565	475	—	463	—	—	—
Cloonkeen, ...	4,821	327	1,096	1,110	786	961	289	—	252	—	—	—
Drinagh, ...	4,128	207	579	753	564	674	76	183	1,092	—	—	—
*Dromdaleague North, ...	5,449	345	2,230	1,257	927	690	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromdaleague South, ...	4,418	251	1,254	1,417	976	163	357	—	—	—	—	—
Garranes, ...	5,317	110	1,014	1,062	1,008	1,033	—	735	355	—	—	—
Gortnascreeny, ...	6,281	144	1,179	885	1,230	1,572	689	582	—	—	—	—
Kilfaughnabeg, ...	2,876	157	310	511	644	593	225	161	107	168	—	—
Killeenleagh, ...	4,247	50	292	466	549	1,237	811	363	334	145	—	—
Knockskagh, ...	4,836	167	725	812	1,094	722	789	319	208	—	—	—
Myross, ...	3,440	90	410	347	242	672	424	534	182	—	—	539

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above 100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Skibbereen—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Shreelane, ...	4,293	51	573	1,421	878	701	485	114	70	—	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	7,684	148	1,475	878	486	1,282	841	368	1,217	383	606	—
Skibbereen Urban, ...	944	39	172	118	53	105	59	106	65	227	—	—
*Tullagh, ...	4,199	392	1,978	952	264	503	—	110	—	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	4,430	104	530	1,117	501	1,141	262	167	266	342	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,949	1,581	9,896	4,849	4,639	2,739	1,303	699	1,507	736	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	83,368	2,092	14,491	16,569	13,113	14,198	7,507	5,138	5,921	3,194	606	539
Total of Electoral Divisions,	111,317	3,673	24,387	21,418	17,752	16,937	8,810	5,837	7,428	3,930	606	539
Skull.												
Ballybane, ...	5,880	391	1,807	733	1,289	580	547	—	533	—	—	—
*Ballydehob, ...	6,888	327	2,307	1,444	1,499	742	58	—	511	—	—	—
*Coolagh, ...	3,786	188	1,015	596	677	715	344	—	251	—	—	—
*Crookhaven, ...	5,723	287	2,110	1,214	231	1,237	433	211	—	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon, ...	5,521	265	1,899	1,159	623	1,176	199	—	—	—	200	—
*Dunmanus, ...	5,715	981	1,970	868	957	365	280	—	—	294	—	—
*Goleen, ...	4,080	663	1,588	809	575	445	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcoe, ...	6,224	178	1,108	1,474	1,083	1,014	765	481	121	—	—	—
Lowertown, ...	3,235	299	1,022	563	632	210	132	—	377	—	—	—
*Skull, ...	3,579	591	1,561	509	279	266	225	67	81	—	—	—
*Toormore, ...	3,911	873	1,680	443	386	395	134	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	39,203	4,175	14,130	7,042	5,227	5,341	1,673	278	843	294	200	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,339	868	3,937	2,770	3,004	1,804	1,444	481	1,031	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,542	5,043	18,067	9,812	8,231	7,145	3,117	759	1,874	294	200	—
Youghal.												
Ardagh, ...	7,600	153	441	701	627	987	703	1,160	1,302	951	575	—
Clonpriest, ...	6,334	63	227	203	377	539	411	400	2,260	1,159	695	—
Kilcronat, ...	4,872	398	411	212	339	808	202	—	1,430	1,072	—	—
Killeagh, ...	5,363	59	34	114	112	378	629	504	1,539	1,475	519	—
Kilmacdonogh, ...	5,913	118	223	257	340	555	643	578	2,245	777	177	—
Youghal, Rural, ...	4,154	20	44	88	22	387	123	460	888	889	587	646
Youghal Urban, ...	962	9	60	39	31	46	123	34	172	448	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Divisions,	35,198	820	1,440	1,614	1,848	3,700	2,834	3,136	9,836	6,771	2,553	646
Total of Electoral Divisions,	35,198	820	1,440	1,614	1,848	3,700	2,834	3,136	9,836	6,771	2,553	646
Total of Congested Electoral Divisons in County.	206,797	24,880	76,084	41,176	23,282	21,123	7,500	4,107	5,939	2,506	200	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	1,567,506	31,509	118,736	122,363	127,007	214,158	155,536	124,357	327,846	205,837	59,539	80,618
Total of County, ..	1,774,303	56,389	194,820	163,539	150,289	235,281	163,036	128,464	333,785	208,343	59,739	80,618

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bandon.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballinadee,	2,261	5	48	158	194	296	279	169	732	135	245	—
Ballygroman,	3,330	8	—	14	35	141	252	183	579	1,408	680	—
Ballymodan,	6,540	27	188	180	342	478	412	389	2,167	856	458	1,043
Ballymurphy,	1,886	24	—	53	117	221	304	88	467	143	469	—
Bandon,	—	-	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baurleigh,	1,215	13	78	90	195	165	169	—	331	174	—	—
Bengour,	1,798	5	6	73	34	397	471	219	468	125	—	—
Boulteen,	2,809	16	79	93	247	348	205	622	887	312	—	—
Brinny,	3,736	20	41	39	141	319	140	348	587	1,662	439	—
Cashel,	1,858	2	51	38	121	420	317	87	380	221	221	—
Inishannon,	3,178	19	33	230	217	469	404	407	1,009	390	—	—
Kilbonane,	3,005	13	32	36	53	281	248	176	844	1,322	—	—
Kilbrittain,	1,852	8	42	187	126	508	216	89	212	106	—	358
Kilbrogan,	7,007	27	78	250	194	796	783	415	2,593	886	414	571
Knockavilly,	1,798	17	17	95	32	293	360	50	934	—	—	—
Knockroe,	2,691	15	38	11	138	357	240	455	834	402	201	—
Moviddy,	4,450	57	108	110	141	390	767	405	1,168	654	224	426
Murragh,	2,196	27	9	65	147	390	367	623	568	—	—	—
Rathclarin,	2,684	28	117	197	401	473	421	318	347	178	204	—
Teadies,	2,684	11	30	50	198	366	312	228	918	330	241	—
Templemartin,	3,951	37	82	99	181	289	575	548	1,064	708	—	368
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	60,929	379	1,077	2,068	3,254	7,397	7,272	5,819	17,089	10,012	3,796	2,766
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,929	379	1,077	2,068	3,254	7,397	7,272	5,819	17,089	10,012	3,796	2,766
Bantry.												
*Ahil,	826	27	238	204	117	201	39	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry Rural,	3,460	34	192	340	451	768	659	130	765	121	—	—
Bantry Urban,	1,994	47	161	74	91	245	106	129	373	379	—	389
Douce,	864	10	339	254	50	159	—	—	52	—	—	—
*Durrus East,	824	40	177	213	—	210	143	41	—	—	—	—
*Durrus West,	1,087	66	192	265	220	249	—	41	54	—	—	—
*Glanlough,	612	96	218	88	72	72	—	—	66	—	—	—
*Glengarriff,	1,766	116	376	148	50	164	237	139	190	346	—	—
Kealkill,	1,471	7	181	248	198	310	225	88	214	—	—	—
*Kilcaskan,	1,286	320	314	205	51	100	76	41	54	125	—	—
Mealagh,	1,296	11	248	278	242	409	34	—	74	—	—	—
Scart,	1,248	16	227	351	233	144	176	46	55	—	—	—
*Seefin,	810	69	298	221	75	147	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sheepshead,	899	72	296	181	162	120	68	—	—	—	—	—
Whiddy,	566	8	41	56	54	91	70	—	145	101	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,110	806	2,109	1,525	747	1,263	563	262	364	471	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,899	133	1,389	1,601	1,319	2,126	1,270	393	1,678	601	—	389
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,009	939	3,498	3,126	2,066	3,389	1,833	655	2,042	1,072	—	389

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castletown.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Adrigole, ...	1,088	179	537	128	122	45	—	—	77	—	—	—
*Bear, ...	1,005	145	515	178	141	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coulagh, ...	1,937	177	799	466	102	240	104	49	—	—	—	—
*Curryglass, ...	1,082	136	518	228	54	63	36	47	—	—	—	—
*Kilcatherine, ...	1,998	349	1,068	390	170	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killaconenagh, ...	1,756	174	590	308	134	201	75	—	142	132	—	—
*Kilnamanagh, ...	1,583	74	741	375	165	117	—	42	69	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,449	1,234	4,768	2,073	888	713	215	138	288	132	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,449	1,234	4,768	2,073	888	713	215	138	288	132	—	—
Clonakilty.												
Abbeymahon, ...	3,010	93	384	390	357	708	343	87	336	312	—	—
Ardfield, ...	2,832	116	346	366	254	366	337	179	470	398	—	—
Argideen, ...	1,881	42	131	170	223	269	429	—	446	171	—	—
Butlerstown, ...	2,814	50	410	469	338	450	135	135	286	541	—	—
Cahermore, ...	1,680	45	107	71	121	450	311	180	55	140	200	—
Castleventry, ...	1,085	15	64	199	166	330	207	41	63	—	—	—
Clonakilty Rural, ...	3,820	54	251	194	245	705	463	395	630	295	588	—
Clonakilty Urban, ...	1,079	31	129	152	87	226	162	136	156	—	—	—
Coolcraheen, ...	1,940	22	157	298	204	477	265	182	193	142	—	—
*Courtmacsherry, ...	1,523	106	304	142	136	160	179	220	276	—	—	—
Kilkerranmore, ...	2,312	27	98	145	278	406	334	401	398	—	225	—
Kilmaloda East, ...	1,570	7	41	114	120	253	288	273	188	—	286	—
Kilmaloda West, ...	1,132	—	4	35	90	168	173	134	528	—	—	—
Kilmoylerane, ...	1,435	8	36	150	120	292	251	227	351	—	—	—
Kilnagross, ...	2,037	34	168	151	174	164	283	85	582	140	256	—
Knocks, ...	1,420	4	29	154	136	419	258	125	295	—	—	—
Rathbarry, ...	2,956	32	235	310	479	539	134	124	237	—	—	866
Rosscarbery, ...	4,220	164	487	342	488	799	411	265	229	414	214	407
Rossmore, ...	1,798	16	37	125	190	297	167	180	786	—	—	—
Templeomalus, ...	3,181	79	170	245	324	526	486	535	408	204	204	—
Timoleague, ...	1,894	15	42	173	99	229	105	83	118	186	514	330
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,523	106	304	142	136	160	179	220	276	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,096	854	3,326	4,253	4,493	8,073	5,542	3,767	6,755	2,943	2,487	1,603
Total of Electoral Divisions,	45,619	960	3,630	4,395	4,629	8,233	5,721	3,987	7,031	2,943	2,487	1,603
Cork.												
Ballincollig, ...	6,666	17	70	51	73	345	277	427	1,540	3,317	—	549
Ballygarvan, ...	2,402	11	34	63	36	301	202	255	659	585	256	—
Ballynaglogh, ...	1,608	5	54	27	37	177	452	144	712	—	—	—
Bishopstown, ...	4,667	73	296	87	92	136	344	130	692	1,407	284	1,126
Blackpool, ...	3,080	63	143	209	188	360	471	437	1,084	125	—	—
Blackrock, ...	10,704	123	539	487	291	641	586	776	2,677	2,458	1,126	1,000
Blarney, ...	4,309	39	65	38	76	229	430	387	948	908	463	726
Caherlag, ...	7,690	38	47	67	—	188	377	279	1,505	2,155	1,157	1,877
Carrigaline, ...	7,414	87	235	153	181	283	503	325	1,535	1,920	757	1,435
Carrignavar, ...	2,511	102	191	270	159	117	266	315	724	367	—	—
Carrigrohane Beg, ...	4,360	18	47	49	76	283	247	175	1,261	1,458	414	332
Cork Urban, ...	3,033	110	269	208	247	335	169	130	587	476	502	—
Douglas, ...	6,628	35	56	54	118	351	192	381	2,281	2,551	296	313
Dripsey, ...	3,284	25	123	156	226	429	543	225	1,313	244	—	—
Dunderrow, ...	2,653	11	56	50	107	385	372	484	954	234	—	—
Firmount, ...	2,442	50	29	90	148	282	222	462	975	184	—	—
Glenville, ...	1,097	6	71	105	83	95	37	—	—	—	—	700
Greenfort, ...	2,750	51	53	61	18	225	326	364	843	599	210	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cork—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Inishkenny, ...	4,545	14	—	23	54	127	278	192	713	1,525	525	1,094
Killeagh, ...	2,100	34	151	77	52	257	137	86	729	356	221	—
Knockantota, ...	1,419	27	60	84	165	175	246	124	538	—	—	—
Knockraha, ...	3,280	30	34	119	164	296	252	322	461	902	291	359
Lehenagh, ...	4,521	12	9	23	33	26	148	228	930	1,056	476	1,580
Matehy, ...	4,933	28	97	121	241	500	609	353	1,464	756	—	764
Monkstown, ...	3,716	68	132	65	126	185	67	149	319	1,258	703	644
Ovens, ...	3,320	1	20	126	104	311	131	182	741	748	222	734
Queenstown Rural, ...	6,254	96	187	189	275	664	623	674	1,281	1,444	451	370
Queenstown Urban, ...	2,509	11	27	53	37	101	194	93	833	106	227	827
Rathcooney, ...	8,158	46	61	106	17	320	283	374	2,637	3,666	648	—
Riverstown, ...	4,711	19	40	75	110	261	179	183	1,080	2,557	207	—
St. Mary's, ...	10,480	49	135	218	334	370	391	125	2,008	4,814	742	1,294
Whitechurch, ...	5,397	30	49	36	92	216	392	263	2,337	1,676	—	306
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	142,591	1,329	3,380	3,540	3,960	8,971	9,946	9,044	36,361	39,852	10,178	16,030
Total of Electoral Divisions,	142,591	1,329	3,380	3,540	3,960	8,971	9,946	9,044	36,361	39,852	10,178	16,030
Dunmanway.												
Aultagh, ...	1,572	45	36	83	127	391	461	215	214	—	—	—
Ballingurteen, ...	2,694	66	161	163	515	320	634	309	415	111	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	3,065	63	204	159	194	699	380	265	465	432	204	—
Bealanageary, ...	862	19	39	143	349	141	62	42	67	—	—	—
Bealock, ...	1,106	26	95	186	270	300	107	—	122	—	—	—
Carrigboy, ...	2,053	77	148	217	211	390	249	178	583	—	—	—
Castletown, ...	1,899	39	25	38	141	304	242	311	634	165	—	—
Coolmountain	1,906	61	91	242	532	487	141	177	53	122	—	—
Drinagh, ...	1,447	24	103	208	175	358	239	231	109	—	—	—
Dunmanway, ...	3,807	89	293	368	386	908	416	216	901	—	230	—
Garrown, ...	1,497	23	89	270	122	392	38	83	73	—	—	407
Kinneigh, ...	2,170	50	50	121	262	808	307	320	252	—	—	—
Manch, ...	3,010	33	136	210	321	596	419	178	247	275	—	595
Milane, ...	1,187	24	30	57	17	179	209	267	404	—	—	—
Teerelton, ...	2,572	45	112	86	268	617	381	537	387	139	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,847	684	1,612	2,551	3,890	6,890	4,285	3,329	4,926	1,244	434	1,002
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,847	684	1,612	2,551	3,890	6,890	4,285	3,329	4,926	1,244	434	1,002
Fermoy.												
Aghern, ...	2,402	18	12	15	32	51	316	223	398	419	256	662
Ballyhooly, ...	3,090	44	52	49	38	120	174	43	1,022	349	—	1,199
Ballynoe, ...	4,099	32	94	121	93	300	378	270	1,548	1,041	222	—
Carrig, ...	495	27	98	100	—	75	—	—	195	—	—	—
Castlecooke, ...	1,100	14	112	174	189	140	108	—	—	—	—	363
Castle Hyde, ...	3,621	21	31	55	90	166	142	272	633	915	257	1,039
Castlelyons, ...	4,628	65	63	26	114	212	284	231	1,478	1,394	283	478
Castletownroche, ...	4,930	—	18	50	16	286	214	405	993	1,953	501	494
Coole, ...	6,820	71	55	50	56	253	287	180	1,999	1,981	224	1,664
Curraglass, ...	4,216	32	66	26	39	96	113	179	908	2,023	734	—
Fermoy Rural, ...	5,836	41	34	19	18	129	208	271	1,387	2,096	740	863
Fermoy Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glanworth East, ...	4,087	35	19	105	104	424	418	277	1,060	952	693	—
Glanworth West, ...	4,103	56	19	122	121	307	278	579	1,764	540	—	317
Gortnaskehy, ...	1,406	59	164	179	290	278	199	44	193	—	—	—
Gortroe, ...	4,226	37	65	78	106	269	633	448	1,551	766	273	—
Kilcor, ...	3,662	36	53	102	105	98	181	361	1,053	1,020	—	650

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Fermoy—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kilcummer, ...	3,026	20	54	61	120	215	205	265	1,008	801	277	—
Kildinan, ...	2,723	47	157	112	231	365	392	271	531	375	242	—
Killathy, ...	3,914	44	49	144	127	302	391	321	1,113	1,143	280	—
Kilworth, ...	4,464	54	182	181	248	288	326	168	583	660	—	1,774
Knockmourne, ...	6,269	81	146	87	204	568	489	528	1,955	330	1,482	399
Leitrim, ...	2,184	26	84	41	111	131	305	180	643	365	298	—
Rathcormack, ...	4,370	67	142	157	174	299	310	312	1,168	714	669	358
Watergrasshill, ...	3,513	39	22	74	52	376	467	302	676	1,206	299	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	89,184	966	1,791	2,158	2,678	5,748	6,818	6,130	23,862	21,043	7,730	10,260
Total of Electoral Divisions,	89,184	966	1,791	2,158	2,678	5,748	6,818	6,130	23,862	21,043	7,730	10,260
Kanturk.												
Allow, ...	2,422	22	64	68	158	541	246	481	630	212	—	—
Ballyhoolahan, ...	1,812	29	76	49	72	379	192	221	535	259	—	—
Banteer, ...	1,573	128	275	145	139	231	168	42	341	104	—	—
Barleyhill, ...	3,144	59	79	117	268	593	725	256	942	105	—	—
Barnacurra, ...	1,003	43	71	97	52	233	214	89	204	—	—	—
Bawncross, ...	2,769	66	39	26	75	362	454	502	1,245	—	—	—
Boherboy, ...	1,694	62	310	158	239	212	107	50	329	227	—	—
Castlecor, ...	4,293	13	25	18	17	48	355	369	747	1,412	223	1,066
Castlemagner, ...	2,883	15	22	23	35	219	218	41	1,580	730	—	—
Clonfert East, ...	1,013	51	237	210	126	267	64	—	58	—	—	—
Clonfert West, ...	509	10	152	139	122	86	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen, ...	1,144	82	41	27	17	43	—	—	236	—	—	698
Coolclogh, ...	2,038	43	117	59	127	258	34	236	846	318	—	—
Dromina, ...	2,936	44	42	73	53	298	33	405	1,099	666	223	—
Glenlara, ...	1,879	102	263	291	249	295	325	233	121	—	—	—
Gortmore, ...	641	13	44	50	50	96	70	—	77	—	238	—
Greenane, ...	3,880	32	71	63	34	225	68	169	837	1,654	727	—
Kanturk, ...	3,694	67	123	91	57	290	329	369	1,093	1,036	239	—
Kilbrin, ...	2,525	14	32	15	70	218	396	449	764	567	—	—
Kilmeen, ...	722	52	274	138	71	145	—	42	—	—	—	—
Knockatooan, ...	870	65	412	99	70	88	35	45	56	—	—	—
Knocktemple, ...	2,911	26	13	22	72	151	499	496	1,493	139	—	—
Meens, ...	1,692	116	526	252	158	147	240	47	206	—	—	—
Milford, ...	3,071	42	38	140	165	335	335	275	1,083	393	265	—
Nad, ...	337	22	58	78	52	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket, ...	3,695	65	108	136	273	439	443	308	1,199	348	—	376
Newtown, ...	4,297	37	64	115	139	397	371	402	2,188	374	210	—
Roskeen, ...	3,267	15	11	74	52	121	177	97	650	1,150	—	920
Rosnalee, ...	2,385	14	30	27	69	150	253	175	412	—	—	1,255
Rowls, ...	1,307	26	72	90	124	327	183	86	296	103	—	—
Tincorra, ...	1,092	88	104	52	136	210	177	82	243	—	—	—
Tullylease, ...	2,376	58	164	99	205	362	74	131	697	378	208	—
Williamstown, ...	788	47	252	156	115	107	64	47	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	70,662	1,568	4,209	3,197	3,661	8,003	6,849	6,145	20,207	10,175	2,333	4,315
Total of Electoral Divisions,	70,662	1,568	4,209	3,197	3,661	8,003	6,849	6,145	20,207	10,175	2,333	4,315
Kilmallock.												
Ardskeagh, ...	3,183	30	8	11	36	95	144	127	984	1,125	203	420
Charleville, ...	4,709	99	70	39	49	261	257	272	1,891	1,771	—	—
Milltown, ...	3,720	54	38	67	19	97	246	267	1,521	991	—	420
Springfort, ...	3,720	65	4	23	19	104	197	134	1,665	1,083	426	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,332	248	120	140	123	557	844	800	6,061	4,970	629	840
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,332	248	120	140	123	557	844	800	6,061	4,970	629	840

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kinsale.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballinspittle, ...	1,923	24	129	139	332	418	224	233	148	276	—	—
Ballyfeard, ...	1,679	12	17	81	73	173	312	284	253	524	—	—
Ballyfoyle, ...	1,713	28	106	105	142	223	276	95	397	130	211	—
Ballymackean, ...	1,926	7	47	74	53	375	521	93	452	304	—	—
Ballymartle, ...	3,714	2	28	14	70	142	178	185	1,495	1,370	230	—
Carrigaline, ...	2,252	19	38	92	68	197	198	—	755	603	282	—
Coolmain, ...	2,320	23	57	176	175	581	108	168	482	550	—	—
Cullen, ...	1,159	3	12	12	16	153	67	187	357	352	—	—
Farranbrien, ...	2,043	14	41	72	53	330	178	263	459	633	—	—
Kilmonoge, ...	2,097	3	26	28	72	—	174	168	618	794	214	—
Kilpatrick, ...	1,991	9	14	55	90	169	77	255	336	541	445	—
Kinsale Rural, ...	10,443	94	238	165	309	762	930	822	3,412	2,568	579	564
Kinsale Urban, ...	333	40	82	67	55	—	—	—	89	—	—	—
Kinure, ...	1,786	5	21	12	34	105	107	137	525	255	237	348
Laherne, ...	1,845	7	39	68	16	168	73	—	178	—	254	1,042
Leighmoney, ...	2,314	9	44	103	101	339	310	354	568	486	—	—
Liscleary, ...	3,334	3	26	62	72	128	179	311	1,171	1,169	213	—
Nohaval, ...	1,184	7	28	25	16	233	166	81	378	—	250	—
Templebreedy, ...	2,358	17	36	38	90	21	156	—	320	415	224	1,041
Templemichael, ...	3,920	1	—	—	18	133	96	238	1,421	1,286	727	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	50,334	327	1,029	1,388	1,855	4,650	4,330	3,824	13,814	12,256	3,866	2,995
Total of Electoral Divisions,	50,334	327	1,029	1,388	1,855	4,650	4,330	3,824	13,814	12,256	3,866	2,995
Macroom.												
Aghinagh, ...	2,242	42	20	115	89	153	339	328	342	814	—	—
Aglish, ...	3,890	13	65	40	40	286	414	357	1,124	610	217	724
*Bealanageary, ...	1,196	10	236	295	153	170	172	42	—	118	—	—
Candroma, ...	1,072	25	168	169	173	262	94	181	—	—	—	—
Cannaway, ...	3,575	23	32	—	20	130	279	446	1,303	862	480	—
*Cleanrath, ...	694	19	176	234	126	98	—	41	—	—	—	—
Clondrohid, ...	3,450	69	80	190	305	1,003	745	416	537	105	—	—
Clonmoyle, ...	2,061	33	69	141	16	220	230	178	666	508	—	—
Derryfineen, ...	817	20	167	148	207	134	141	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnatubbrid, ...	1,598	28	289	251	245	172	382	128	103	—	—	—
Gowlane, ...	3,421	69	183	270	350	822	465	379	762	121	—	—
Greenville, ...	1,670	4	14	40	124	251	106	223	646	262	—	—
Inchigeelagh.	1,767	32	127	103	101	397	255	358	293	101	—	—
Kilberrihert, ...	3,053	91	155	227	210	504	484	181	636	249	—	316
Kilcullen, ...	2,364	89	194	211	205	425	515	421	304	—	—	—
Kilnamartery, ...	3,168	39	98	82	258	593	462	504	577	108	—	447
Macloneigh, ...	4,200	84	29	75	159	572	614	593	953	888	233	—
Macroom, ...	2,439	47	69	82	127	209	311	47	314	713	520	—
Magourney, ...	3,615	31	20	28	93	203	353	329	1,054	903	244	357
Mashanaglass, ...	1,948	14	7	13	33	185	206	257	792	441	—	—
Mountrivers, ...	2,120	56	118	208	161	304	321	479	473	—	—	—
Rahaliak, ...	2,664	90	108	142	557	633	412	44	435	243	—	—
*Shevereagh, ...	1,722	35	340	249	296	281	146	135	66	174	—	—
Ullanes, ...	2,286	28	68	249	565	661	402	45	268	—	—	—
Warrenscourt, ...	3,768	45	72	133	70	375	695	671	826	135	—	746
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,612	64	752	778	575	549	318	218	66	292	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,188	972	2,152	2,917	4,108	8,494	8,225	6,565	12,408	7,063	1,694	2,590
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,800	1,036	2,904	3,695	4,683	9,043	8,543	6,783	12,474	7,355	1,694	2,590

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mallow.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyclogh, ...	4,585	16	28	—	72	349	248	370	1,307	940	703	552
Ballynamona, ...	3,525	72	192	239	364	616	588	514	701	239	—	—
Buttevant, ...	8,102	71	48	113	60	305	566	268	1,964	2,144	805	1,758
Caherduggan, ...	2,848	15	24	66	16	58	245	131	678	568	441	606
Carrig, ...	2,568	8	16	22	17	28	208	91	1,122	559	497	—
Churchtown, ...	7,779	58	52	29	18	102	141	323	2,424	2,630	720	1,282
Clenor, ...	3,701	7	32	15	70	137	106	482	1,365	693	794	—
Doneraile, ...	5,045	17	56	81	178	181	315	357	1,218	1,300	—	1,342
Imphrick, ...	3,266	58	43	24	16	130	145	309	1,193	653	211	484
Kilmaclenine, ...	4,144	15	24	99	16	209	187	488	1,416	1,254	436	—
Kilshannig, ...	9,613	166	781	794	781	1,215	766	672	1,813	2,189	—	486
Liscarroll, ...	3,649	43	23	43	18	56	414	444	1,115	590	494	409
Mallow Rural, ...	6,026	20	57	50	103	361	435	413	1,663	1,589	649	686
Mallow North Urban, ...	1,430	7	52	40	19	124	163	—	95	570	—	360
Mallow South Urban, ...	1,367	2	24	25	17	71	144	48	159	—	214	663
Monanimy, ...	3,454	63	142	133	195	223	142	268	863	761	—	664
Rahan, ...	3,593	61	223	227	182	567	267	563	265	813	—	425
Shanballymore, ...	3,721	29	72	63	92	246	348	424	1,098	426	—	923
Skahanagh, ...	1,423	59	86	38	107	173	99	93	138	630	—	—
Streamhill, ...	747	21	—	29	70	50	71	50	80	159	217	—
Templemary, ...	2,502	14	—	13	—	71	105	222	479	1,007	279	312
Wallstown, ...	3,297	7	35	14	33	120	179	86	729	1,420	674	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	86,385	829	1,960	2,157	2,444	5,392	5,882	6,616	21,885	21,134	7,134	10,952
Total of Electoral Divisions,	86,385	829	1,960	2,157	2,444	5,392	5,882	6,616	21,885	21,134	7,134	10,952
Middleton.												
Ballintemple, ...	3,676	39	136	112	241	590	472	352	653	821	260	—
Ballycottin	4,231	42	80	37	151	450	555	462	1,623	314	517	—
Ballyspillane, ...	1,747	—	22	22	32	73	112	44	502	363	234	343
Carrigtohill, ...	8,994	25	137	190	337	479	607	760	1,984	2,576	1,194	705
Castlemartyr, ...	4,751	50	53	59	169	273	167	400	932	1,264	250	1,134
Clonmult, ...	1,345	36	8	26	18	72	70	50	549	253	263	—
Cloyne, ...	7,314	52	83	116	104	269	467	269	1,394	1,240	916	2,404
Corkbeg, ...	4,083	10	51	68	103	126	168	87	417	359	295	2,399
Dangan, ...	1,548	20	36	57	85	153	174	84	438	277	224	—
Dungourney, ...	3,085	35	41	62	86	210	211	310	1,612	316	202	—
Garryvoe, ...	3,042	59	30	162	105	389	323	355	1,003	616	—	—
Ightermurragh, ...	5,627	53	31	63	120	227	318	327	1,969	1,518	437	564
Inch, ...	4,329	40	29	73	87	377	265	274	1,740	1,454	—	—
Lisgoold, ...	2,811	31	102	59	122	436	490	86	1,013	210	262	—
Middleton Rural, ...	10,805	54	183	236	144	472	432	268	2,475	2,793	715	3,033
Middleton Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely, ...	2,657	13	19	59	52	90	306	234	822	800	262	—
Rostellan, ...	3,579	57	46	89	52	138	98	216	528	381	230	1,744
Templebodan, ...	3,555	23	50	111	167	103	212	346	1,784	284	475	—
Templenacarriga, ...	3,662	11	19	25	33	245	290	87	957	627	—	1,338
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	80,851	650	1,156	1,626	2,208	5,172	5,737	5,011	22,425	16,466	6,736	13,664
Total of Electoral Divisions,	80,851	650	1,156	1,626	2,208	5,172	5,737	5,011	22,425	16,466	6,736	13,664

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holding in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MILLSTREET.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Caherbarnagh,	2,118	60	229	201	373	688	170	185	212	—	—	—
Coomlogane,	3,244	73	227	396	419	699	278	226	304	622	—	—
Crinnaloo,	803	44	130	95	51	72	37	—	250	124	—	—
Cullen,	1,763	40	160	400	155	328	337	47	188	108	—	—
Derragh,	1,171	43	51	124	173	234	166	89	127	164	—	—
Doonasleen,	1,498	50	247	396	223	416	39	127	—	—	—	—
Drishane,	2,530	91	234	204	87	396	193	503	228	351	243	—
Keale,	2,476	31	40	88	90	200	239	244	743	801	—	—
Kilcorney,	1,537	34	150	174	150	317	113	142	289	168	—	—
Knocknagree,	2,209	30	117	394	370	861	141	167	129	—	—	—
Rathcool,	1,566	91	96	66	71	72	97	229	656	182	—	—
Skagh,	2,413	32	73	76	336	426	144	305	637	384	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,322	619	1,754	2,614	2,498	4,709	1,954	2,264	3,763	2,904	243	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,322	619	1,754	2,614	2,498	4,709	1,954	2,264	3,763	2,904	243	—
MITCHELSTOWN.												
Ballyarthur,	1,524	34	142	144	138	187	246	132	501	—	—	—
Derryvillane,	4,262	47	70	94	232	357	559	543	1,756	604	—	—
Farahy,	2,410	52	45	142	88	100	299	357	766	172	—	389
Kildorrery,	2,313	50	142	147	140	420	188	183	525	518	—	—
Kilguilane,	1,769	11	7	27	16	109	101	274	510	282	—	432
Kilphelan,	3,247	62	167	68	238	370	371	489	734	748	—	—
Marshalstown,	2,463	47	132	129	150	453	396	269	577	310	—	—
Mitchelstown,	7,615	154	624	731	693	1,112	953	484	1,243	313	—	1,308
Templemolaga,	2,008	85	195	247	273	357	274	304	273	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,611	542	1,524	1,729	1,968	3,465	3,387	3,035	6,885	2,947	—	2,129
Total of Electoral Divisions,	27,611	542	1,524	1,729	1,968	3,465	3,387	3,035	6,885	2,947	—	2,129
SKIBBEREEN.												
Aghadown North,	1,140	18	284	152	181	119	31	141	70	144	—	—
*Aghadown South,	2,828	120	545	347	340	141	318	91	400	526	—	—
*Bredagh,	1,453	26	206	272	333	201	168	—	247	—	—	—
Caheragh,	1,434	30	239	297	263	242	136	227	—	—	—	—
*Cape Clear,	1,307	87	611	177	138	164	—	46	84	—	—	—
Carrigbaun,	1,612	26	191	411	301	358	94	41	190	—	—	—
Castlehaven North,	2,965	24	345	397	267	353	205	140	369	865	—	—
*Castlehaven South,	1,754	68	707	568	189	131	100	135	56	—	—	—
Cloghdonnell,	1,673	19	318	400	380	171	129	—	256	—	—	—
Cloonkeen,	1,669	71	341	389	242	358	113	—	155	—	—	—
Drinagh,	1,169	59	110	217	178	172	38	89	306	—	—	—
*Dromdaleague North,	676	36	236	173	126	105	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromdaleague South,	1,140	40	227	386	285	71	131	—	—	—	—	—
Garranes,	1,162	24	203	198	243	248	—	177	69	—	—	—
Gortnascreeny,	1,689	35	312	245	374	366	131	226	—	—	—	—
Kilfaughnabeg,	1,677	94	165	234	347	407	110	83	85	152	—	—
Killeenleagh,	1,895	35	111	206	244	522	334	136	188	119	—	—
Knockskagh,	1,810	59	265	290	407	261	270	135	123	—	—	—
Maulos,	2,569	69	251	220	192	428	206	317	218	—	—	668

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Skibbereen—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Shreelane, ...	1,462	24	160	473	267	235	207	45	51	—	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	3,916	72	547	401	218	655	386	230	678	269	460	—
Skibbereen Urban, ...	1,027	48	161	137	53	140	107	90	146	145	—	—
*Tullagh, ...	1,345	101	571	274	124	229	—	46	—	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	1,642	23	136	364	194	448	134	82	112	149	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,363	438	2,876	1,611	1,250	971	586	318	787	526	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,651	770	4,366	5,417	4,636	5,554	2,762	2,159	3,016	1,843	460	668
Total of Electoral Divisions,	41,014	1,208	7,242	7,028	5,886	6,525	3,348	2,477	3,803	2,369	460	668
Skull.												
Ballybane, ...	1,078	56	320	148	191	163	107	—	93	—	—	—
*Ballydehob, ...	2,097	94	558	532	449	192	31	—	241	—	—	—
*Coolagh, ...	906	20	242	116	179	193	75	—	81	—	—	—
*Crookhaven, ...	1,419	48	399	292	72	348	171	89	—	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon, ...	1,250	44	331	298	140	150	74	—	—	—	213	—
*Dunmanus, ...	1,148	93	322	207	211	90	38	—	—	187	—	—
*Goleen, ...	890	108	348	195	139	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcoe, ...	2,044	49	310	459	380	335	277	177	57	—	—	—
Lowertown, ...	983	53	249	209	171	100	70	—	131	—	—	—
*Skull, ...	1,226	160	423	198	108	122	114	46	55	—	—	—
*Toormore, ...	856	145	361	111	111	95	33	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,792	712	2,984	1,949	1,409	1,290	536	135	377	187	213	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,105	158	879	816	742	598	454	177	281	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,897	870	3,863	2,765	2,151	1,888	990	312	658	187	213	—
Youghal.												
Ardagh, ...	3,324	76	144	278	213	360	279	487	669	601	217	—
Clonpriest, ...	5,761	131	147	173	289	480	322	318	2,057	1,133	711	—
Kilcronat, ...	1,189	58	97	37	99	213	72	—	394	219	—	—
Killeagh, ...	4,098	68	16	97	76	244	511	357	1,143	1,180	406	—
Kilmacdonagh, ...	5,131	143	160	190	247	498	512	432	1,901	838	210	—
Youghal Rural, ...	4,428	54	52	65	17	254	104	414	999	1,118	496	855
Youghal Urban, ...	1,770	11	128	70	86	80	238	42	458	657	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,701	541	744	910	1,027	2,129	2,038	2,050	7,621	5,746	2,040	855
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,701	541	744	910	1,027	2,129	2,038	2,050	7,621	5,746	2,040	855
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	42,849	3,360	13,793	8,078	5,005	4,946	2,397	1,291	2,158	1,608	213	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	851,688	11,569	32,468	39,082	44,864	87,928	77,595	67,128	209,037	161,199	49,760	71,058
Total of County, ..	894,537	14,929	46,261	47,160	49,869	92,874	79,992	68,419	211,195	162,807	49,973	71,058

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bandon.												
Ballinadee, ...	502	17	31	84	43	76	59	33	105	7	47	—
Ballygroman, ...	560	33	—	3	16	48	57	30	80	183	110	—
Ballymodan, ...	1,183	47	63	160	113	94	81	58	310	136	49	72
Ballymurphy, ...	658	60	—	9	41	65	100	29	59	253	42	—
Bandon, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Baurleigh, ...	316	11	34	37	64	46	32	—	73	19	—	—
Bengour, ...	358	15	—	32	19	85	112	41	38	16	—	—
Boulteen, ...	656	25	39	35	75	93	35	147	158	49	—	—
Brinny, ...	755	34	21	8	45	85	27	73	116	266	80	—
Cashel, ...	418	10	31	9	53	99	73	11	59	32	41	—
Inishannon, ...	563	32	7	72	69	89	65	67	134	28	—	—
Kilbonane, ...	589	46	20	15	12	64	55	20	138	219	—	—
Kilbrittain, ...	397	14	21	62	35	110	55	16	23	20	—	41
Kilbrogan, ...	1,128	21	28	54	55	163	136	58	339	127	95	52
Knockavilly, ...	384	50	10	24	8	77	74	5	136	—	—	—
Knockroe, ...	463	13	6	6	44	85	45	89	90	65	20	—
Moviddy, ...	1,107	98	57	39	44	127	162	78	260	98	34	110
Murragh, ...	577	93	—	28	51	121	72	113	99	—	—	—
Rathclarin, ...	734	50	57	93	134	128	82	46	46	61	37	—
Teadies, ...	512	6	13	16	60	109	52	29	172	11	44	—
Templemartin, ...	721	28	47	39	53	63	84	103	162	90	—	52
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,581	703	485	825	1,034	1,827	1,458	1,046	2,597	1,680	599	327
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,581	703	485	825	1,034	1,827	1,458	1,046	2,597	1,680	599	327
Bantry.												
*Ahil, ...	533	43	233	119	57	76	5	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry Rural, ...	1,213	59	133	223	179	259	180	27	149	4	—	—
Bantry Urban, ...	420	19	50	17	33	59	13	55	76	24	—	74
Douce, ...	636	28	347	166	25	54	—	—	16	—	—	—
*Durrus East, ...	394	71	143	95	—	59	23	3	—	—	—	—
*Durrus West, ...	499	108	159	98	74	53	—	7	—	—	—	—
*Glanlough, ...	579	228	245	40	24	28	—	—	14	—	—	—
*Glengarriff, ...	1,081	249	387	82	27	70	95	45	47	79	—	—
Kealkill, ...	750	13	173	162	85	95	73	39	110	—	—	—
*Kilcaskan	1,413	814	316	79	40	29	5	21	72	37	—	—
Mealagh, ...	642	10	220	167	91	135	2	—	17	—	—	—
Scart, ...	579	21	191	183	74	43	34	24	9	—	—	—
*Seefin, ...	647	153	277	128	37	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Sheepshead, ...	741	184	311	119	45	52	30	—	—	—	—	—
Whiddy, ...	275	34	38	30	40	48	27	—	42	16	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,887	1,850	2,071	760	304	419	158	76	133	116	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,515	184	1,152	948	527	693	329	145	419	44	—	74
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,402	2,034	3,223	1,708	831	1,112	487	221	552	160	—	74

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castletown.												
*Adrigole,	1,430	630	625	87	66	8	—	—	14	—	—	—
*Bear,	921	293	445	109	63	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Coulagh,	1,606	372	811	275	44	64	22	18	—	—	—	—
*Curryglass,	927	227	504	133	21	23	5	14	—	—	—	—
*Kilcatherine,	1,946	668	947	237	88	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killaconenagh,	867	153	431	139	65	47	13	—	11	8	—	—
*Kilnamanagh,	1,284	137	769	234	79	46	—	5	14	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,981	2,480	4,532	1,214	426	205	40	37	39	8	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,981	2,480	4,532	1,214	426	205	40	37	39	8	—	—
Clonakilty.												
Abbeymahon,	1,199	174	246	150	137	238	111	18	81	44	—	—
Ardfield,	1,145	286	282	130	105	101	73	39	62	67	—	—
Argideen,	619	78	79	76	70	82	102	—	101	31	—	—
Butlerstown,	977	87	255	158	150	146	34	17	28	102	—	—
Cahermore,	662	105	67	71	37	131	88	36	9	46	72	—
Castleventry,	386	36	59	76	64	89	47	7	8	—	—	—
Clonakilty Rural,	977	85	112	85	78	155	107	91	112	50	102	—
Clonakilty Urban,	333	8	26	9	22	43	205	10	10	—	—	—
Coolcraheen,	631	48	96	125	68	126	76	57	27	8	—	—
*Courtmacsherry,	665	131	227	75	38	46	27	92	29	—	—	—
Kilkerranmore,	556	54	47	40	81	98	69	79	46	—	42	—
Kilmaloda East,	397	7	44	50	43	72	56	65	34	—	26	—
Kilmaloda West,	298	—	5	29	27	56	62	40	79	—	—	—
Kilmoylerane,	435	36	24	68	47	102	44	57	57	—	—	—
Kilnagross,	547	61	106	55	60	33	58	21	103	19	31	—
Knocks,	424	15	14	63	60	146	64	17	45	—	—	—
Rathbarry,	919	81	171	143	197	168	28	32	32	—	—	67
Rosscarbery,	1,555	320	397	142	143	213	122	36	37	58	44	43
Rossmore,	529	31	30	58	60	90	34	46	180	—	—	—
Templeomalus,	1,088	196	107	104	101	136	182	94	51	75	42	—
Timoleague,	366	6	24	70	25	57	15	15	33	38	54	29
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	665	131	227	75	38	46	27	92	29	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,043	1,714	2,191	1,702	1,575	2,282	1,577	777	1,135	538	413	139
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,708	1,845	2,418	1,777	1,613	2,328	1,604	869	1,164	538	413	139
Cork.												
Ballincollig,	1,093	43	63	19	25	78	56	78	264	443	—	24
Ballygarvan,	454	19	32	37	17	68	35	36	103	88	19	—
Ballynaglogh,	319	8	62	11	15	49	82	26	66	—	—	—
Bishopstown,	1,936	481	425	192	33	25	117	30	182	292	15	144
Blackpool,	830	129	104	105	74	99	96	84	133	6	—	—
Blackrock,	2,426	182	375	200	104	185	91	144	425	337	338	45
Blarney,	640	97	20	—	8	61	84	46	147	119	28	30
Caherlag,	1,196	69	21	29	—	79	63	52	250	202	163	268
Carrigaline,	1,342	154	168	112	56	53	110	60	208	270	53	98
Carrignavar,	897	241	186	143	44	22	64	60	97	40	—	—
Carrigrohane Beg,	884	35	22	18	43	106	77	49	293	206	24	11
Cork Urban,	1,427	182	221	47	128	344	272	20	89	101	23	—
Douglas,	1,214	81	39	16	72	110	108	49	377	318	25	19
Dripsey,	906	58	93	96	95	109	148	30	250	27	—	—
Dunderrow,	646	55	29	21	26	107	74	105	184	45	—	—
Firmount,	492	141	17	29	43	58	28	86	83	7	—	—
Glenville,	206	14	74	41	35	26	9	—	—	—	—	7
Greenfort,	497	127	24	12	—	57	58	61	71	63	24	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CORK—*continued.*												
Inishkenny, ...	662	34	—	9	38	29	60	18	113	203	69	89
Killeagh, ...	438	77	107	41	17	70	23	11	65	25	2	—
Knockantota, ...	412	59	54	47	71	39	35	24	83	—	—	—
Knockraha, ...	498	32	24	45	37	47	36	82	78	76	16	25
Lehenagh, ...	593	35	14	20	21	6	6	36	150	130	81	94
Matehy, ...	1,325	98	84	73	131	160	146	62	241	103	—	227
Monkstown, ...	824	219	92	31	75	55	—	23	71	169	89	—
Ovens, ...	698	8	16	57	38	84	32	57	137	143	48	78
Queenstown Rural, ...	1,695	183	150	96	67	306	152	153	182	290	89	27
Queenstown Urban, ...	540	82	14	45	—	19	40	15	231	17	11	66
Rathcooney, ...	1,246	109	54	52	6	66	60	56	335	424	84	—
Riverstown, ...	636	51	39	27	29	44	34	28	122	252	10	—
St. Mary's, ...	3,598	137	204	152	159	88	96	21	263	603	1,802	73
Whitechurch, ...	954	58	41	17	24	36	90	52	355	236	—	45
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,524	3,298	2,868	1,840	1,531	2,685	2,382	1,654	5,648	5,235	3,013	1,370
Total of Electoral Divisions,	31,524	3,298	2,868	1,840	1,531	2,685	2,382	1,654	5,648	5,235	3,013	1,370
DUNMANWAY.												
Aultagh, ...	620	114	28	41	51	143	139	68	36	—	—	—
Ballingurteen, ...	983	174	124	54	173	111	171	80	79	17	—	—
Ballymoney, ...	814	112	83	67	79	178	96	41	67	77	14	—
Bealanageary, ...	442	35	41	91	161	59	26	7	22	—	—	—
Bealock, ...	582	80	62	93	120	93	34	—	100	—	—	—
Carrigboy, ...	910	200	109	100	106	143	77	39	136	—	—	—
Castletown, ...	626	89	15	23	62	77	114	58	118	70	—	—
Coolmountain, ...	772	146	70	109	210	143	27	39	7	21	—	—
Drinagh, ...	590	89	81	100	75	103	73	43	26	—	—	—
Dunmanway, ...	1,213	150	156	156	145	238	108	32	179	—	49	—
Garrown, ...	595	49	86	153	49	120	17	12	15	—	—	94
Kinneigh, ...	733	130	25	63	90	231	91	56	47	—	—	—
Manch, ...	912	89	91	113	144	183	119	46	47	33	—	47
Milane, ...	358	53	18	21	9	55	45	70	87	—	—	-
Teerelton, ...	827	116	98	36	113	182	101	77	87	17	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,977	1,626	1,087	1,220	1,587	2,059	1,238	668	1,053	235	63	141
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,977	1,626	1,087	1,220	1,587	2,059	1,238	668	1,053	235	63	141
FERMOY.												
Aghern, ...	302	32	9	1	8	9	44	22	71	32	26	48
Ballyhooly, ...	438	76	34	12	3	50	40	4	99	21	—	99
Ballynoe, ...	760	74	69	31	23	90	58	40	238	117	20	—
Carrig, ...	243	54	90	57	—	23	—	—	19	—	—	—
Castlecooke, ...	332	15	81	88	55	40	16	—	—	—	—	37
Castle Hyde, ...	506	33	13	19	18	41	22	34	113	97	19	97
Castlelyons, ...	510	113	10	9	22	45	32	43	123	74	12	27
Castletownroche, ...	589	—	8	18	—	65	35	57	115	205	64	22
Coole, ...	924	173	11	30	25	51	42	48	278	135	12	119
Curraglass, ...	389	75	30	7	—	18	19	11	63	149	17	-
Fermoy Rural, ...	602	78	11	4		17	20	26	123	196	76	51
Fermoy Urban, ...	—	—	—	-	-	-	—	—	—	-	—	—
Glanworth East, ...	643	73	4	36	30	108	80	47	135	86	44	—
Glanworth West, ...	960	118	18	115	62	95	156	137	189	48	—	22
Gortnaskehy, ...	555	166	134	71	78	45	31	8	22	-	—	—
Gortroe, ...	737	82	64	22	23	51	107	98	208	74	8	—
Kilcor, ...	462	82	21	18	14	8	33	40	114	87	—	45

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Fermoy—*continued.*												
Kilcummer,	486	35	35	29	40	35	46	39	130	78	19	—
Kildinan,	624	92	103	82	91	83	50	37	56	23	7	—
Killathy,	652	89	47	75	40	85	66	39	121	75	15	—
Kilworth,	873	101	124	38	48	55	42	14	288	80	—	83
Knockmourne,	918	172	56	33	43	127	67	70	200	12	121	17
Leitrim,	368	50	58	18	24	44	42	28	55	27	22	—
Rathcormack,	723	110	97	108	37	61	52	35	100	50	63	10
Watergrasshill,	483	55	14	25	6	88	78	43	69	103	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,079	1,948	1,141	946	690	1,334	1,178	920	2,929	1,769	547	677
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,079	1,948	1,141	946	690	1,334	1,178	920	2,929	1,769	547	677
Kanturk.												
Allow,	558	90	35	17	48	133	48	91	76	20	—	—
Ballyhoolahan,	452	61	48	30	26	84	56	49	53	45	—	—
Banteer,	775	261	194	65	53	98	31	14	51	8	—	—
Barleyhill,	868	179	64	37	84	184	155	35	127	3	—	—
Barnacurra,	417	123	60	36	21	76	49	19	33	—	—	—
Bawncross,	597	154	28	4	19	103	102	67	120	—	—	—
Boherboy,	762	126	251	88	97	89	32	9	39	31	—	—
Castlecor,	576	48	16	4	8	31	47	60	82	130	30	120
Castlemagner,	431	62	47	12	3	46	42	6	157	56	—	—
Clonfert East,	836	140	241	159	62	142	69	—	23	—	—	—
Clonfert West,	505	13	162	116	125	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonmeen,	363	170	26	4	6	20	—	—	28	—	—	109
Coolclogh,	523	121	79	27	53	63	4	37	117	22	—	—
Dromina,	431	129	11	10	10	67	4	48	108	34	10	—
Glenlara,	829	180	196	144	89	77	98	29	16	—	—	—
Gortmore,	236	39	44	30	16	36	10	—	14	—	47	—
Greenane,	396	69	20	23	7	26	5	18	60	126	42	—
Kanturk,	547	116	14	7	8	44	62	58	117	86	35	—
Kilbrin,	367	38	12	7	17	31	74	67	61	60	—	—
Kilmeen,	729	161	324	122	43	71	—	8	—	—	—	—
Knockatooan,	760	114	411	74	38	50	43	24	6	—	—	—
Knocktemple,	487	101	6	7	15	35	97	60	159	7	—	—
Meens,	1,040	333	375	110	69	52	70	9	22	—	—	—
Milford,	555	83	22	49	35	61	95	28	130	29	23	—
Nad,	210	49	47	37	28	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newmarket,	606	79	47	42	65	67	84	28	132	32	—	30
Newtown,	707	125	34	37	46	72	72	50	222	42	7	—
Roskeen,	403	29	11	26	9	27	27	15	73	132	—	54
Rosnalee,	425	23	23	14	16	34	39	54	29	—	—	193
Rowls,	504	64	72	40	52	139	32	14	68	23	—	—
Tincorra,	522	203	84	20	40	73	43	14	45	—	—	—
Tullylease,	629	190	88	38	47	111	17	15	65	39	19	—
Williamstown,	575	98	256	107	67	32	8	7	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,621	3,771	3,348	1,543	1,322	2,312	1,515	933	2,233	925	213	506
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,621	3,771	3,348	1,543	1,322	2,312	1,515	933	2,233	925	213	506
Kilmallock.												
Ardskeagh	375	55	—	4	12	35	11	17	122	67	19	33
Charleville,	686	181	6	9	—	44	36	40	222	148	—	—
Milltown,	490	135	25	12	10	17	32	38	144	57	—	20
Springfort,	537	128	3	3	4	21	24	12	215	74	53	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,088	499	34	28	26	117	103	107	703	346	72	53
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,088	499	34	28	26	117	103	107	703	346	72	53

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KINSALE.												
Ballinspittle, ...	574	15	77	67	129	128	41	58	21	38	—	—
Ballyfeard, ...	296	7	2	35	20	41	57	22	29	83	—	—
Ballyfoyle, ...	484	42	71	61	54	58	67	18	59	11	43	—
Ballymackean, ...	729	18	48	29	19	136	197	23	153	106	—	—
Ballymartle, ...	536	11	33	—	28	25	41	32	227	127	12	—
Carrigaline, ...	316	19	16	17	24	24	25	—	112	47	32	—
Coolmain, ...	553	14	36	67	70	189	15	38	62	62	—	—
Cullen, ...	254	6	10	1	7	44	20	42	43	81	—	—
Farranbrien, ...	507	28	37	38	27	74	39	67	80	117	—	—
Kilmonoge, ...	311	6	31	30	20	—	23	27	98	64	12	—
Kilpatrick, ...	372	17	14	15	28	37	24	46	64	93	34	—
Kinsale Rural, ...	1,999	109	364	59	110	152	217	112	436	326	74	40
Kinsale Urban, ...	26	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Kinure, ...	325	6	13	—	17	42	24	25	87	40	9	62
Laherne, ...	297	2	14	28	5	68	11	—	19	—	64	86
Leighmoney, ...	432	15	10	49	25	90	82	58	67	36	—	—
Liscleary, ...	503	9	12	19	19	35	44	86	169	95	15	—
Nohaval, ...	261	9	20	11	8	65	37	20	62	—	29	—
Templebreedy, ...	523	19	23	15	55	7	58	—	90	104	42	110
Templemichael, ...	510	10	—	—	6	23	30	48	166	130	97	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,808	373	833	541	671	1,238	1,052	722	2,057	1,560	463	2 8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,808	373	833	541	671	1,238	1,052	722	2,057	1,560	463	2 8
MACROOM.												
Aghinagh, ...	580	104	11	42	33	43	83	47	64	153	—	—
Aglish, ...	648	56	38	15	10	47	71	63	193	90	16	49
*Bealanageary, ...	719	29	192	180	70	82	97	31	—	38	—	—
Candroma, ...	599	70	168	95	77	85	32	72	—	—	—	—
Cannaway, ...	708	47	26	—	—	38	82	89	197	173	56	—
*Cleanrath, ...	464	48	151	139	82	35	—	9	—	—	—	—
Clondrohid, ...	1,393	206	56	132	143	372	215	104	125	40	—	—
Clonmoyle, ...	643	76	45	75	11	107	81	44	143	61	—	—
Derryfineen, ...	492	51	144	93	96	62	46	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnatubbrid, ...	850	57	265	135	109	94	109	48	33	—	—	—
Gowlane, ...	946	200	118	122	111	194	75	47	74	5	—	—
Greenville, ...	324	12	6	13	37	77	26	45	81	27	—	—
Inchigeelagh, ...	786	78	104	67	51	151	76	92	67	100	—	—
Kilberrihert, ...	1,066	232	121	119	86	122	122	48	106	46	—	64
Kilcullen, ...	833	204	132	101	78	115	105	76	22	—	—	—
Kilnamartery, ...	914	98	59	37	102	190	138	90	134	18	—	48
Macloneigh, ...	1,035	185	13	31	62	138	173	118	167	115	33	—
Macroom, ...	411	76	27	8	13	36	49	12	55	105	30	—
Magourney, ...	860	81	29	16	36	69	130	40	233	135	17	74
Mashanaglass, ...	396	48	3	11	8	60	28	51	120	67	—	—
Mountrivers, ...	895	154	140	101	47	78	99	144	132	—	—	—
Rahalisk, ...	1,174	247	85	65	236	241	131	28	113	28	—	—
*Slievereagh, ...	951	90	295	135	122	125	64	31	46	43	—	—
Ullanes, ...	939	92	51	138	240	201	126	6	85	—	—	—
Warrenscourt, ...	913	92	55	90	25	79	178	148	139	18	—	89
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,134	167	638	454	274	242	161	71	46	81	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,405	2,466	1,696	1,506	1,611	2,599	2,175	1,412	2,283	1,181	152	324
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,539	2,633	2,334	1,960	1,885	2,841	2,336	1,483	2,329	1,262	152	324

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Mallow.												
Ballyclogh,	582	40	12	—	19	78	31	61	128	91	44	78
Ballynamona,	1,033	166	146	96	122	157	128	113	77	28	—	—
Buttevant,	790	89	10	11	10	66	103	34	194	147	81	45
Caherduggan,	263	43	21	11	—	3	43	15	43	47	13	24
Carrig,	202	23	—	—	—	6	18	4	115	13	23	—
Churchtown,	785	157	20	4	2	14	16	46	229	200	43	54
Clenor,	415	23	8	4	23	20	31	70	121	71	44	—
Doneraile,	551	34	34	16	37	29	57	43	139	96	—	66
Imphrick,	484	114	24	7	2	36	19	39	153	33	8	49
Kilmaclenine,	466	32	18	18	5	35	22	57	138	119	22	—
Kilshannig,	2,665	313	504	354	282	319	156	128	256	314	—	39
Liscarroll,	463	78	10	12	2	14	61	48	105	79	27	27
Mallow Rural,	642	37	13	26	33	56	50	51	169	87	37	83
Mallow North Urban,	259	—	7	—	5	139	8	—	10	63	—	27
Mallow South Urban,	113	—	4	1	11	2	4	5	24	—	20	42
Monanimy,	602	121	101	39	49	51	28	49	76	70	—	18
Rahan,	922	110	144	110	59	189	64	100	31	73	—	42
Shanballymore,	506	63	43	25	34	43	55	60	95	22	—	66
Skahanagh,	420	139	63	14	30	44	24	7	18	81	—	—
Streamhill,	192	40	—	9	23	5	14	5	7	47	42	—
Templemary,	251	20	—	3	—	20	19	30	49	85	8	17
Wallstown,	314	29	9	2	2	22	15	10	45	124	56	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,920	1,671	1,191	762	750	1,348	966	975	2,222	1,890	468	677
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,920	1,671	1,191	762	750	1,348	966	975	2,222	1,890	468	677
Middleton.												
Ballintemple,	858	141	80	38	121	144	94	52	97	79	12	—
Ballycottin,	710	64	8	14	52	97	105	49	232	34	55	—
Ballyspillane,	236	—	17	5	11	7	23	13	69	48	26	17
Carrigtohill,	1,330	47	81	95	92	140	103	118	248	240	104	62
Castlemartyr,	709	107	20	29	76	55	20	82	130	119	6	65
Clonmult,	237	39	—	7	4	23	25	3	70	38	28	—
Cloyne,	853	85	41	32	46	53	84	28	136	107	84	157
Corkbeg,	376	4	39	32	37	24	38	29	55	34	65	219
Dangan,	255	48	18	17	20	44	35	8	35	22	8	—
Dungourney,	621	66	28	22	32	45	37	46	279	27	39	—
Garryvoe,	802	130	22	83	22	110	99	94	178	64	—	—
Ightermurragh,	809	121	25	14	27	38	70	27	239	146	51	51
Inch,	764	122	18	13	25	95	54	37	241	159	—	—
Lisgoold,	626	88	57	41	46	129	89	14	111	25	26	—
Middleton Rural,	1,548	48	48	67	31	123	109	24	338	284	114	362
Middleton Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mogeely,	444	30	12	20	13	29	52	32	82	70	104	—
Rostellan,	522	103	36	40	15	26	17	20	91	66	27	81
Templebodan,	623	58	33	71	36	19	38	82	211	36	39	—
Templenacarriga,	479	20	5	7	10	39	62	18	151	68	—	99
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,002	1,321	588	647	716	1,240	1,154	776	2,993	1,666	788	1,113
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,002	1,321	588	647	716	1,240	1,154	776	2,993	1,666	788	1,113

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
MILLSTREET.												
Aherbarnagh, ...	900	176	179	82	135	216	51	42	19	—	—	—
Aghtogane, ...	1,124	138	167	181	154	219	79	68	88	30	—	—
Annaloo, ...	295	88	84	49	18	4	5	—	28	19	—	—
Allen, ...	681	83	100	192	64	96	90	7	41	8	—	—
Derragh, ...	465	112	45	69	52	100	38	20	18	16	—	—
Donaseen, ...	905	204	199	222	108	142	5	25	—	—	—	—
Drishane, ...	835	196	187	84	25	75	45	99	41	14	69	—
Gale, ...	545	82	30	36	30	48	66	45	126	82	—	—
Kilcorney, ...	606	90	137	72	73	115	20	28	45	26	—	—
Knocknagree, ...	1,034	93	91	258	143	347	37	32	33	—	—	—
Rathcool, ...	616	235	112	9	36	20	25	58	82	39	—	—
Teagh, ...	628	101	49	32	137	112	24	49	91	33	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,634	1,598	1,380	1,286	975	1,494	485	473	607	267	69	
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,634	1,598	1,380	1,286	975	1,494	485	473	607	267	69	—
MITCHELSTOWN.												
Ballyarthur, ...	429	70	74	50	39	58	59	15	64	—	—	—
Derryvillane, ...	646	140	43	29	58	58	66	57	160	35	—	—
Farahy, ...	484	125	26	52	31	20	52	42	84	—	—	52
Kildorrery, ...	524	114	96	59	36	98	26	13	47	35	—	—
Kilgullane, ...	210	23	7	15	9	22	10	30	41	38	—	15
Kilphelan, ...	545	126	43	12	46	67	72	57	67	55	—	—
Marshalstown, ...	461	90	55	48	30	87	48	31	55	17	—	—
Mitchelstown, ...	1,556	362	222	210	147	218	137	61	122	14	—	63
Templemolaga, ...	715	188	116	99	92	92	51	46	31	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,570	1,238	682	574	488	720	521	352	671	194	—	130
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,570	1,238	682	574	488	720	521	352	671	194	—	130
SKIBBEREEN.												
Aghadown North, ...	535	43	233	89	60	41	5	26	18	20	—	—
Aghadown South, ...	1,527	300	539	207	135	56	79	31	98	82	—	—
Aredagh, ...	730	31	143	140	150	74	85	—	107	—	—	—
Caheragh, ...	716	58	189	181	100	82	54	52	—	—	—	—
Cape Clear, ...	1,027	208	620	91	45	59	—	—	4	—	—	—
Carrigbaun, ...	847	73	160	254	119	142	43	12	44	—	—	—
Castlehaven North, ...	913	36	216	189	84	112	64	35	62	115	—	—
Castlehaven South, ...	977	104	536	175	81	34	25	18	4	—	—	—
Doghdonnell, ...	791	42	257	203	153	41	35	—	60	—	—	—
Doonkeen, ...	925	129	264	197	126	141	22	—	46	—	—	—
Drinagh, ...	594	123	78	111	84	58	4	24	112	—	—	—
Dromdaleague North, ...	538	92	237	94	70	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dromdaleague South, ...	807	77	241	257	141	30	61	—	—	—	—	—
Farranes, ...	624	66	173	112	92	96	—	40	45	—	—	—
Fortnaseeny, ...	878	63	267	139	212	122	33	42	—	—	—	—
Gilfaughnabeg, ...	898	217	138	93	160	132	32	15	32	79	—	—
Gillicuddy, ...	668	47	81	87	97	183	88	35	28	22	—	—
Knockskagh, ...	854	102	170	173	172	96	78	31	32	—	—	—
Lyross, ...	895	188	228	80	80	104	42	65	26	—	—	82

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cork—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £50.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Skibbereen—*continued*.												
Lowreelane, ...	601	40	98	218	97	77	43	9	19	—	—	—
Skibbereen Rural, ...	1,238	115	364	174	88	185	62	61	111	57	21	—
Skibbereen Urban, ...	257	61	74	42	5	22	19	13	2	19	—	—
*Tullagh, ...	974	192	524	148	49	55	—	6	—	—	—	—
Woodfort, ...	665	41	97	186	52	171	53	16	12	37	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,773	927	2,599	855	530	323	189	55	213	82	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,706	1,521	3,328	2,785	1,922	1,835	738	476	649	349	21	82
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,479	2,448	5,927	3,640	2,452	2,158	927	531	862	431	21	82
Skull.												
Ballybane, ...	587	89	254	75	69	51	30	—	19	—	—	—
*Ballydehob, ...	1,343	175	465	298	247	57	14	—	87	—	—	—
*Coolagh, ...	555	39	239	76	61	70	28	—	42	—	—	—
*Crookhaven, ...	686	56	304	146	26	110	33	11	—	—	—	—
*Dunbeacon, ...	596	36	295	126	60	56	15	—	—	—	8	—
*Dunmanus, ...	749	189	276	121	83	30	20	—	—	30	—	—
*Goleen, ...	598	152	262	84	72	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilcoe, ...	943	78	238	234	135	116	83	49	10	—	—	—
Lowertown, ...	515	70	181	103	68	31	17	—	45	—	—	—
*Skull, ...	865	270	371	117	29	28	33	11	6	—	—	—
*Toormore, ...	633	215	274	55	47	37	5	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,025	1,132	2,486	1,023	625	416	148	22	135	30	8	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,045	237	673	412	272	198	130	49	74	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,070	1,369	3,159	1,435	897	614	278	71	209	30	8	—
Youghal.												
Ardagh, ...	705	142	86	96	57	77	45	61	63	58	20	—
Clonpriest, ...	1,126	300	113	77	113	116	41	40	181	92	53	—
Kilcronat, ...	276	80	42	15	22	34	14	—	31	38	—	—
Killeagh, ...	573	160	3	31	11	24	94	41	129	55	25	—
Kilmacdonagh, ...	1,167	325	100	132	93	97	119	38	218	36	9	—
Youghal Rural, ...	513	139	12	7	—	57	13	35	107	76	18	49
Youghal Urban, ...	288	6	74	9	34	28	33	—	54	50	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,648	1,152	430	367	330	433	359	215	783	405	125	49
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,648	1,152	430	367	330	433	359	215	783	405	125	49
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	29,465	6,687	12,553	4,381	2,197	1,651	723	353	595	317	8	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	196,166	25,320	23,107	17,932	16,027	24,414	17,360	11,700	29,056	18,284	7,006	5,960
Total of County, ..	225,631	32,007	35,660	22,313	18,224	26,065	18,083	12,053	29,651	18,601	7,014	5,960

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CAHERSIVEEN.												
*Bahaghs, ...	95	17	45	27	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs, ...	216	91	109	15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack, ...	45	8	24	7	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Caher, ...	236	81	114	26	5	9	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Caherdaniel, ...	146	76	55	11	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Canuig, ...	98	28	63	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin, ...	207	54	92	31	19	7	3	1	—	—	—	—
*Cloon, ...	37	4	21	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg, ...	74	10	40	15	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Darrynane, ...	122	49	55	10	1	6	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Derriana, ...	103	15	63	11	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh, ...	201	61	99	25	9	4	1	—	1	—	1	—
*Glanbehy, ...	380	285	76	10	4	1	1	1	2	—	—	—
*Killinane, ...	142	48	71	20	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen, ...	56	20	32	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane, ...	88	28	39	9	6	2	1	1	1	—	1	—
*Mastergeehy, ...	49	3	21	17	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum, ...	88	27	38	11	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee, ...	106	63	30	6	3	—	1	2	1	—	—	—
*St. Finan's, ...	62	7	34	12	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh, ...	119	33	64	12	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Valencia, ...	168	65	65	15	9	7	3	2	1	—	—	1
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,838	1,073	1,250	307	109	61	15	11	7	2	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,838	1,073	1,250	307	109	61	15	11	7	2	2	1
DINGLE.												
*Ballinvoher, ...	91	9	31	24	12	11	4	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	46	2	5	9	7	11	11	1	—	—	—	—
*Ballynacourty, ...	89	11	38	22	8	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Brandon, ...	46	5	25	12	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cast egregory, ...	200	110	47	16	11	10	3	1	2	—	—	—
*Cloghane, ...	71	3	34	27	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis, ...	121	72	20	13	8	5	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Dingle, ...	295	42	101	75	28	25	13	3	4	4	—	—
*Dunquin, ...	92	60	19	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Dunurlin, ...	78	5	28	15	12	13	3	1	1	—	—	—
Inch, ...	45	6	13	14	4	2	3	2	1	—	—	—
*Kilmalkedar, ...	112	37	38	22	9	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Kilquane, ...	118	26	58	24	7	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Kinard, ...	111	9	57	16	18	8	1	—	2	—	—	—
*Lack, ...	68	20	28	11	3	4	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Marhin, ...	71	5	46	14	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Minard, ...	80	4	30	25	11	6	2	1	1	—	—	—
Stradbally, ...	45	4	1	11	12	9	4	2	2	—	—	—
*Ventry	133	20	67	19	17	8	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,696	434	637	320	146	103	28	9	14	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	216	16	49	59	34	28	20	6	4	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,912	450	686	379	180	131	48	15	18	5	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kenmare.												
*Ardea,	126	44	61	10	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Banawn,	111	15	63	22	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappagh,	113	20	52	21	11	6	1	—	2	—	—	—
*Castlecove,	249	124	104	16	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dawros,	128	27	64	23	9	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dromore,	80	11	47	14	2	2	2	—	—	1	—	1
*Glanlee,	62	7	30	11	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanlough,	75	6	37	18	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanmore,	112	29	64	14	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Greenane,	63	5	31	16	2	3	4	—	—	—	2	—
*Kenmare,	201	40	93	32	12	11	7	1	3	1	1	—
*Kilgarvan,	151	19	60	35	14	17	3	—	2	1	—	—
Loughbrin,	78	12	31	16	12	3	2	1	1	—	—	—
Reen,	55	15	22	7	3	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Sneem,	169	60	79	20	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
*Tahilla,	144	68	44	21	3	5	1	—	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,528	439	699	222	84	52	17	2	8	3	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	389	63	183	74	32	18	9	1	5	1	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,917	502	882	296	116	70	26	3	13	4	4	1
Killarney.												
Aghadoe	48	4	8	7	8	5	5	3	6	2	—	—
Aglish,	48	2	6	13	10	9	2	1	4	—	1	—
Ballyhar,	29	1	2	1	—	12	6	2	1	4	—	—
Brewsterfield,	94	12	43	16	14	4	3	—	2	—	—	—
*Caragh,	276	241	27	3	1	1	1	—	1	1	—	—
Churchtown,	87	21	23	10	10	14	5	2	1	—	1	—
*Clydagh,	64	9	33	17	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Coolies	82	32	24	9	1	10	3	1	2	—	—	—
*Coom,	338	110	96	72	28	20	10	3	2	—	—	—
*Curraghmore,	120	26	61	19	11	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Currans,	50	16	2	3	7	2	4	3	13	—	—	—
*Doocarrig,	136	48	65	14	5	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dromin	114	15	12	26	15	25	13	3	3	2	—	—
Dunloe,	88	16	35	14	5	8	3	1	6	—	—	—
Fleak,	70	7	25	12	9	13	2	1	1	—	—	—
Headfort,	94	7	42	27	9	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kilbonane,	106	27	9	19	15	22	8	1	5	—	—	—
Kilcummin,	187	49	34	29	20	37	6	6	5	1	—	—
Kilfelin,	63	4	6	10	7	20	8	2	5	1	—	—
Kilgobnet,	168	62	47	21	11	9	6	4	6	2	—	—
Killarney Rural	294	76	83	38	25	19	13	11	18	10	—	1
Killarney Urban,	75	10	25	14	4	9	5	3	4	—	—	1
Killeentierna,	162	33	33	28	16	28	10	8	5	—	—	1
*Killorglin,	488	359	67	24	16	14	3	2	2	1	—	—
Kilnanare,	192	54	20	18	25	26	19	8	20	2	—	—
Knocknahoe,	62	6	28	8	10	7	2	—	1	—	—	—
Lahard,	50	—	2	2	2	12	12	5	10	4	1	—
Milltown,	174	40	32	30	21	25	8	6	10	1	1	—
Molahiffe,	223	72	29	37	24	25	11	9	13	3	—	—
Muckross,	71	9	14	8	8	16	7	2	3	2	1	1
Rathmore,	274	76	106	59	14	15	1	2	1	—	—	—
Rockfield,	42	6	3	3	3	10	3	7	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,504	825	373	158	61	52	20	6	7	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,865	625	669	453	297	379	163	90	146	34	5	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,369	1,450	1,042	611	358	431	183	96	153	36	5	4

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Listowel.												
*Ardagh, ...	154	85	24	24	8	6	5	—	2	—	—	—
Astee, ...	170	82	36	10	9	15	7	1	7	2	1	—
Ballincloher, ...	75	34	8	2	6	14	5	2	4	—	—	—
*Ballyconry, ...	94	45	15	9	4	10	6	4	1	—	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	115	53	17	13	7	14	8	—	3	—	—	—
Ballyegan, ...	31	12	—	2	3	4	2	3	5	—	—	—
Ballyhorgan, ...	73	21	2	5	9	15	9	4	6	1	—	1
Beal, ...	65	24	8	12	7	7	5	1	—	1	—	—
Carrig, ...	65	18	15	19	5	4	1	—	1	2	—	—
*Causeway, ...	94	40	19	10	6	10	6	2	1	—	—	—
Cloontubbrid, ...	73	31	8	5	16	8	1	1	3	—	—	—
Drommartin, ...	118	41	32	12	5	13	8	1	5	—	—	1
*Duagh, ...	126	54	32	8	15	10	3	3	1	—	—	—
Ennismore, ...	130	82	8	12	1	8	4	2	7	5	1	—
*Gullane, ...	124	70	8	15	12	13	4	—	2	—	—	—
Gunsborough, ...	76	28	9	6	9	10	3	3	7	1	—	—
Killehenny, ...	134	85	11	6	6	12	5	2	4	2	—	1
*Kilfeighny, ...	184	86	25	18	19	17	10	5	3	1	—	—
*Killury, ...	130	43	35	25	7	12	5	2	1	—	—	—
Kilmeany, ...	134	59	17	16	10	22	3	4	2	—	—	1
*Kilshenane, ...	79	39	32	3	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kiltomy, ...	101	61	10	3	6	13	3	1	4	—	—	—
*Leitrim, ...	131	41	49	20	9	4	6	2	—	—	—	—
Lislaughtin, ...	119	37	18	20	19	13	5	2	4	1	—	—
Lisselton, ...	101	39	21	21	3	7	2	6	2	—	—	—
Listowel Rural, ...	169	73	26	18	10	15	6	7	10	3	—	1
Listowel Urban, ...	91	45	22	6	2	7	1	—	5	2	—	1
Lixnaw, ...	79	41	5	1	1	9	6	10	6	—	—	—
Moynsha, ...	88	15	17	10	26	14	3	1	2	—	—	—
Newtownsandes, ...	169	67	14	12	12	34	10	7	11	2	—	—
Rathea, ...	88	28	8	12	13	11	10	3	1	2	—	—
Shronowen, ...	81	24	9	18	10	12	4	1	2	1	—	—
Tarbert, ...	115	38	23	12	11	12	6	4	5	2	1	1
Tarmon, ...	173	88	38	16	7	9	7	3	4	—	1	—
Trienearagh, ...	149	59	28	18	13	17	6	3	5	—	—	—
Uriee, ...	94	59	5	1	7	7	7	3	5	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,217	564	249	135	88	98	48	19	15	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,775	1,183	405	285	227	313	134	74	116	27	4	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,992	1,747	654	420	315	411	182	93	131	28	4	7
Tralee.												
Abbeydorney, ...	143	63	24	8	12	12	7	7	6	4	—	—
Arabela, ...	185	61	34	15	12	24	16	6	13	3	1	—
Ardfert, ...	51	31	6	—	5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Ballyegan, ...	53	3	7	4	7	12	9	6	4	—	—	1
*Ballyheige, ...	151	49	58	18	12	5	6	2	—	1	—	—
Ballynahaglish, ...	152	45	15	6	14	31	18	7	14	1	—	1
Ballynorig, ...	95	20	6	15	12	19	12	6	3	2	..	—
Ballyseedy, ...	134	62	20	8	5	14	6	6	10	2	—	1
Banna, ...	124	47	19	10	12	13	8	6	5	4	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tralee—*continued.*												
*Baurtregaun,	77	27	25	10	2	6	3	3	1	—	—	—
Blennerville,	62	32	16	2	1	3	2	1	4	1	—	—
Boolteens,	99	43	17	11	11	7	6	1	3	—	—	—
*Brosna,	136	53	31	13	16	15	7	1	—	—	—	—
Carker,	95	14	28	19	10	16	5	2	1	—	—	—
Castleisland,	172	32	34	10	8	19	16	13	33	7	—	—
Clogherbrien,	151	52	12	10	12	21	12	8	21	3	—	—
Cordal,	59	6	25	5	7	10	3	1	2	—	—	—
Crinny,	59	9	23	7	6	4	2	3	5	—	—	—
*Derreen,	52	8	13	11	7	11	1	1	—	—	—	—
Doon,	57	8	5	19	12	6	2	3	1	—	1	—
*Gneeves,	80	14	22	17	12	14	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Kerryhead,	138	75	48	10	—	2	2	1	—	—	—	—
*Kilflyn,	76	36	18	6	7	4	3	2	—	—	—	—
*Kilgarrylander,	166	76	57	23	2	4	2	—	2	—	—	—
Kilgobbin,	78	23	21	10	9	10	1	2	2	—	—	—
Killahan,	88	38	5	5	5	13	11	4	6	1	—	—
*Kilmurry,	61	12	13	14	8	4	6	1	3	—	—	—
Kiltallagh,	80	14	9	9	9	12	9	6	10	2	—	—
Knockglass,	52	16	2	6	11	7	6	1	3	—	—	—
*Knocknagashel,	180	57	61	30	14	12	3	2	1	—	—	—
Lackabaun,	107	45	22	5	9	17	6	3	—	—	—	—
*Millbrook,	102	16	37	30	12	4	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Mount Eagle,	51	11	19	12	4	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Nobaval,	84	13	22	19	7	8	5	3	6	1	—	—
O'Brennan,	97	21	22	22	12	10	1	4	5	—	—	—
Ratass,	84	25	6	12	10	8	7	3	12	1	—	—
Scartaglin,	58	6	8	2	1	12	9	7	13	—	—	—
Tralee Rural,	185	29	36	14	15	19	26	13	24	7	2	—
Tralee Urban,	23	8	7	—	—	4	1	2	—	1	—	—
Tubrid,	171	62	18	14	19	26	13	8	8	3	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,270	434	402	194	96	84	38	14	7	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,798	828	469	267	253	358	220	134	216	44	5	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,068	1,262	871	461	349	442	258	148	223	45	5	4
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	10,053	3,769	3,610	1,336	584	450	166	61	58	14	4	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	9,043	2,715	1,775	1,138	843	1,096	546	305	487	106	16	16
Total of County,	19,096	6,484	5,385	2,474	1,427	1,546	712	366	545	120	20	17

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cahersiveen.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Bahaghs,	8,871	699	3,219	3,685	997	177	—	91	—	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs,	7,458	1,764	4,620	1,020	—	54	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack,	7,099	386	3,327	2,108	1,122	144	—	—	12	—	—	—
*Caher,	9,508	1,939	4,160	1,643	448	1,306	—	—	—	12	—	—
*Caherdaniel,	5,249	1,462	1,994	1,546	151	—	96	—	—	—	—	—
*Canuig,	7,585	1,184	5,166	1,132	103	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin,	8,639	1,280	3,547	1,569	1,313	669	206	55	—	—	—	—
*Cloon,	7,434	408	2,714	1,525	2,787	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg,	8,854	538	3,797	1,902	1,072	1,035	270	240	—	—	—	—
*Darrynane,	6,661	1,186	2,557	774	72	1,604	—	—	—	468	—	—
*Derriana,	21,711	1,087	11,020	3,249	5,544	255	556	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	8,212	1,090	4,180	1,515	747	446	68	—	150	—	16	—
*Glanbehy,	7,728	3,647	2,256	509	464	164	125	67	496	—	—	—
*Killinane,	8,629	1,209	4,032	2,142	—	1,246	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen,	8,644	1,372	5,393	1,583	—	—	—	296	—	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane,	7,658	725	2,903	484	702	461	109	4	48	—	2,222	—
*Mastergeehy,	7,538	15	3,688	2,375	556	904	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum,	7,842	516	3,943	1,422	435	1,526	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee,	2,549	846	864	274	148	—	206	155	56	—	—	—
*St. Finan's	3,384	202	1,546	692	368	454	61	61	—	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh,	6,378	921	3,005	1,057	635	665	95	—	—	—	—	—
*Valencia,	5,914	768	1,448	583	655	362	334	196	117	—	—	1,451
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	173,545	23,244	79,379	32,792	18,319	11,472	2,126	1,165	879	480	2,238	1,451
Total of Electoral Divisions,	173,545	23,244	79,379	32,792	18,319	11,472	2,126	1,165	879	480	2,238	1,451
Dingle.												
*Ballinvoher,	4,398	77	865	1,192	807	962	495	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	8,130	5	335	1,931	917	4,027	822	93	—	—	—	—
*Ballynacourty,	4,011	185	1,219	981	727	752	147	—	—	—	—	—
*Brandon,	4,394	120	1,279	2,575	307	113	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory,	4,224	1,581	840	275	295	298	119	107	709	—	—	—
*Cloghane,	9,483	33	3,419	4,236	1,589	206	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis,	7,702	975	1,063	788	473	3,453	325	466	159	—	—	—
*Dingle,	14,899	428	2,799	3,977	1,716	2,237	1,322	280	980	1,160	—	—
*Dunquin,	3,560	1,913	665	731	102	—	—	149	—	—	—	—
*Dunurlin,	4,692	75	891	777	968	1,142	390	168	281	—	—	—
Inch,	3,805	99	650	687	212	437	390	225	1,105	—	—	—
*Kilmalkedar,	4,969	651	1,324	1,393	722	593	221	65	—	—	—	—
*Kilquane,	9,702	741	4,235	1,975	980	717	1,054	—	—	—	—	—
*Kinard,	7,245	284	2,628	1,417	1,329	1,215	75	—	297	—	—	—
*Lack,	2,470	144	827	565	252	345	—	163	174	—	—	—
*Marhin,	3,403	72	1,880	758	225	70	—	—	398	—	—	—
Minard,	5,401	94	1,077	1,846	713	494	704	175	208	—	—	—
Stradbally	4,217	16	15	688	680	1,228	894	391	305	—	—	—
*Ventry,	5,689	314	2,140	985	1,095	666	—	—	241	248	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	90,841	7,593	26,074	22,625	11,587	12,769	4,148	1,398	3,239	1,408	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,553	214	2,077	5,152	2,522	6,186	2,810	884	1,708	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	112,394	7,807	28,151	27,777	14,109	18,955	6,958	2,282	4,947	1,408	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kenmare.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Ardea,	5,722	637	2,078	709	302	1,490	287	—	219	—	—	—
*Banawn,	16,309	1,257	8,520	3,467	2,534	531	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappagh,	9,659	537	4,071	2,126	1,266	768	104	—	787	—	—	—
*Castlecove,	15,239	2,385	9,152	2,378	407	917	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dawros,	8,394	916	3,100	2,562	649	859	—	308	—	—	—	—
Dromore,	5,402	180	2,234	1,322	216	483	203	—	—	318	—	446
*Glanlee,	15,233	463	6,227	2,520	4,197	367	1,459	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanlough,	10,200	1,039	3,633	2,356	2,206	966	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanmore,	6,816	1,023	3,428	1,292	547	—	526	—	—	—	—	—
Greenane,	10,570	89	2,028	2,874	124	653	1,498	—	—	—	3,304	—
*Kenmare,	13,776	1,002	4,609	2,720	1,826	1,286	780	162	1,250	136	5	—
*Kilgarvan,	14,914	641	4,566	4,553	2,421	1,882	454	—	179	218	—	—
Loughbrin,	15,248	258	4,014	3,235	3,730	1,090	677	842	1,402	—	—	—
Reen,	3,482	352	1,681	554	340	218	—	—	337	—	—	—
*Sneem,	16,559	1,463	8,277	3,410	1,614	—	135	—	—	1,590	70	—
*Tahilla,	10,246	1,729	3,295	2,974	456	1,134	224	—	434	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	133,408	12,555	56,885	28,941	17,159	9,432	3,865	470	2,082	1,944	75	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,361	1,416	14,028	10,111	5,676	3,212	2,482	842	2,526	318	3,304	446
Total of Electoral Divisions,	177,769	13,971	70,913	39,052	22,835	12,644	6,347	1,312	4,608	2,262	3,379	446
Killarney.												
Aghadoe,	2,598	21	158	309	281	286	403	230	690	220	—	—
Aglish,	2,465	10	97	359	371	439	111	79	506	—	493	—
Ballyhar,	2,273	2	39	28	—	711	451	120	82	840	—	—
Brewsterfield,	6,896	292	2,640	1,432	1,355	169	867	—	141	—	—	—
*Caragh,	6,181	4,217	1,356	99	97	26	66	—	300	20	—	—
Churchtown,	6,776	840	2,484	669	1,126	731	305	133	98	—	390	—
*Clydagh,	14,808	830	5,155	4,987	1,669	1,722	445	—	—	—	—	—
*Coolies,	3,137	377	641	701	47	804	294	168	105	—	—	—
*Coom,	16,636	1,671	3,549	4,704	2,050	1,826	1,870	439	527	—	—	—
*Curraghmore,	11,938	605	5,568	1,951	1,707	592	1,515	—	—	—	—	—
Currans,	2,611	58	32	108	264	90	247	249	1,563	—	—	—
*Doocarrig,	8,738	1,399	4,642	1,134	797	536	230	—	—	—	—	—
Dromin,	5,034	73	263	748	668	1,376	982	275	263	386	—	—
Dunloe,	9,820	342	3,142	4,750	256	514	154	55	607	—	—	—
Flesk,	13,710	1,371	2,722	2,352	1,743	4,847	418	104	153	—	—	—
Headfort,	4,363	95	1,737	1,116	605	549	127	—	134	—	—	—
Kilbonane,	3,675	202	210	711	558	771	488	116	619	—	—	—
Kilcummin,	8,016	469	997	1,186	1,044	2,443	470	651	515	241	—	—
Kilfelin,	2,872	86	103	295	276	1,048	469	123	463	9	—	—
Kilgobnet,	6,366	832	1,499	971	572	629	486	405	628	344	—	—
Killarney Rural,	12,446	708	2,466	1,406	1,370	952	721	1,104	1,993	1,463	—	263
Killarney Urban,	1,587	20	126	138	49	173	130	130	212	—	—	609
Killeentierna,	8,149	544	1,263	1,004	687	2,128	682	902	628	—	—	311
*Killorglin,	7,758	3,893	1,618	576	474	586	180	105	192	134	—	—
Kilnanare,	8,150	206	393	493	857	1,206	1,274	658	2,339	724	—	—
Knocknahoe	3,948	202	1,236	557	848	727	226	—	152	—	—	—
Lahard,	4,536	—	14	80	114	778	870	437	1,148	727	368	—
Milltown,	6,778	107	629	874	873	1,295	578	486	1,324	190	422	—
Molahiffe,	8,727	312	774	1,087	1,150	1,492	906	1,042	1,411	553	—	—
Muckross,	23,243	450	2,779	1,456	4,793	8,058	1,099	552	2,798	270	329	659
Rathmore,	9,549	508	3,364	3,113	837	1,257	60	206	204	—	—	—
Rockfield,	1,996	41	51	89	286	521	191	552	265	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	69,196	12,992	22,529	14,152	6,841	6,092	4,600	712	1,124	154	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	166,584	7,791	29,218	25,331	20,983	33,190	12,715	8,609	18,936	5,967	2,092	1,842
Total of Electoral Divisions,	235,780	20,783	51,747	39,483	27,824	39,282	17,315	9,321	20,060	6,121	2,092	1,842

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Listowel.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
·dagh, ...	3,748	736	604	994	334	417	421	—	242	—	—	—
·tee, ...	5,578	317	813	552	360	1,238	528	123	866	458	323	—
allincloher, ...	2,693	169	298	85	338	818	290	189	506	—	—	—
allyconry, ...	2,859	107	333	310	278	705	556	372	198	—	—	—
allyduff, ...	2,712	189	343	389	323	684	481	—	303	—	—	—
allyegan, ...	3,046	86	—	119	218	341	428	476	1,378	—	—	—
allyhorgan, ...	4,592	57	31	192	378	993	629	424	857	216	—	815
·al, ...	1,915	36	259	270	269	406	312	100	—	263	—	—
·rrig, ...	2,185	34	311	695	209	346	74	—	108	408	—	—
·useway, ...	2,676	157	397	330	328	577	529	218	140	—	—	—
·oontubbrid, ...	2,965	362	278	217	813	538	78	129	550	—	—	—
·ommartin, ...	4,478	258	881	455	212	677	668	68	668	—	—	591
·agh, ...	3,364	214	729	336	775	579	230	262	239	—	—	—
·nnismore, ...	3,718	432	148	295	24	364	242	130	884	858	341	—
·allane, ...	3,550	376	297	647	654	1,014	309	—	253	—	—	—
·nsborough, ...	3,541	138	163	207	422	737	337	477	910	150	—	—
illehenny, ...	4,539	391	195	181	137	781	478	202	714	634	—	826
ilfeighny, ...	8,198	818	892	908	886	2,110	1,162	613	544	265	—	—
illury, ...	4,648	444	975	1,042	402	853	486	231	215	—	—	—
·lmeany, ...	6,271	253	575	771	457	1,756	222	553	1,073	—	—	611
·lshenane, ...	8,004	1,842	4,364	555	376	867	—	—	—	—	—	—
·iltomy, ...	3,127	452	281	77	276	876	401	189	575	—	—	—
·ittrim, ...	4,499	448	1,587	880	667	238	452	227	—	—	—	—
·slaughtin, ...	6,329	65	536	1,131	1,634	919	505	270	994	276	—	—
·sselton, ...	5,089	377	728	1,244	224	873	229	974	440	—	—	—
·stowel Rural, ...	6,434	226	446	662	460	709	631	579	1,677	658	—	386
·stowel Urban, ...	2,406	193	221	88	51	296	49	—	502	348	—	658
·xnaw, ...	2,414	92	23	42	18	458	422	751	608	—	—	—
·oynsha, ...	4,872	131	912	573	1,612	899	330	93	322	—	—	—
·ewtownsandes, ...	8,646	397	328	366	602	2,246	871	811	2,516	509	—	—
·athea, ...	5,091	154	452	815	853	723	1,074	302	142	576	—	—
·ronowen, ...	3,615	60	407	692	573	599	647	107	234	296	—	—
·arbert, ...	4,421	104	281	287	338	604	370	342	667	453	359	616
·rmon, ...	4,391	429	634	607	300	459	497	518	498	—	449	—
·nearagh, ...	7,589	439	1,376	1,023	1,243	1,675	880	228	725	—	—	—
·ee, ...	3,200	613	120	33	452	432	575	430	545	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,673	5,594	10,459	6,079	4,976	8,236	4,546	2,112	2,406	265	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	112,730	6,002	10,759	11,991	12,520	20,571	11,847	8,276	18,687	6,102	1,472	4,503
Total of Electoral Divisions,	157,403	11,596	21,218	18,070	17,496	28,807	16,393	10,388	21,093	6,367	1,472	4,503
Tralee.												
·ooydorney, ...	6,313	551	775	506	644	708	396	660	1,208	865	—	—
·ahela, ...	6,675	511	753	369	387	1,134	1,097	390	1,221	620	193	—
·ilfert, ...	2,123	65	108	—	82	3	45	142	266	176	382	854
·allyegan, ...	3,349	3	295	135	350	578	462	398	469	—	—	659
·allyheige, ...	5,217	277	1,694	781	677	441	602	415	—	330	—	—
·allynahaglish, ...	4,761	61	226	99	317	1,078	843	416	1,200	288	—	233
·allynorig, ...	4,354	58	117	489	526	952	828	500	376	508	—	—
·allyseedy	4,569	530	410	397	188	529	288	405	637	213	—	972
·ratha, ...	4,296	200	497	216	391	58*	498	515	689	703	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
TRALEE—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Baurtregaun, ...	2,971	303	787	517	82	437	206	408	231	—	—	—
Blennerville, ...	1,448	260	278	92	37	82	59	53	271	316	—	—
Boolteens, ...	2,621	244	261	376	322	248	407	69	694	—	—	—
*Brosna, ...	5,871	572	1,221	688	1,024	1,430	736	200	—	—	—	—
Carker, ...	4,889	142	1,193	945	701	1,047	478	232	151	—	—	—
Castleisland, ...	9,073	89	496	253	234	932	1,106	960	3,710	1,293	—	—
Clogherbrien, ...	5,354	113	199	281	404	924	640	638	1,740	415	—	—
Cordal, ...	5,130	155	1,443	395	373	1,547	345	511	356	—	—	—
Crinny, ...	3,993	260	1,103	387	613	790	159	162	519	—	—	—
*Derreen, ...	5,495	148	1,040	1,702	749	1,527	165	164	—	—	—	—
Doon, ...	2,494	27	107	669	542	310	157	247	174	—	261	—
*Gneeves, ...	6,155	473	1,522	1,117	1,288	1,609	146	—	—	—	—	—
*Kerryhead, ...	3,307	1,103	1,360	342	—	100	151	251	—	—	—	—
*Kilflyn, ...	4,572	944	1,487	449	431	693	291	277	—	—	—	—
*Kilgarrylander, ...	2,589	493	895	538	73	190	131	—	269	—	—	—
Kilgobban, ...	7,643	557	2,452	1,042	692	1,178	131	324	1,267	—	—	—
Killahan, ...	3,708	175	98	231	149	577	773	641	682	382	—	—
*Kilmurry, ...	6,257	326	1,208	2,044	1,158	687	560	41	233	—	—	—
Kiltallagh, ...	4,137	18	225	365	402	609	609	742	951	216	—	—
Knockglass, ...	2,512	39	44	140	402	569	947	11	360	—	—	—
*Knocknagashel, ...	9,309	1,576	2,409	1,852	1,048	1,081	486	347	510	—	—	—
Lackabaun, ...	6,878	1,960	1,730	222	472	1,383	658	453	—	—	—	—
*Millbrook, ...	7,737	287	2,870	2,418	1,022	752	388	—	—	—	—	—
*Mount Eagle, ...	8,746	690	2,425	2,696	1,090	1,037	284	524	—	—	—	—
Nohaval, ...	5,638	306	1,910	1,412	624	438	213	204	437	94	—	—
O'Brennan, ...	5,878	484	1,116	1,502	585	999	73	189	930	—	—	—
Ratass, ...	3,960	274	147	358	662	454	466	243	1,246	110	—	—
Scartaglin, ...	4,944	71	153	64	36	948	723	776	2,173	—	—	—
Tralee Rural, ...	5,290	100	369	252	336	350	785	398	1,360	826	514	—
Tralee Urban, ...	220	15	24	—	—	60	18	39	—	64	—	—
Tubrid, ...	6,474	185	377	437	728	1,488	904	686	932	737	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,226	7,192	18,918	15,144	8,642	9,984	4,146	2,627	1,243	330	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	128,724	7,453	16,906	11,634	11,204	20,502	14,108	11,004	24,019	7,826	1,350	2,718
Total of Electoral Divisions,	196,950	14,645	35,824	26,778	19,846	30,486	18,254	13,631	25,262	8,156	1,350	2,718
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	579,889	69,170	214,244	119,733	67,524	57,985	23,431	8,484	10,973	4,581	2,313	1,451
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	473,952	22,876	72,988	64,219	52,905	83,661	43,962	29,615	65,876	20,213	8,128	9,509
Total of County, ...	1,053,841	92,046	287,232	183,952	120,429	141,646	67,393	38,099	76,849	24,794	10,441	10,960

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cahersiveen.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Bahaghs,	813	41	316	322	69	24	—	41	—	—	—	—
*Ballinskelligs,	1,135	220	707	186	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ballybrack,	461	26	177	86	52	45	—	—	75	—	—	—
*Caher,	1,662	200	722	320	87	217	—	—	—	116	—	—
*Caherdaniel,	778	214	332	145	53	—	34	—	—	—	—	—
*Canuig,	555	68	403	68	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlequin,	1,713	139	634	377	331	88	103	41	—	—	—	—
*Cloon,	317	5	157	91	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Curraghbeg,	699	23	283	180	86	48	34	45	—	—	—	—
*Darrynane,	868	144	331	116	17	155	—	—	—	105	—	—
*Derriana,	874	42	446	134	200	21	31	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh,	1,739	155	686	323	157	109	40	—	64	—	205	—
*Glanbehy,	1,426	538	458	114	73	23	34	41	145	—	—	—
*Killinane,	860	119	442	231	—	68	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen,	327	60	181	36	—	—	—	50	—	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane,	1,022	68	285	135	101	44	31	47	65	—	246	—
*Mastergeehy,	545	4	158	213	68	102	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum,	703	54	266	140	126	117	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee,	627	142	174	80	59	—	33	86	53	—	—	—
*St. Finan's,	599	18	226	145	69	66	33	42	—	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh,	846	76	421	145	104	68	32	—	—	—	—	—
*Valencia,	1,720	167	427	180	159	172	105	91	67	—	—	352
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,289	2,523	8,232	3,767	1,891	1,389	510	484	469	221	451	352
Total of Electoral Divisions,	20,289	2,523	8,232	3,767	1,891	1,389	510	484	469	221	451	352
Dingle.												
*Ballinvoher,	1,234	15	215	333	208	319	144	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff,	984	5	35	121	123	280	373	47	—	—	—	—
*Ballymacourty,	929	29	252	270	138	209	31	—	—	—	—	—
*Brandon,	384	13	146	149	51	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory,	1,531	215	340	197	192	261	101	48	177	—	—	—
*Cloghane,	683	8	222	330	82	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis,	811	77	155	162	142	114	37	42	82	—	—	—
*Dingle,	4,281	103	705	971	493	631	464	135	251	528	—	—
*Dunquin,	489	169	121	119	34	—	—	46	—	—	—	—
*Dunurlin,	1,167	16	205	189	216	335	98	41	67	—	—	—
Inch,	671	10	84	178	71	50	105	83	90	—	—	—
*Kilmalkedar,	925	74	264	270	150	91	32	44	—	—	—	—
*Kilquane,	957	78	382	286	118	56	37	—	—	—	—	—
*Kinard,	1,279	18	406	197	319	181	32	—	126	—	—	—
*Lack,	625	39	202	138	50	98	—	46	52	—	—	—
*Marhin,	696	16	308	176	50	26	—	—	120	—	—	—
Minard,	1,068	11	213	296	203	153	66	46	80	—	—	—
Stradbally,	998	8	5	142	204	242	139	88	170	—	—	—
*Ventry,	1,446	47	448	231	290	207	—	—	90	133	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,437	917	4,371	4,018	2,533	2,594	976	402	965	661	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,721	34	337	737	601	725	683	264	340	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,158	951	4,708	4,755	3,134	3,319	1,659	666	1,305	661	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kenmare.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Ardea,	945	127	402	124	70	112	34	—	76	—	—	—
*Banawn,	969	47	433	268	124	97	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappagh,	1,256	53	389	261	190	138	33	—	192	—	—	—
*Castlecove,	1,281	325	657	202	74	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dawros,	1,116	87	442	274	168	100	—	45	—	—	—	—
Dromore,	1,085	26	330	162	33	50	64	—	—	108	—	312
*Glanlee,	631	21	213	139	181	42	35	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanlough,	771	19	278	219	181	74	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanmore,	807	83	410	175	36	—	103	—	—	—	—	—
Greenane,	1,122	12	215	195	35	73	140	—	—	—	452	—
*Kenmare,	2,353	118	623	385	210	253	206	56	160	128	214	—
*Kilgarvan,	1,925	49	424	422	241	402	99	—	154	134	—	—
Loughbrin,	892	26	227	199	205	69	61	45	60	—	—	—
Reen,	619	39	139	82	89	111	—	—	159	—	—	—
*Sneem,	1,455	126	505	248	121	—	35	—	—	200	220	—
*Tahilla	1,018	152	289	257	52	110	31	—	127	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,271	1,154	4,676	2,713	1,458	1,213	543	101	517	462	434	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,974	156	1,300	899	552	441	298	45	411	108	452	312
Total of Electoral Divisions	18,245	1,310	5,976	3,612	2,010	1,654	841	146	928	570	886	312
Killarney.												
Aghadoe,	1,387	10	56	98	130	121	183	144	414	231	—	—
Aglish,	1,251	5	39	163	165	213	68	44	261	—	293	—
Ballyhar,	1,174	2	15	11	—	315	198	86	74	473	—	—
Brewsterfield,	1,108	21	293	210	248	97	104	—	135	—	—	—
*Caragh,	893	400	184	38	18	24	39	—	52	138	—	—
Churchtown,	1,411	57	154	112	169	347	175	86	51	—	260	—
*Clydagh,	607	23	268	198	35	50	33	—	—	—	—	—
*Coolies,	882	74	159	103	16	248	108	44	130	—	—	—
*Coom,	3,282	202	685	892	415	484	340	134	130	—	—	—
*Curraghmore,	965	69	401	227	194	43	31	—	—	—	—	—
Currans,	1,459	25	14	43	110	57	145	130	935	—	—	—
*Doocarrig,	899	101	424	177	84	74	39	—	—	—	—	—
Dromin,	2,287	21	89	320	269	611	458	130	162	227	—	—
Dunloe,	1,264	37	225	162	82	181	105	45	427	—	—	—
Flesk,	937	13	123	155	157	318	71	42	58	—	—	—
Headfort,	1,083	15	314	320	160	167	38	—	69	—	—	—
Kilbonane,	1,856	29	63	247	274	563	279	49	352	—	—	—
Kilcummin,	2,823	58	231	373	353	901	214	263	299	131	—	—
Kilfelin,	1,589	6	37	128	121	500	271	89	328	109	—	—
Kilgobnet,	2,489	122	663	271	202	225	210	179	370	247	—	—
Killarney Rural,	5,836	148	604	430	439	461	469	483	1,344	1,137	—	321
Killarney Urban,	1,793	30	163	178	67	218	170	138	241	—	—	588
Killentierna,	2,790	54	247	324	290	669	231	350	324	—	—	301
*Killorglin,	2,380	638	410	302	270	331	109	88	123	109	—	—
Kilnanare,	4,103	64	160	231	427	651	663	368	1,282	257	—	—
Knocknahoe,	828	13	225	96	166	198	70	—	60	—	—	—
Lahard,	2,496	—	11	24	38	279	417	226	700	600	201	—
Milltown,	3,303	66	257	333	371	620	297	262	710	117	270	—
Molahiffe,	3,740	83	203	399	421	635	373	400	802	424	—	—
Muckross,	2,150	16	99	97	148	411	252	87	219	293	221	307
Rathmore,	2,338	119	734	679	233	374	32	92	75	—	—	—
Rockfield,	1,047	11	22	35	143	259	110	321	146	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,908	1,507	2,531	1,937	1,032	1,254	699	266	435	247	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	52,542	1,025	5,041	5,439	5,183	9,391	5,603	4,014	9,838	4,246	1,245	1,517
Total of Electoral Divisions,	62,450	2,532	7,572	7,376	6,215	10,645	6,302	4,280	10,273	4,493	1,245	1,517

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Listowel.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Ardagh, ...	1,204	145	184	290	136	159	184	—	106	—	—	—
Astee, ...	2,196	124	226	126	157	337	244	48	466	234	234	—
Ballincloher, ...	1,057	38	51	26	113	344	173	92	220	—	—	—
*Ballyconry, ...	1,060	48	124	113	75	245	195	177	83	—	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	1,285	80	124	172	117	340	236	—	216	—	—	—
Ballyegan, ...	722	9	—	24	53	101	66	129	340	—	—	—
Ballyhorgan, ...	1,985	30	14	67	155	373	313	168	428	121	—	316
Beal, ...	880	29	57	147	122	190	184	48	—	103	—	—
Carrig, ...	894	27	120	235	84	96	40	—	63	229	—	—
*Causeway, ...	1,054	70	148	128	104	242	207	86	69	—	—	—
Cloontubbrid, ...	941	42	61	71	273	202	34	50	208	—	—	—
Drommartin, ...	1,813	73	213	153	81	310	278	49	316	—	—	340
*Duagh, ...	1,301	92	229	91	275	251	115	150	98	—	—	—
Ennismore, ...	2,085	89	51	149	19	204	144	90	496	616	227	—
*Gullane, ...	1,099	62	59	199	203	319	133	—	124	—	—	—
Gunsborough, ...	1,319	40	55	68	153	241	109	131	418	104	—	—
Killehenny, ...	1,883	110	72	82	104	309	169	88	284	284	—	381
*Kilfeighny, ...	2,245	134	161	239	338	433	350	223	199	168	—	—
*Killury, ...	1,439	102	248	312	127	299	171	92	88	—	—	—
Kilmeany, ...	1,874	57	130	220	167	567	99	198	135	—	—	301
*Kilshenane, ...	442	69	235	33	38	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kiltomy, ...	993	52	67	37	101	316	105	41	274	—	—	—
*Leitrim, ...	1,269	77	389	248	176	88	200	91	—	—	—	—
Lislaughtin, ...	1,791	53	139	262	320	329	174	86	265	163	—	—
Lisselton, ...	1,207	86	156	269	56	178	64	278	120	—	—	—
Listowel Rural, ...	2,920	68	176	220	173	373	197	311	762	332	—	308
Listowel Urban, ...	1,505	118	131	77	31	172	34	—	393	243	—	306
Lixnaw, ...	1,364	54	25	15	17	231	203	456	363	—	—	—
Moynsha, ...	1,345	32	119	136	470	324	109	47	108	—	—	—
Newtownsandes, ...	2,941	86	84	152	198	819	352	313	679	258	—	—
Rathea, ...	1,543	38	69	147	218	271	343	141	51	265	—	—
Shronowen, ...	1,250	21	62	229	175	297	134	49	129	154	—	—
Tarbert, ...	2,527	100	160	158	202	319	202	193	340	261	239	353
Tarmon, ...	1,721	107	253	203	119	207	239	132	234	—	227	—
Trienearagh, ...	1,787	56	203	215	226	400	216	125	346	—	—	—
Urlee, ...	1,064	61	34	14	118	176	257	129	275	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,106	851	1,844	1,690	1,573	2,419	1,660	860	1,041	168	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	41,899	1,628	2,785	3,637	3,921	7,710	4,613	3,351	7,655	3,367	927	2,305
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,005	2,479	4,629	5,327	5,494	10,129	6,273	4,211	8,696	3,535	927	2,305
Tralee.												
Abbeydorney, ...	2,389	92	157	101	211	305	252	313	459	499	—	—
Arabela, ...	3,627	111	214	180	210	604	558	260	820	429	241	—
Ardfert, ...	1,566	43	44	—	88	22	31	94	125	102	283	734
Ballyegan, ...	1,865	4	52	55	121	292	315	280	282	—	—	464
*Ballyheige, ...	1,479	70	399	208	209	127	203	94	—	169	—	—
Ballynahaglish, ...	3,610	50	111	73	251	760	629	315	932	188	—	301
Ballynorig, ...	2,009	34	40	160	217	475	419	269	156	239	—	—
Ballyseedy, ...	2,575	118	115	99	90	358	212	280	589	278	—	136
Banna, ...	2,299	81	121	125	209	321	280	271	371	520	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tralee—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	P	£
*Baurtregaun, ...	816	29	211	120	34	152	66	140	64	—	—	—
Blennerville, ...	804	79	108	24	19	72	71	46	226	159	—	—
Boolteens, ...	1,142	88	127	140	203	175	205	41	163	—	—	—
*Brosna, ...	1,405	93	211	162	281	373	235	50	—	—	—	—
Carker, ...	1,334	19	197	243	172	380	175	93	55	—	—	—
Castleisland, ...	5,492	59	223	128	146	485	548	571	2,433	899	—	—
Clogherbrien, ...	3,481	84	85	134	202	516	382	359	1,350	369	—	—
Cordal, ...	838	15	170	67	116	224	98	44	104	—	—	—
Crinny, ...	1,040	23	178	91	104	95	61	141	347	—	—	—
*Derreen, ...	732	14	94	150	124	276	32	42	—	—	—	—
Doon, ...	1,087	14	36	199	205	159	65	132	69	—	208	—
*Gneeves, ...	989	23	168	217	202	348	31	—	—	—	—	—
*Kerryhead, ...	707	135	296	117	—	41	70	48	—	—	—	—
*Kilflyn, ...	679	75	111	83	117	96	103	94	—	—	—	—
*Kilgarrylander.	1,165	174	391	263	39	94	68	—	136	—	—	—
Kilgobban, ...	949	17	163	144	160	219	33	83	130	—	—	—
Killahan, ...	1,652	42	32	64	89	320	366	173	376	190	—	—
*Kilmurry, ...	938	28	81	174	144	93	207	43	168	—	—	—
Kiltallagh, ...	2,140	10	66	116	159	298	308	259	691	233	—	—
Knockglass, ...	961	17	20	75	185	171	209	41	243	—	—	—
*Knocknagashel, ...	1,746	99	435	386	247	288	112	87	92	—	—	—
Lackabaun, ...	1,190	75	139	68	164	417	190	137	—	—	—	—
*Millbrook, ...	1,076	36	251	376	211	97	105	—	—	—	—	—
*Mount Eagle, ...	542	30	133	161	66	77	31	44	—	—	—	—
Nohaval, ...	1,495	17	144	207	132	190	165	132	386	122	—	—
O'Brennan, ...	1,459	24	152	263	201	243	38	176	362	—	—	—
Ratass, ...	1,893	25	44	155	171	195	236	135	818	114	—	—
Scartaglin, ...	1,886	7	55	25	20	299	318	328	834	—	—	—
Tralee Rural, ...	5,324	57	237	172	266	503	890	549	1,313	829	508	—
Tralee Urban, ...	415	22	46	—	—	109	33	93	—	112	—	—
Tubrid, ...	3,092	89	123	173	327	664	402	359	533	422	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,274	806	2,781	2,417	1,674	2,062	1,263	642	460	169	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,614	1,316	3,199	3,281	4,438	8,871	7,489	5,974	14,167	5,704	1,240	1,935
Total of Electoral Divisions,	69,888	2,122	5,980	5,698	6,112	10,933	8,752	6,616	14,627	5,873	1,240	1,935
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	85,285	7,758	24,435	16,542	10,161	10,931	5,651	2,755	3,887	1,928	885	352
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	160,750	4,159	12,662	13,993	14,695	27,138	18,686	13,648	32,411	13,425	3,864	6,069
Total of County, ...	246,035	11,917	37,097	30,535	24,856	38,069	24,337	16,403	36,298	15,353	4,749	6,421

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cahersiveen.												
Bahaghs, ...	576	86	272	172	29	10	—	7	—	—	—	—
Ballinskelligs, ...	1,311	479	718	104	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballybrack, ...	283	37	153	56	21	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
Caher	1,403	409	684	199	31	72	—	—	—	8	—	—
Caherdaniel, ...	875	402	366	81	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Canuig, ...	634	124	442	56	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Castlequin, ...	1,267	297	562	191	130	56	22	9	—	—	—	—
Cloon, ...	241	21	136	58	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Curraghbeg, ...	621	77	293	142	41	20	18	30	—	—	—	—
Darrynane, ...	786	291	338	69	6	42	—	—	—	40	—	—
*Derriana, ...	707	88	447	78	81	7	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Emlagh, ...	1,549	353	722	218	79	92	8	—	7	—	70	—
*Glanbehy, ...	2,088	1,415	512	68	20	15	11	19	28	—	—	—
*Killinane, ...	858	229	449	143	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lickeen, ...	370	133	211	24	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
*Loughcurrane	993	158	309	81	102	18	12	13	45	—	255	—
*Mastergeehy, ...	405	17	143	156	33	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Maum, ...	522	121	223	89	55	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Portmagee, ...	549	291	170	42	21	—	11	10	4	—	—	—
*St. Finan's, ...	423	39	214	106	26	25	8	5	—	—	—	—
*Teeranearagh, ...	736	199	388	76	42	25	6	—	—	—	—	—
*Valencia, ...	1,320	407	433	111	69	46	47	50	23	—	—	134
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,517	5,673	8,185	2,320	844	573	155	145	115	48	325	134
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,517	5,673	8,185	2,320	844	573	155	145	115	48	325	134
Dingle.												
*Ballinvoher, ...	605	44	173	144	106	115	23	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	340	10	25	57	52	98	89	9	—	—	—	—
*Ballynacourty, ...	595	58	242	156	66	63	10	—	—	—	—	—
*Brandon, ...	371	37	189	106	29	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Castlegregory	1,198	573	268	130	77	94	20	11	25	—	—	—
*Cloghane, ...	508	10	235	211	30	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Deelis, ...	822	393	154	98	93	50	9	13	12	—	—	—
*Dingle, ...	1,644	109	455	521	202	198	64	22	34	39	—	—
*Dunquin, ...	574	368	115	60	21	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
*Dunurlin, ...	631	48	191	128	105	131	20	8	—	—	—	—
Inch, ...	376	44	101	132	14	20	31	19	15	—	—	—
*Kilmalkedar, ...	1,093	281	377	240	91	47	22	35	—	—	—	—
*Kilquane, ...	1,116	179	568	236	119	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kinard, ...	868	30	417	138	185	71	10	—	17	—	—	—
*Lack, ...	525	129	222	79	25	43	—	14	13	—	—	—
*Marhin, ...	564	42	345	122	27	10	—	—	18	—	—	—
Minard, ...	577	30	178	200	91	48	11	10	9	—	—	—
Stradbally, ...	430	11	4	88	115	129	39	18	26	—	—	—
*Ventry, ...	1,046	118	452	169	152	102	—	—	28	25	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,160	2,419	4,403	2,538	1,337	961	178	113	147	64	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,723	95	308	477	272	295	170	56	50	—	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,883	2,514	4,711	3,015	1,609	1,256	348	169	197	64	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Kenmare.												
*Ardea,	856	264	399	89	29	35	31	—	9	—	—	—
*Bonawn,	723	85	389	148	56	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cappagh,	755	75	333	155	74	41	8	—	69	—	—	—
*Castlecove,	1,484	635	666	127	46	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dawros,	713	104	356	158	44	34	—	17	—	—	—	—
Dromore,	533	52	276	87	10	15	45	—	—	23	—	25
*Glanlee,	436	30	218	89	81	13	5	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanlough	510	36	239	133	74	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glanmore,	838	189	440	129	15	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
Greenane,	428	17	202	100	8	25	45	—	—	—	31	—
*Kenmare,	1,193	115	496	254	93	71	45	9	33	53	24	—
*Kilgarvan,	1,142	90	414	272	133	134	34	—	36	29	—	—
Loughbrin,	556	46	219	140	90	31	23	6	1	—	—	—
Reen,	323	50	128	44	43	22	—	—	36	—	—	—
*Sneem,	992	255	508	134	39	—	2	—	—	34	20	—
*Tahilla,	871	337	294	154	20	40	14	—	12	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,758	2,140	4,419	1,687	630	410	196	26	90	116	44	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	2,595	240	1,158	526	225	134	121	6	106	23	31	25
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,353	2,380	5,577	2,213	855	544	317	32	196	139	75	25
Killarney.												
Aghadoe,	447	13	54	39	72	40	56	26	109	38	—	—
Aglish,	366	10	40	81	64	57	8	12	31	—	63	—
Ballyhar,	256	6	9	5	—	107	42	12	13	62	—	—
Brewsterfield,	609	51	286	112	93	24	16	—	27	—	—	—
*Caragh,	1,604	1,344	210	7	5	7	6	—	9	16	—	—
Churchtown,	688	131	152	85	91	128	47	16	19	—	19	—
*Clydagh,	409	65	202	92	20	15	15	—	—	—	—	—
*Coolies,	581	144	140	62	9	71	18	13	124	—	—	—
*Coom,	2,051	526	610	482	165	142	83	21	22	—	—	—
*Curraghmore,	716	124	363	129	75	9	16	—	—	—	—	—
Currans,	361	39	2	10	30	18	37	31	194	—	—	—
*Doocarrig,	857	254	434	108	34	22	5	—	—	—	—	—
Dromin,	829	71	59	166	112	211	102	28	32	48	—	—
Dunloe,	607	67	238	110	32	72	30	—	58	—	—	—
Flesk,	486	30	154	85	65	110	19	17	6	—	—	—
Headfort	710	40	280	204	88	61	17	—	20	—	—	—
Kilbonane,	760	124	65	146	94	170	90	13	58	—	—	—
Kilcummin,	1,210	236	204	182	119	295	47	57	52	18	—	—
Kiltelin,	503	22	43	62	38	188	72	22	44	12	—	—
Kilgobnet,	1,107	334	320	121	67	85	52	35	59	34	—	—
Killarney Rural,	1,754	307	503	247	135	114	90	70	175	98	—	15
Killarney Urban,	1,920	23	505	41	12	778	32	193	22	—	—	314
Killeentierna,	1,189	181	213	197	104	238	93	77	37	—	—	49
*Killorglin,	2,985	2,052	385	139	157	151	10	5	45	41	—	—
Kilnanare,	1,131	220	112	113	161	165	126	52	157	25	—	—
Knocknahoe,	458	42	172	64	96	59	13	—	12	—	—	—
Lahard,	466	—	7	8	16	99	98	33	120	65	20	—
Milltown,	1,129	124	122	156	154	158	100	32	177	91	15	—
Molahiffe,	1,337	271	157	237	159	169	93	76	131	44	—	—
Muckross,	467	30	63	48	29	80	67	7	19	90	16	18
Rathmore,	1,746	412	678	405	92	124	9	23	3	—	—	—
Rockfield	297	14	21	13	52	78	26	63	30	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,203	4,509	2,344	1,019	465	417	153	39	200	57	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,833	2,798	4,459	2,937	1,975	3,628	1,382	895	1,605	625	133	396
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,036	7,307	6,803	3,956	2,440	4,045	1,535	934	1,805	682	133	396

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £150.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £305 in value.
Listowel.												
Ardagh, ...	1,224	508	190	192	71	116	90	—	57	—	—	—
Astee, ...	1,059	354	222	52	58	140	61	12	96	35	29	—
Ballincloher, ...	518	150	63	9	41	158	33	26	38	—	—	—
Ballycoury, ...	516	209	81	55	24	70	48	19	10	—	—	—
Ballyduff, ...	625	261	84	60	55	69	60	—	36	—	—	—
Ballyegan, ...	202	63	—	13	16	29	17	16	48	—	—	—
Ballyhorgan, ...	584	121	12	34	75	111	63	31	76	10	—	51
Beal, ...	390	133	45	66	42	51	33	10	—	10	—	—
Carrig, ...	337	52	77	110	38	28	8	—	6	18	—	—
Causeway, ...	521	139	114	79	57	68	63	21	—	—	—	—
Cloontubbrid, ...	513	184	42	32	118	58	8	11	60	—	—	—
Drommartin, ...	802	189	208	79	35	87	91	5	66	—	—	42
Duagh, ...	650	183	166	63	104	72	28	26	8	—	—	—
Ennismore, ...	726	396	48	54	—	64	30	13	54	61	6	—
Gullane, ...	669	345	34	79	56	111	28	—	16	—	—	—
Gunsborough, ...	423	124	27	31	61	63	27	23	57	10	—	—
Killehenny, ...	955	408	102	48	21	108	45	8	74	57	—	84
Kilfeighny, ...	1,358	463	188	141	116	179	118	98	39	16	—	—
Killury, ...	935	259	222	183	58	125	33	26	29	—	—	—
Kilmeany, ...	873	266	108	95	81	163	24	59	51	—	—	26
Kilshenane, ...	523	240	222	31	13	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiltomy, ...	644	364	51	18	40	93	26	9	43	—	—	—
Leitrim, ...	801	184	326	130	58	25	55	23	—	—	—	—
Lislaughtin, ...	586	78	89	130	122	87	27	11	41	1	—	—
Lisselton, ...	612	183	143	145	33	49	13	46	—	—	—	—
Listowel Rural, ...	1,063	285	166	111	47	84	61	106	154	23	—	26
Listowel Urban, ...	498	66	85	11	—	48	10	—	155	31	—	92
Lixnaw, ...	420	118	15	13	5	54	62	73	80	—	—	—
Moynsha, ...	565	79	94	58	151	108	27	18	30	—	—	—
Newtownsandes, ...	1,258	319	64	59	86	301	114	82	183	50	—	—
Rathea, ...	707	170	73	118	95	88	100	18	8	37	—	—
Shronowen, ...	527	127	62	101	80	86	25	5	27	14	—	—
Tarbert, ...	633	174	90	68	58	66	43	22	39	10	22	41
Tarmon, ...	882	383	236	72	36	48	40	13	31	—	23	—
Trienearagh, ...	1,043	299	216	139	121	136	59	28	45	—	—	—
Urlee, ...	531	299	33	6	44	47	54	18	30	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,841	2,894	1,594	971	577	876	489	222	202	16	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,332	5,281	2,404	1,714	1,519	2,331	1,135	654	1,485	367	80	362
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,173	8,175	3,998	2,685	2,096	3,207	1,624	876	1,687	383	80	362
Tralee.												
Abbeydorney, ...	929	311	109	60	85	93	74	68	65	64	—	—
Arabela, ...	1,157	253	174	77	70	167	130	53	129	84	20	—
Ardfert, ...	378	135	21	—	33	4	4	15	20	9	27	110
Ballyegan, ...	360	15	51	20	28	69	41	46	48	—	—	42
Ballyhenge, ...	942	208	344	131	72	81	52	23	—	31	—	—
Ballynahaglish, ...	1,358	308	190	40	87	201	161	81	174	34	—	82
Ballynorig, ...	810	122	37	123	111	126	134	62	40	55	—	—
Ballyseedy, ...	867	310	132	51	38	106	28	44	84	40	—	34
Banna, ...	727	228	95	59	61	91	71	31	44	47	—	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Kerry—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tralee—*continued.*												
*Baurtregaun, ...	521	149	178	65	19	64	20	26	—	—	—	—
Blennerville, ...	404	187	95	19	4	21	9	6	38	25	—	—
Boolteens, ...	656	196	132	56	95	61	89	5	22	—	—	—
*Brosna, ...	1,026	263	241	121	142	174	71	14	—	—	—	—
Carker, ...	707	65	238	129	57	130	53	26	9	—	—	—
Castleisland, ...	979	98	58	34	27	94	120	125	349	74	—	—
Clogherbrien, ...	928	206	60	57	76	145	90	67	193	34	—	—
Cordal, ...	473	42	184	39	48	108	30	9	13	—	—	—
Crinny, ...	432	46	161	45	46	56	8	27	43	—	—	—
*Derreen, ...	490	39	113	104	62	137	9	26	—	—	—	—
Doon, ...	381	31	24	128	86	44	19	17	13	—	19	—
*Gneeves, ...	746	99	190	138	143	164	12	—	—	—	—	—
*Kerryhead, ...	933	466	337	82	—	12	27	9	—	—	—	—
*Kilflyn, ...	570	225	133	47	62	59	26	18	—	—	—	—
*Kilgarrylander, ...	1,131	477	404	154	15	47	11	—	23	—	—	—
Kilgobban, ...	362	28	121	64	51	61	9	15	13	—	—	—
Killahan, ...	596	181	14	40	58	92	68	62	48	33	—	—
*Kilmurry, ...	504	68	109	127	82	37	50	4	27	—	—	—
Kiltallagh, ...	470	71	36	66	40	71	67	52	61	6	—	—
Knockglass, ...	443	88	19	23	79	42	50	16	127	—	—	—
*Knocknagashel, ...	1,374	285	384	275	126	208	33	37	26	—	—	—
Lackabaun, ...	729	261	162	35	74	116	59	22	—	—	—	—
*Millbrook, ...	792	80	233	244	127	47	61	—	—	—	—	—
*Mount Eagle, ...	412	82	118	105	51	33	13	10	—	—	—	—
Nohaval, ...	608	43	173	134	51	53	33	30	65	26	—	—
O'Brennan, ...	685	122	147	149	96	80	8	34	49	—	—	—
Ratass, ...	466	100	37	42	54	47	67	17	102	—	—	—
Scartaglin, ...	561	39	50	12	10	93	90	83	184	—	—	—
Tralee Rural, ...	1,024	129	161	47	58	94	124	94	156	90	71	—
Tralee Urban, ...	49	31	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Tubrid, ...	985	258	81	71	132	174	106	52	77	34	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,441	2,441	2,784	1,593	901	1,063	385	167	76	31	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,524	3,904	2,771	1,620	1,655	2,439	1,742	1,167	2,166	655	137	268
Total of Electoral Divisions,	27,965	6,345	5,555	3,213	2,556	3,502	2,127	1,334	2,242	686	137	268
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	66,920	20,076	23,729	10,128	4,754	4,300	1,556	712	830	332	369	134
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	61,007	12,318	11,100	7,274	5,646	8,827	4,550	2,778	5,412	1,670	381	1,051
Total of County, ..	127,927	32,394	34,829	17,402	10,400	13,127	6,106	3,490	6,242	2,002	750	1,185

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Limerick.

NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CROOM.												
beyville, ...	57	12	4	9	3	5	6	3	7	5	3	—
are North, ...	67	12	5	3	6	15	10	4	6	1	4	1
are South, ...	115	30	18	10	4	18	9	7	12	4	2	1
Ilingarry, ...	122	39	28	5	11	14	11	3	8	2	1	—
Ilyagran, ...	133	70	15	6	4	10	6	7	11	2	1	1
Ilygrennan, ...	59	9	2	6	4	15	6	2	10	4	—	1
Ilynabanoge, ...	74	15	6	7	4	6	8	6	16	6	—	—
Ilynoe, ...	86	12	19	8	4	9	13	2	12	4	—	3
stletown, ...	124	48	11	7	10	12	14	4	16	1	—	1
olrus, ...	84	27	7	4	4	7	6	6	14	9	—	—
rean, ...	55	21	3	1	3	5	5	5	5	7	—	—
recora, ...	68	20	8	4	6	8	3	2	8	9	—	—
room, ...	76	24	5	8	5	4	5	4	11	6	2	2
unnaman, ...	71	12	10	5	8	8	5	3	14	3	3	—
edamore, ...	184	102	12	14	9	23	7	6	7	2	1	1
arrane, ...	65	19	6	7	3	8	5	4	10	3	—	—
range, ...	50	12	4	1	—	6	4	7	9	3	1	3
Ilfinny, ...	60	5	2	6	4	6	13	10	11	3	—	—
Ilpeacon, ...	79	22	7	1	4	7	7	5	15	9	1	1
Lathmore, ...	48	16	1	—	4	3	1	6	9	5	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,677	527	173	112	100	189	144	96	211	88	20	17
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,677	527	173	112	100	189	144	96	211	88	20	17
KILMALLOCK.												
Ardpatrick, ...	91	29	1	1	1	7	2	3	30	14	3	—
Athlacca, ...	39	12	—	—	—	4	1	4	7	8	1	2
Ballymacshaneboy, ...	127	45	10	7	5	9	13	10	22	4	2	—
Bruff, ...	163	52	25	11	9	14	10	9	24	6	1	2
Bruree, ...	120	41	11	4	4	7	10	4	26	10	2	1
Bulgaden, ...	86	34	2	3	1	6	6	9	16	7	2	—
Cahercorney, ...	133	46	16	4	5	8	9	4	28	11	1	1
Colmanswell, ...	132	37	5	4	5	13	15	6	31	13	1	2
Darragh, ...	79	21	8	7	12	13	4	7	6	1	—	—
Dromin, ...	124	38	5	2	4	14	12	8	24	13	2	2
Enlygrennan, ...	209	86	14	11	11	20	14	11	27	10	4	1
Glenbrohane, ...	155	64	8	11	11	17	11	8	19	6	—	—
Griston, ...	117	49	18	8	20	12	5	4	1	—	—	—
Hospital, ...	175	43	16	2	13	22	20	17	31	10	1	—
Kilfinnane, ...	180	56	27	15	9	28	12	8	20	3	2	—
Kilfyn, ...	77	16	11	13	5	17	5	2	7	1	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	203	85	25	13	11	16	12	13	19	5	3	1
Kilteely, ...	154	48	12	8	14	19	13	10	18	12	—	—
Knockainy, ...	170	51	28	16	6	12	17	11	18	6	2	3
Knocklong, ...	111	52	4	2	4	9	9	5	17	4	2	3
Particles, ...	68	19	19	6	8	4	6	1	3	1	—	1
Rockhill, ...	86	27	5	2	4	8	9	3	16	8	1	3
Tobernea, ...	110	26	5	2	7	13	11	11	26	7	1	1
Uregare, ...	149	34	8	12	11	22	13	6	32	7	2	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,058	1,011	283	164	180	314	239	174	468	167	33	25
Total of Electoral Divisions.	3,058	1,011	283	164	180	314	239	174	468	167	33	25

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Limerick.												
Abington, ...	118	30	17	8	11	18	10	8	11	5	—	—
Ballybricken, ...	134	46	11	6	10	13	8	4	12	13	8	3
Ballycummin, ...	159	46	24	15	6	20	10	7	21	6	2	2
Ballysimon, ...	189	60	12	3	7	29	14	10	33	12	6	3
Ballyvarra, ...	227	64	17	29	15	36	12	8	31	10	4	1
Caherconlish East, ...	128	40	12	9	9	22	12	3	14	6	1	—
Caherconlish West, ...	159	40	25	16	9	18	8	8	20	10	4	1
Caherelly, ...	64	24	6	3	1	4	5	9	5	5	2	—
Cappamore, ...	146	49	22	12	12	19	11	3	12	5	1	—
Carrig, ...	61	19	8	4	9	1	3	1	9	5	—	2
Castleconnell, ...	218	91	42	19	18	17	14	5	9	2	—	1
Clarina, ...	123	45	10	7	3	12	12	9	14	8	1	2
Clonkeen, ...	101	25	10	11	11	18	9	6	7	2	2	—
Doon West, ...	63	15	15	6	5	10	6	2	1	2	—	1
Glenstal, ...	113	31	39	15	7	6	5	2	5	—	1	2
Kilmurry, ...	164	57	13	12	8	21	12	4	25	8	4	—
Limerick North Rural, ...	81	9	3	3	2	13	7	8	16	18	1	1
Limerick South Rural, ...	193	56	48	15	12	15	14	7	15	8	3	—
Limerick Urban, ...	159	22	41	17	7	24	14	9	20	4	—	1
Patrickswell, ...	80	25	15	8	7	2	7	2	9	3	—	2
Roxborough, ...	136	27	15	8	10	15	11	13	25	8	3	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,816	821	405	226	179	333	204	128	314	140	43	23
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,816	821	405	226	179	333	204	128	314	140	43	23
Listowel.												
Fleanmore, ...	60	8	9	10	11	12	6	2	1	1	—	—
Glin, ...	161	35	44	27	8	18	11	6	9	2	—	1
Kilfergus, ...	162	74	50	25	6	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	135	28	38	26	6	16	7	1	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	518	145	141	98	31	51	25	9	14	3	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	518	145	141	98	31	51	25	9	14	3	—	1
Mitchelstown.												
Anglesborough, ...	127	26	30	21	16	19	6	5	4	—	—	—
Ballylanders, ...	114	31	20	16	11	14	8	7	5	2	—	—
Cullane, ...	108	25	13	21	19	17	7	4	2	—	—	—
Duntryleague, ...	128	43	11	6	9	16	6	6	28	3	—	—
Galbally, ...	119	40	14	9	8	11	15	10	9	3	—	—
Kilbeheny, ...	77	25	21	6	7	7	3	2	5	1	—	—
Kilglass, ...	95	27	35	12	8	6	3	2	1	1	—	—
Knocknascrow, ...	59	16	23	8	3	3	4	1	1	—	—	—
Riversdale, ...	68	13	4	9	9	14	5	5	6	2	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	895	246	171	108	90	107	57	42	61	12	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	895	246	171	108	90	107	57	42	61	12	1	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Limerick—*continued*.

IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
NEWCASTLE.												
ceyfeale, ...	149	59	35	30	15	5	2	1	2	—	—	
agh, ...	182	74	32	8	12	12	11	11	15	6	—	1
lintober, ...	78	22	4	9	9	7	11	6	8	2	—	—
lynoe, ...	64	14	12	6	5	11	3	1	9	3	—	—
la, ...	61	26	24	3	5	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
adford, ...	133	40	6	8	8	19	19	6	26	—	—	1
er, ...	72	16	19	17	15	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
anglass, ...	81	27	25	8	7	7	2	3	2	—	—	—
ncagh, ...	56	12	3	—	1	14	8	6	10	2	—	—
nganbeg, ...	84	17	5	9	4	16	8	8	15	2	—	—
omcolliher, ...	156	65	7	6	7	16	18	16	16	5	—	—
omtrasna, ...	164	38	40	40	21	11	8	2	4	—	—	—
enagh, ...	103	40	23	4	3	16	9	1	6	1	—	—
rryduff, ...	55	12	11	8	7	8	2	2	5	—	—	—
enagower, ...	64	13	11	15	10	8	3	1	2	1	—	—
engort, ...	114	30	31	23	13	10	4	2	1	—	—	—
ensharrold, ...	119	65	26	9	7	8	1	1	1	1	—	—
lmeedy, ...	106	33	21	12	9	12	10	2	6	1	—	—
nockaderry, ...	69	15	6	6	3	7	4	7	12	5	3	1
ahoonagh, ...	84	21	7	9	9	15	6	7	10	—	—	—
onagay, ...	288	94	38	37	29	43	23	11	11	2	—	—
ountcollins, ...	91	24	48	11	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
ountplummer, ...	99	49	13	4	3	9	5	7	6	2	1	—
ewcastle, ...	242	83	35	19	8	23	18	20	28	6	2	—
rt, ...	94	26	27	11	16	8	3	1	2	—	—	—
athronan, ...	157	77	22	20	14	12	7	2	2	1	—	—
ooskagh, ...	94	45	16	12	9	7	3	—	2	—	—	—
empleglentan, ...	173	74	38	24	12	12	4	5	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,232	1,111	585	368	267	322	195	129	205	41	6	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,232	1,111	585	368	267	322	195	129	205	41	6	3
RATHKEALE.												
skeaton East, ...	66	19	9	6	7	10	5	3	4	1	—	2
skeaton West, ...	67	16	9	8	4	8	6	5	6	4	—	1
ughinish, ...	45	16	7	5	2	3	1	1	6	3	1	—
allyallinan, ...	114	17	15	15	16	16	11	9	10	3	1	1
allynacarriga, ...	72	16	8	10	9	10	6	1	6	3	2	1
astletown, ...	81	18	19	9	9	6	3	7	5	1	3	1
ragg, ...	65	19	9	7	5	2	4	6	6	7	—	—
roagh, ...	97	7	11	11	12	15	10	8	20	2	1	—
romard, ...	140	35	23	16	11	14	8	17	10	5	1	—
unmoylan East, ...	119	44	12	9	8	12	10	5	10	7	2	—
unmoylan West, ...	41	20	1	1	1	4	4	2	7	1	—	
veruss, ...	80	11	19	16	12	5	5	3	6	2	—	1
Kilcornan, ...	136	26	26	25	17	22	10	2	5	2	1	—
Kildimo, ...	84	27	17	7	6	4	8	4	7	2	—	2
Kilscannell, ...	90	31	7	4	3	5	8	5	17	6	1	3
Lismakeery, ...	102	22	12	9	12	13	7	4	20	3	—	—
Loghill, ...	130	40	17	7	15	24	13	6	4	3	1	—
Moherugh, ...	38	8	12	4	5	4	3	1	1	—	—	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Rathkeale—*continued.*												
Nantinan, ...	120	18	19	21	15	20	9	4	11	3	—	—
Pallaskenry, ...	83	17	22	14	7	8	3	6	3	2	—	1
Rathkeale, Rural, ...	67	22	9	8	3	6	7	4	6	2	—	—
Rathkeale, Urban, ...	50	19	8	3	3	7	3	1	2	3	1	—
Riddlestown, ...	103	18	14	15	8	10	6	6	18	4	4	—
Shanagolden, ...	67	21	7	8	4	9	4	2	6	5	1	—
Shanid, ...	93	30	10	8	4	11	9	3	9	8	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,150	537	322	246	198	248	163	115	205	82	21	13
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,150	537	322	246	198	248	163	115	205	82	21	13
Tipperary.												
Bilboa, ...	136	33	48	24	6	13	4	—	8	—	—	—
Doon South, ...	204	63	45	21	20	27	9	7	9	1	2	—
Grean, ...	258	64	25	20	21	38	18	23	36	9	4	—
Oola, ...	217	51	17	26	14	26	25	16	34	6	2	—
Templebredon, ...	172	45	12	11	20	18	11	14	28	11	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	987	256	147	102	81	122	67	60	115	27	9	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	987	256	147	102	81	122	67	60	115	27	9	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	15,333	4,654	2,227	1,424	1,126	1,686	1,094	753	1,593	560	133	83
Total of County, ...	15,333	4,654	2,227	1,424	1,126	1,686	1,094	753	1,593	560	133	83

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each class of Holdings in the County of Limerick.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Croom.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abeyville, ...	3,559	10	43	142	87	147	261	218	734	998	919	—
Adare North, ...	4,107	21	60	48	280	672	454	265	517	154	1,360	276
Adare South, ...	6,028	58	129	175	81	628	364	280	1,024	479	492	2,318
Ballingarry, ...	4,555	169	481	129	319	664	804	252	942	451	344	—
Ballyagran, ...	4,167	113	182	125	98	375	327	412	1,036	455	384	660
Ballygrennan, ...	3,878	5	38	204	90	616	408	166	1,202	679	—	470
Ballynabanoge, ...	3,351	10	38	104	88	186	340	348	1,236	1,001	—	—
Ballynoe, ...	6,653	67	377	220	144	397	714	170	1,370	852	—	2,342
Castletown, ...	4,539	196	199	172	307	459	706	371	1,603	115	—	411
Coolrus, ...	4,368	40	88	187	117	259	322	458	1,389	1,508	—	—
Croan, ...	3,026	24	9	13	95	245	269	316	583	1,472	—	—
Croora, ...	3,092	27	57	63	127	266	118	111	880	1,443	—	—
Croom, ...	4,187	38	38	103	105	156	197	183	965	906	508	968
Dunnaman, ...	4,079	17	178	96	197	325	273	205	1,313	608	867	—
Fedamore, ...	4,236	178	123	224	229	864	395	403	654	360	385	421
Garrane, ...	2,793	46	75	206	78	304	304	306	929	545	—	—
Grange, ...	3,787	18	40	10	—	247	180	321	621	489	167	1,694
Kilfinny, ...	3,554	3	33	100	122	234	665	652	1,172	573	—	—
Kilpeacon, ...	4,588	114	70	24	106	258	289	272	1,234	1,382	353	486
Rathmore, ...	3,623	19	7	—	91	69	41	356	847	881	284	1,028
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	82,170	1,173	2,265	2,345	2,761	7,371	7,431	6,065	20,271	15,351	6,063	11,074
Total of Electoral Divisions,	82,170	1,173	2,265	2,345	2,761	7,371	7,431	6,065	20,271	15,351	6,063	11,074
Kilmallock.												
Ardpatrick, ...	5,405	39	10	14	22	200	101	120	2,409	1,712	778	—
Athlacca, ...	4,100	11	—	—	—	126	50	243	823	1,482	295	1,070
Ballymacshaneboy, ...	4,715	58	230	146	144	273	473	419	1,494	516	962	—
Bruff, ...	4,786	67	136	125	147	300	409	384	1,426	749	170	823
Bruree, ...	5,140	36	86	94	94	159	254	192	1,936	1,493	446	350
Bulgaden, ...	3,257	24	16	36	13	163	216	377	1,154	803	455	—
Cahercorney, ...	4,505	31	99	40	94	211	306	157	1,796	1,261	210	300
Colmanswell, ...	7,656	41	80	116	150	495	723	306	2,855	1,965	189	736
Darragh, ...	3,912	14	289	202	480	832	149	864	851	251	—	—
Dromin, ...	6,095	28	28	22	64	371	441	383	1,662	1,738	440	918
Emlygrennan, ...	6,565	108	88	168	247	531	574	479	1,747	1,218	979	426
Glenbrohane, ...	4,848	102	78	283	267	640	466	398	1,861	753	—	—
Griston, ...	3,943	156	456	296	1,042	805	575	397	216	—	—	—
Hospital, ...	5,586	42	103	19	225	546	593	690	1,896	1,248	224	—
Kilfinnane, ...	6,929	177	420	316	202	1,289	741	494	1,938	451	901	—
Kilfiyn, ...	4,390	76	389	909	248	1,214	476	189	1,030	159	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	5,097	112	137	160	190	396	451	606	1,330	614	758	343
Kilteely, ...	4,660	47	109	122	290	529	397	485	1,154	1,527	—	—
Knockainy, ...	6,282	74	238	230	117	294	549	437	1,190	745	485	1,923
Knocklong, ...	4,618	48	25	26	78	233	309	234	1,103	369	438	1,755
Particles, ...	6,184	86	937	502	438	529	450	84	2,086	235	—	787
Rockhill, ...	4,868	46	36	32	103	281	386	141	1,376	1,137	240	1,090
Tobernea, ...	5,679	28	112	37	178	443	462	602	2,098	1,108	274	334
Uregare, ...	5,544	30	97	152	197	544	443	281	1,832	799	474	695
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	125,014	1,481	4,199	4,047	5,060	11,497	9,994	8,962	37,263	22,333	8,718	11,550
Total of Electoral Divisions.	125,014	1,481	4,199	4,047	5,060	11,497	9,994	8,962	37,263	22,333	8,718	11,550

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Limerick.												
Abington, ...	5,191	58	181	212	449	869	610	847	1,074	891	—	—
Ballybricken, ...	7,524	55	135	94	193	389	256	190	906	1,933	2,050	1,323
Ballycummin, ...	5,031	66	176	193	112	512	379	278	1,344	743	361	867
Ballysimon, ...	8,355	78	95	36	126	852	493	455	2,117	1,450	1,303	1,350
Ballyvarra, ...	8,860	114	202	557	325	1,071	650	484	2,854	1,170	1,118	315
Caherconlish East, ...	4,505	45	133	180	207	724	659	181	1,097	955	324	—
Caherconlish West, ...	6,522	65	237	279	184	912	314	361	1,513	1,482	1,041	134
Caherelly, ...	2,672	28	81	60	16	123	193	425	389	829	528	—
Cappamore, ...	4,320	148	225	258	352	757	575	181	890	624	310	—
Carrig, ...	2,917	27	57	43	156	26	89	38	582	689	—	1,210
Castleconnell, ...	5,319	506	559	416	508	705	583	478	873	388	—	303
Clarina, ...	6,061	48	63	105	44	330	464	425	963	1,154	189	2,276
Clonkeen, ...	3,919	79	104	227	251	610	609	371	692	303	673	—
Doon West, ...	4,169	58	579	329	197	609	588	220	151	438	—	1,000
Glenstal, ...	9,108	260	1,162	640	389	424	877	225	1,475	—	340	3,316
Kilmurry, ...	6,605	68	117	209	243	747	555	233	2,253	1,302	878	—
Limerick North Rural, ...	3,188	5	18	46	9	154	106	187	748	1,561	135	221
Limerick South Rural, ...	2,764	58	168	102	85	190	323	132	646	660	400	—
Limerick Urban, ...	2,144	21	92	75	35	165	153	140	452	146	—	865
Patrickswell, ...	3,036	52	92	109	127	68	269	102	768	659	—	790
Roxborough, ...	6,443	32	89	108	229	442	400	698	1,752	1,195	816	682
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	108,653	1,871	4,565	4,278	4,237	10,679	9,145	6,651	23,537	18,572	10,466	14,652
Total of Electoral Divisions,	108,653	1,871	4,565	4,278	4,237	10,679	9,145	6,651	23,537	18,572	10,466	14,652
Listowel.												
Fleanmore, ...	2,937	5	199	375	550	662	503	208	129	306	—	—
Glin, ...	5,974	168	790	736	298	860	668	439	1,054	162	—	799
Kilfergus, ...	6,640	1,244	2,526	1,548	626	487	87	—	122	—	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	8,651	88	2,107	2,226	689	1,657	1,018	140	726	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,202	1,505	5,622	4,885	2,163	3,666	2,276	787	2,031	468	—	799
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,202	1,505	5,622	4,885	2,163	3,666	2,276	787	2,031	468	—	799
Mitchelstown.												
Anglesborough, ...	6,023	107	613	708	775	1,114	610	1,421	675	—	—	—
Ballylanders, ...	3,276	34	329	420	352	550	401	432	430	328	—	—
Cullane, ...	4,531	51	310	808	780	1,055	621	387	510	—	—	—
Duntryleague, ...	3,693	80	92	93	157	428	253	288	1,935	367	—	—
Galbally, ...	4,005	99	147	179	296	461	898	608	858	459	—	—
Kilbeheny, ...	6,295	167	691	273	250	266	1,694	134	2,601	219	—	—
Kilglass, ...	2,998	199	813	827	193	315	200	178	130	143	—	—
Knocknascrow, ...	3,496	140	1,054	422	1,241	196	222	107	114	—	—	—
Riversdale, ...	3,972	7	71	436	365	830	545	369	774	382	193	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,289	884	4,120	4,166	4,418	5,215	5,444	3,924	8,027	1,898	193	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,289	884	4,120	4,166	4,418	5,215	5,444	3,924	8,027	1,898	193	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value
Newcastle.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Abbeyfeale, ...	3,583	255	811	1,044	680	317	169	116	191	—	—	—
Ardagh, ...	6,547	424	368	164	356	612	575	764	1,400	958	—	926
Ballintober, ...	3,665	38	101	426	287	455	746	396	911	295	—	—
Ballynoe, ...	3,120	78	191	202	181	545	187	61	1,083	592	—	—
Boola, ...	2,405	330	957	158	470	60	79	—	—	351	—	—
Broadford, ...	7,065	59	117	234	367	970	1,249	497	2,849	—	—	723
Caher, ...	3,175	63	713	926	1,015	358	100	—	—	—	—	—
Cleanglass, ...	5,191	651	1,525	506	589	616	113	670	521	—	—	—
Cloncagh, ...	3,991	68	45	—	31	724	651	465	1,442	565	—	—
Danganbeg, ...	4,149	12	67	216	124	756	501	540	1,668	265	—	—
Dromcolliher, ...	6,519	133	103	115	184	668	1,189	1,242	1,771	1,114	—	—
Dromtrasna, ...	6,942	259	1,180	1,759	1,164	850	822	181	727	—	—	—
Feenagh, ...	3,223	161	421	113	100	727	560	66	847	228	—	—
Garryduff, ...	3,622	90	575	614	315	634	441	336	617	—	—	—
Glenagower, ...	4,539	111	491	595	649	734	576	208	788	387	—	—
Glengort, ...	7,744	388	1,871	1,566	1,272	1,219	749	505	174	—	—	—
Glensharrold, ...	4,923	1,115	1,066	610	650	785	70	100	132	395	—	—
Kilmeedy, ...	3,320	175	230	294	362	573	658	199	648	181	—	—
Knockaderry, ...	4,119	19	66	121	71	219	212	433	955	711	946	366
Mahoonagh, ...	3,005	31	79	204	279	661	391	443	917	—	—	—
Monagay, ...	8,885	273	662	1,355	923	1,854	1,381	672	1,467	298	—	—
Mouncollins, ...	4,377	259	2,270	964	492	162	230	—	—	—	—	—
Mountplummer, ...	4,884	344	873	320	159	458	423	490	1,132	450	235	—
Newcastle, ...	7,096	128	241	217	192	780	758	1,072	2,257	924	527	—
Port, ...	3,395	111	783	435	881	481	265	117	322	—	—	—
Rathronan, ...	8,898	889	855	1,152	1,304	2,126	1,184	694	326	368	—	—
Rooskagh, ...	4,848	833	591	955	1,148	656	411	—	254	—	—	—
Templeglentan, ...	7,514	809	1,488	1,423	637	1,049	599	858	651	—	—	
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	140,744	8,106	18,740	16,688	14,882	20,059	15,289	11,125	24,050	8,082	1,708	2,015
Total of Electoral Divisions.	140,744	8,106	18,740	16,688	14,882	20,059	15,289	11,125	24,050	8,082	1,708	2,015
Rathkeale.												
Askeaton East, ...	3,658	55	132	186	225	536	328	251	442	212	—	1,291
Askeaton West, ...	3,775	18	91	184	111	435	393	488	792	604	—	659
Aughinish, ...	2,420	22	95	79	114	157	114	100	699	685	355	—
Ballyallinan, ...	6,128	34	258	367	567	787	719	661	1,121	625	577	412
Ballynacarriga, ...	3,358	31	76	150	228	319	197	57	493	420	404	1,013
Castletown, ...	4,289	41	173	234	256	193	164	450	491	236	1,050	1,001
Craggs, ...	3,289	39	211	181	151	80	163	451	640	1,373	—	—
Croagh, ...	5,442	46	156	296	411	672	662	536	2,101	315	247	—
Dromard, ...	6,362	64	354	413	335	602	457	1,237	1,488	962	450	—
Dunmoylan East, ...	5,159	72	155	292	364	528	537	452	922	1,181	656	—
Dunmoylan West, ...	2,351	104	32	29	70	233	440	135	1,152	156	—	—
Iveruss	3,703	24	245	429	380	235	342	236	650	752	—	410
Kilcornan, ...	6,442	49	435	687	647	1,703	671	149	712	877	512	—
Kildimo, ...	3,152	35	213	144	148	141	424	417	695	336	—	599
Kilscannell, ...	4,945	43	72	74	74	147	338	322	1,408	992	220	1,246
Lismakeery, ...	4,934	16	141	161	315	514	541	356	2,094	796	—	—
Loghill, ...	5,624	65	250	234	598	1,498	931	546	473	623	406	—
Mohernagh, ...	1,421	28	291	149	256	285	236	108	68	—	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Rathkeale—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Nantinan, ...	5,201	76	314	608	504	1,038	591	280	1,166	624	—	—
Pallaskenry, ...	3,347	78	216	354	212	345	147	484	321	334	—	856
Rathkeale Rural, ...	2,157	77	213	189	112	238	338	200	450	340	—	—
Rathkeale Urban, ...	1,309	21	58	31	53	152	110	59	158	442	225	—
Riddlestown, ...	5,324	27	140	300	227	371	276	324	1,648	691	1,320	—
Shanagolden, ...	2,621	22	54	157	58	369	248	105	503	907	198	—
Shanid, ...	4,245	117	188	191	237	339	447	195	1,016	1,295	220	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	100,656	1,204	4,563	6,119	6,653	11,917	9,814	8,599	21,613	15,778	6,909	7,487
Total of Electoral Divisions,	100,656	1,204	4,563	6,119	6,653	11,917	9,814	8,599	21,613	15,778	6,909	7,487
Tipperary.												
Bilboa, ...	6,418	287	1,329	1,313	518	1,313	396	—	1,262	—	—	—
Doon South, ...	6,865	347	961	638	855	1,211	549	461	892	176	775	—
Grean, ...	8,463	55	227	270	444	1,024	711	1,086	2,303	1,150	1,193	—
Oola, ...	7,839	49	163	431	328	778	1,058	830	2,808	901	493	—
Templebredon, ...	5,563	43	90	140	413	437	423	630	1,620	1,220	207	340
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	35,148	781	2,770	2,792	2,558	4,763	3,137	3,007	8,885	3,447	2,668	340
Total of Electoral Divisions,	35,148	781	2,770	2,792	2,558	4,763	3,137	3,007	8,885	3,447	2,668	340
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	654,876	17,005	46,844	45,320	42,732	75,077	62,530	49,120	145,677	85,929	36,725	47,917
Total of County, ...	654,876	17,005	46,844	45,320	42,732	75,077	62,530	49,120	145,677	85,929	36,725	47,917

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick.

Signs and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Croom.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abbeyville, ...	2,692	20	31	117	51	121	205	138	570	708	731	—
Clare North, ...	3,005	28	43	84	114	383	336	172	419	123	1,017	336
Clare South, ...	5,561	62	122	126	72	447	326	312	812	457	537	2,088
Dillmagarry, ...	2,472	67	218	64	186	362	403	141	543	275	213	—
Dillyagran, ...	3,080	88	111	74	69	271	208	319	853	285	212	590
Dillygrennan, ...	2,440	11	12	74	68	375	223	96	704	554	—	323
Dillynabanoge, ...	2,934	25	36	82	69	151	274	264	1,138	895	—	—
Dillynoe, ...	3,748	21	133	116	74	214	447	85	874	590	—	1,194
Castletown, ...	3,029	57	81	86	180	287	476	184	1,212	120	—	346
Colrus, ...	2,801	48	47	52	69	169	212	268	902	1,034	—	—
Crean, ...	2,039	38	21	12	51	132	175	202	400	1,008	—	—
Crecora, ...	2,655	34	52	54	101	209	102	93	650	1,360	—	—
Croom, ...	3,726	48	36	103	84	100	176	168	794	751	586	880
Dunnaman, ...	2,910	17	68	64	140	213	167	142	913	434	752	—
Edamore, ...	3,056	138	82	187	151	571	242	270	460	336	249	370
Garrane, ...	1,821	42	38	93	52	211	171	188	681	345	—	—
Grange, ...	3,685	26	27	12	—	161	146	310	656	382	218	1,747
Kilfinny, ...	2,463	8	14	78	72	128	455	462	856	390	—	—
Kilpeacon, ...	3,840	43	50	14	72	205	245	212	960	1,486	218	335
Lathmore, ...	2,883	30	8	—	69	74	31	263	681	694	266	767
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	60,640	851	1,230	1,442	1,744	4,784	5,020	4,289	15,078	12,227	4,999	8,976
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,640	851	1,230	1,442	1,744	4,784	5,020	4,289	15,078	12,227	4,999	8,976
Kilmallock.												
Ardpatrick, ...	5,209	51	6	12	18	184	76	126	2,281	1,773	682	—
Athlacca, ...	3,324	29	—	—	—	98	31	181	575	1,233	240	937
Ballymacshaneboy, ...	3,951	79	72	89	89	226	457	443	1,513	552	431	—
Bruff, ...	5,275	115	157	119	152	336	361	419	1,614	879	224	899
Bruree, ...	5,118	86	80	49	83	198	329	182	1,904	1,357	501	349
Bulgaden, ...	3,405	35	16	40	18	166	222	408	1,190	815	495	—
Cahercorney, ...	5,068	104	102	55	87	219	316	178	1,968	1,391	248	400
Colmanswell, ...	5,918	72	38	55	85	332	522	264	2,080	1,611	209	650
Darragh, ...	1,673	29	55	88	200	340	140	303	401	117	—	—
Dromin, ...	6,316	73	31	26	73	345	428	351	1,714	1,758	489	1,028
Emlygrennan, ...	6,871	149	86	138	207	507	492	494	1,786	1,395	1,025	592
Glenbrohane, ...	3,911	115	49	140	197	442	386	362	1,458	762	—	—
Griston, ...	1,377	76	136	105	344	298	164	177	77	—	—	—
Hospital, ...	6,299	96	125	26	232	593	713	777	2,165	1,315	257	—
Kilfinnane, ...	4,543	114	198	185	163	679	419	355	1,492	464	474	—
Kilflyn, ...	1,604	32	81	161	84	397	175	84	489	101	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	5,016	107	166	172	190	394	431	617	1,235	609	747	348
Kilteely, ...	4,758	94	93	105	258	500	445	466	1,200	1,597	—	—
Knockainy, ...	6,636	115	203	206	105	293	590	488	1,232	771	501	2,132
Knocklong, ...	5,081	84	24	25	78	227	313	232	1,169	492	505	1,932
Particles, ...	1,447	31	134	75	132	93	212	49	215	103	—	403
Rockhill, ...	4,317	65	33	23	68	195	304	132	1,226	943	210	1,118
Tobernea, ...	4,741	31	34	28	125	338	388	487	1,785	989	227	309
Uregare, ...	6,063	71	59	154	197	554	462	281	2,044	916	519	806
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,921	1,853	1,978	2,076	3,185	7,954	8,376	7,856	32,813	21,943	7,984	11,903
Total of Electoral Divisions,	107,921	1,853	1,978	2,076	3,185	7,954	8,376	7,856	32,813	21,943	7,984	11,903

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Limerick.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Abington,	3,032	47	112	102	191	465	353	344	727	691	—	—
Ballybricken,	7,301	90	87	74	171	339	267	183	806	1,967	1,971	1,346
Ballycummin,	5,198	57	143	183	107	511	363	312	1,388	813	481	840
Ballysimon,	8,532	127	82	41	125	724	474	465	2,176	1,528	1,517	1,273
Ballyvarra,	7,546	91	129	362	265	869	414	358	2,189	1,359	1,045	465
Caherconlish East,	3,515	66	85	115	159	556	414	127	962	788	243	—
Caherconlish West,	5,909	74	165	208	160	458	265	347	1,478	1,396	932	426
Caherelly,	2,467	50	54	41	18	104	194	401	337	788	480	—
Cappamore,	3,159	85	154	158	204	461	387	140	742	621	207	—
Carrig,	3,341	41	65	55	161	26	105	42	679	680	—	1,487
Castleconnell,	3,302	144	279	233	301	430	487	223	609	252	—	344
Clarina,	6,377	93	64	85	49	303	423	401	1,114	1,110	274	2,461
Clonkeen,	2,787	45	79	145	191	457	318	273	513	221	545	—
Doon West,	1,664	31	131	72	91	222	229	98	88	314	—	388
Glenstal,	3,034	70	294	184	127	145	169	94	329	—	227	1,395
Kilmurry,	5,177	95	103	153	148	520	409	177	1,637	1,093	844	—
Limerick North Rural,	5,375	25	25	38	40	342	249	366	1,102	2,632	250	306
Limerick South Rural,	4,777	106	321	193	210	367	488	327	1,029	1,055	681	—
Limerick Urban,	4,757	72	296	232	124	595	479	399	1,333	459	—	768
Patrickswell,	2,830	58	108	104	118	57	248	91	709	534	—	803
Roxborough,	5,717	57	93	106	181	355	378	573	1,678	1,156	664	476
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	95,797	1,524	2,869	2,884	3,139	8,306	7,113	5,741	21,625	19,457	10,361	12,778
Total of Electoral Divisions.	95,797	1,524	2,869	2,884	3,139	8,306	7,113	5,741	21,625	19,457	10,361	12,778
Listowel.												
Fleanmore,	1,221	7	69	121	185	310	215	93	68	153	—	—
Glin,	3,328	76	290	341	143	453	389	268	591	223	—	554
Kilfergus,	1,063	100	341	286	100	134	33	—	69	—	—	—
Kilmoylan,	1,776	34	513	435	102	371	246	49	226	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,388	217	1,013	1,183	530	1,268	883	410	954	376	—	554
Total of Electoral Divisions.	7,388	217	1,013	1,183	530	1,268	883	410	954	376	—	554
Mitchelstown.												
Anglesborough,	1,923	50	196	259	280	483	190	229	236	—	—	—
Ballylanders,	2,027	45	136	201	196	351	271	310	297	220	—	—
Cullane,	1,745	39	94	266	328	442	240	176	160	—	—	—
Duntryleague,	3,554	84	76	77	162	397	215	280	1,875	388	—	—
Galbally,	2,655	78	87	111	143	283	532	435	607	379	—	—
Kilbeheny,	1,251	43	155	73	124	167	107	86	364	127	—	—
Kilglass,	1,139	55	268	154	139	146	107	85	59	126	—	—
Knocknascrow,	646	30	142	93	49	80	134	45	73	—	—	—
Riversdale,	1,920	16	28	120	156	350	171	228	418	228	205	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,860	445	1,182	1,354	1,577	2,699	1,967	1,874	4,089	1,468	205	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	16,860	445	1,182	1,354	1,577	2,699	1,967	1,874	4,089	1,468	205	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
* Newcastle.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beyfeale, ...	1,312	106	240	367	259	126	65	44	105	—	—	—
Briagh, ...	4,177	147	211	98	217	303	396	494	1,090	772	—	449
Ballintober, ...	1,897	40	22	108	162	166	398	267	522	212	—	—
Ballynoe, ...	1,641	32	89	67	91	280	96	41	577	368	—	—
Coola, ...	547	54	175	38	91	25	37	—	—	127	—	—
Croadford, ...	4,223	62	52	106	145	484	670	278	1,759	—	—	667
Faher, ...	783	22	140	215	267	103	36	—	—	—	—	—
Feanglass, ...	992	66	163	107	123	167	67	132	167	—	—	—
Foncagh, ...	1,920	28	15	—	20	362	278	272	702	243	—	—
Danganbeg, ...	2,477	15	36	109	69	423	275	309	1,005	233	—	—
Dromcolliher, ...	3,981	153	50	77	124	401	640	725	1,085	746	—	—
Dromtrasna, ...	2,169	68	291	526	364	267	289	87	277	—	—	—
Feenagh, ...	1,712	58	155	52	53	393	314	49	487	151	—	—
Garryduff, ...	1,005	19	83	105	114	196	69	89	330	—	—	—
Glenagower, ...	1,109	18	76	197	184	195	110	49	153	127	—	—
Glengort, ...	1,266	49	210	281	224	231	130	89	52	—	—	—
Glensharrold	984	72	182	116	125	196	35	49	53	156	—	—
Kilmeedy, ...	1,816	72	143	157	165	300	355	85	432	107	—	—
Knockaderry, ...	3,305	32	37	77	53	164	140	320	751	650	739	342
Mahoonagh, ...	1,984	33	44	109	162	430	220	313	673	—	—	—
Monagay, ...	4,725	152	281	470	520	1,043	790	494	759	216	—	—
Mountcollins, ...	660	40	330	132	99	21	38	—	—	—	—	—
Mountplummer, ...	1,808	73	83	49	54	208	177	312	403	247	202	—
Newcastle, ...	6,084	151	229	233	144	597	631	909	1,901	814	475	—
Port, ...	1,098	40	191	142	269	201	98	42	115	—	—	—
Rathronan, ...	1,665	91	160	262	251	310	233	89	152	117	—	—
Rooskagh, ...	899	81	105	143	168	179	106	—	117	—	—	—
Templeglentan, ...	1,789	125	248	306	201	289	141	229	250	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	58,028	1,879	4,041	4,649	4,718	8,063	6,834	5,767	13,917	5,286	1,416	1,458
Total of Electoral Divisions,	58,028	1,879	4,041	4,649	4,718	8,063	6,834	5,767	13,917	5,286	1,416	1,458
Rathkeale.												
Askeaton East, ...	1,995	39	60	80	120	243	176	130	261	108	—	778
Askeaton West, ...	2,203	29	60	107	75	210	207	224	455	429	—	407
Aughinish, ...	1,346	27	47	62	36	81	36	42	398	411	206	—
Ballyallinan, ...	3,540	28	111	202	292	399	377	410	650	411	292	368
Ballynacarriga, ...	3,102	29	59	131	148	252	222	41	403	385	457	975
Castletown, ...	2,823	38	113	122	157	143	101	317	209	153	701	769
Craggs, ...	2,092	24	68	86	84	55	145	266	456	908	—	—
Croagh, ...	3,237	16	65	144	217	364	354	352	1,240	236	249	—
Dromard, ...	3,596	51	167	205	192	348	279	779	720	625	230	—
Dunmoylan East, ...	3,475	71	77	111	141	296	350	217	664	1,006	542	—
Dunmoylan West, ...	995	44	7	14	19	103	134	86	469	119	—	—
Iveruss, ...	2,094	20	144	214	214	130	178	134	380	274	—	406
Kilcornan, ...	2,835	41	190	319	297	567	354	88	370	356	253	—
Kildimo, ...	2,710	34	125	90	111	107	286	187	512	311	—	947
Kilscannell, ...	4,153	58	51	47	58	127	280	230	1,146	318	203	1,135
Lismakeery, ...	2,961	36	80	95	199	337	237	182	1,325	470	—	—
Loghill, ...	2,709	50	107	87	266	601	439	269	243	372	266	—
Mohernagh, ...	580	19	98	50	92	97	107	41	76	—	—	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Rathkeale—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Nantinan, ...	2,882	37	141	261	260	462	316	179	733	493	—	—
Pallaskenry, ...	2,427	51	140	177	124	206	99	274	238	376	—	742
Rathkeale Rural, ...	1,487	38	65	101	53	147	246	185	374	278	—	—
Rathkeale Urban, ...	1,354	37	54	38	51	170	107	42	152	439	264	—
Riddlestown, ...	4,026	38	99	169	150	249	203	266	1,226	580	1,046	—
Shanagolden, ...	2,005	37	47	98	66	221	133	89	403	696	215	—
Shanid, ...	3,038	55	78	104	77	261	319	139	620	1,168	217	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	63,665	956	2,253	3,114	3,499	6,176	5,685	5,169	13,723	11,422	5,141	6,527
Total of Electoral Divisions,	63,665	956	2,253	3,114	3,499	6,176	5,685	5,169	13,723	11,422	5,141	6,527
Tipperary.												
Bilboa, ...	1,852	65	333	317	109	324	130	—	574	—	—	—
Doon South, ...	3,648	130	317	259	366	639	322	325	654	118	518	—
Grean, ...	7,861	114	194	250	363	908	617	1,012	2,375	1,130	898	—
Oola, ...	6,922	52	126	345	254	649	890	709	2,621	775	501	—
Templebredon, ...	6,086	62	94	136	341	449	384	629	1,862	1,442	256	431
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,369	423	1,064	1,307	1,433	2,969	2,343	2,675	8,086	3,465	2,173	431
Total of Electoral Divisions,	26,369	423	1,064	1,307	1,433	2,969	2,343	2,675	8,086	3,465	2,173	431
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	436,668	8,148	15,630	18,009	19,825	42,219	38,221	33,781	110,285	75,644	32,279	42,627
Total of County, ...	436,668	8,148	15,630	18,009	19,825	42,219	38,221	33,781	110,285	75,644	32,279	42,627

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CROOM.												
Abeyville, ...	302	58	11	25	26	12	34	21	36	52	27	—
Clare North, ...	392	50	13	17	27	66	76	26	43	9	51	14
Clare South, ...	1,077	127	100	42	8	111	63	66	59	199	60	242
Killingarry, ...	544	102	87	18	55	77	74	26	54	33	18	—
Killyagran, ...	656	266	48	28	27	55	45	43	63	7	10	64
Killygrennan, ...	355	37	8	25	27	97	33	9	62	36	—	21
Killynabanoge, ...	371	66	24	20	10	20	46	32	102	51	—	—
Killynoe, ...	583	30	83	31	14	44	81	5	84	57	—	104
Castletown, ...	621	162	47	43	49	81	70	17	108	4	—	40
Coolrus, ...	462	132	38	10	15	26	36	39	89	77	—	—
Crean, ...	293	84	10	7	7	29	32	25	42	57	—	—
Crecora, ...	326	53	26	7	28	43	10	9	57	93	—	—
Croom, ...	485	68	38	23	16	16	28	26	68	51	76	75
Dunnaman, ...	367	47	28	10	33	38	35	15	79	33	49	—
Edamore, ...	801	368	34	52	35	99	50	31	31	37	8	56
Garrane, ...	319	64	8	29	12	45	28	24	81	28	—	—
Grange, ...	414	87	11	4	—	27	27	43	64	27	13	111
Kilfinny, ...	321	22	4	23	8	30	72	75	69	18	—	—
Kilpeacon, ...	448	110	18	5	29	32	21	27	77	90	17	22
Rathmore, ...	290	73	12	—	17	14	7	30	52	38	15	32
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,377	2,006	648	419	443	962	868	589	1,320	997	344	781
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,377	2,006	648	419	443	962	868	589	1,320	997	344	781
KILMALLOCK.												
Ardpatrick, ...	558	109	2	3	3	32	8	8	229	118	46	—
Athlacca, ...	299	56	—	—	—	7	6	11	61	88	7	63
Ballymacshaneboy, ...	705	208	33	29	23	49	74	65	148	41	35	—
Bruff, ...	752	197	78	61	46	50	41	42	139	42	13	43
Bruree, ...	746	182	31	17	10	21	140	17	174	86	24	44
Bulgaden, ...	487	142	8	26	5	24	23	43	113	73	30	—
Caherconlish, ...	737	195	73	10	41	47	63	13	199	84	11	1
Coltmanswell, ...	660	157	9	21	17	52	68	33	187	93	9	14
Darragh, ...	403	75	24	33	70	81	23	56	32	9	—	—
Dromin, ...	619	128	16	6	17	47	52	28	155	107	19	44
Emlygrennan, ...	1,139	377	78	32	42	103	85	58	180	79	77	28
Glenbrohane, ...	785	256	22	51	37	113	69	44	133	60	—	—
Griston, ...	549	191	77	41	104	71	34	31	—	—	—	—
Hospital, ...	966	174	29	5	50	116	142	116	234	90	10	—
Kilfinnane, ...	808	206	85	54	42	148	59	46	129	19	20	—
Kilfyn, ...	416	50	38	77	29	95	34	13	68	12	—	—
Kilmallock, ...	866	303	79	51	36	58	52	53	116	42	57	19
Kilteely, ...	861	214	36	31	77	118	60	69	146	110	—	—
Knocksainy, ...	886	174	103	72	35	59	97	72	99	56	26	93
Knockiong.	760	272	19	4	16	46	55	52	99	61	31	105
Particles, ...	383	91	122	17	45	20	40	—	8	17	-	23
Rockhill, ...	504	116	20	12	14	60	40	19	87	78	9	49
Tobernea, ...	668	105	23	11	32	87	73	69	161	70	21	16
Uregare, ...	786	166	19	43	32	102	69	25	188	72	36	34
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,343	4,144	1,024	707	823	1,606	1,407	983	3,085	1,507	481	576
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,343	4,144	1,024	707	823	1,606	1,407	983	3,085	1,507	481	576

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Limerick.												
Abington, ...	759	145	78	45	70	138	57	65	87	74	—	—
Ballybricken, ...	802	180	32	27	41	72	38	25	95	123	93	76
Ballycummin, ...	931	189	103	44	28	96	45	42	298	41	8	37
Ballysimon, ...	1,284	265	44	21	33	232	76	56	228	164	83	82
Ballyvarra, ...	1,231	230	85	89	85	193	53	56	294	74	72	—
Caherconlish East, ...	718	153	60	54	53	146	69	13	81	74	15	—
Caherconlish West, ...	772	166	73	57	28	67	54	70	124	79	40	14
Cahercily, ...	419	128	20	6	4	21	41	65	34	64	36	—
Cappamore, ...	719	155	84	49	69	120	78	21	79	52	12	—
Carrig, ...	511	112	62	26	54	7	18	13	45	103	—	71
Castleconnell, ...	1,035	381	155	112	135	87	90	26	44	5	—	—
Clarina, ...	899	219	56	25	10	53	58	49	70	68	17	274
Clonkeen, ...	605	113	59	54	59	113	74	32	55	15	31	—
Doon West, ...	432	61	101	41	28	67	54	22	12	12	—	34
Glenstal, ...	768	132	197	92	53	35	36	16	79	—	17	111
Kilmurry, ...	963	287	56	47	31	104	61	13	208	92	64	—
Limerick, North, Rural, ...	324	40	1	4	3	49	16	33	57	107	5	9
Limerick, South, Rural, ...	1,796	428	275	106	84	81	100	62	528	90	42	—
Limerick Urban, ...	1,280	90	147	57	34	512	107	28	184	46	—	75
Patrickswell, ...	502	96	108	61	62	24	29	13	52	31	—	26
Roxborough, ...	778	116	44	28	42	60	53	95	163	117	20	40
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,528	3,686	1,840	1,045	1,006	2,277	1,207	815	2,817	1,431	555	849
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,528	3,686	1,840	1,045	1,006	2,277	1,207	815	2,817	1,431	555	849
Listowel.												
Fleanmore, ...	383	48	43	67	75	69	53	12	7	9	—	—
Glin, ...	898	152	221	138	40	100	78	34	83	9	—	43
Kilfergus, ...	981	383	296	182	59	47	7	—	7	—	—	—
Kilmoylan, ...	1,019	149	279	313	51	137	56	4	30	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,281	732	839	700	225	353	194	50	127	18	—	43
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,281	732	839	700	225	353	194	50	127	18	—	43
Mitchelstown.												
Anglesborough, ...	626	81	91	118	99	135	45	32	25	—	—	—
Ballylanders, ...	691	123	107	117	76	87	51	44	47	39	—	—
Cullane, ...	624	109	42	113	104	117	52	38	49	—	—	—
Duntryleague, ...	670	161	27	21	38	99	39	51	200	34	—	—
Galbally, ...	645	135	39	53	41	64	101	88	59	65	—	—
Kilbeheny, ...	336	104	95	26	34	44	8	7	18	—	—	—
Kilglass, ...	395	123	122	39	29	34	13	17	8	10	—	—
Knocknascrow, ...	247	47	92	39	19	21	21	3	5	—	—	—
Riversdale, ...	401	44	6	48	40	99	29	26	47	45	17	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,635	927	621	574	480	700	359	306	458	193	17	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,635	927	621	574	480	700	359	306	458	193	17	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
NEWCASTLE.												
Abeyfeale, ...	786	156	222	209	119	30	30	—	20	—	—	—
Adagh, ...	1,021	353	187	33	54	60	54	68	97	72	—	43
Allintober, ...	460	82	14	38	50	30	89	40	80	37	—	—
Allynoe, ...	363	78	52	26	21	51	19	6	86	24	—	—
Bola, ...	309	85	126	14	41	12	10	—	—	21	—	—
Broadford, ...	715	120	24	47	28	99	120	30	222	—	—	25
Cather, ...	563	83	162	156	104	45	13	—	—	—	—	—
Cranglass, ...	507	118	157	54	67	46	17	28	20	—	—	—
Doncagh, ...	338	61	9	—	2	80	59	40	65	22	—	—
Dunganbeg, ...	417	31	16	46	26	88	41	46	109	14	—	—
Glencolliher, ...	580	114	7	16	26	64	84	72	102	95	—	—
Glentrasna, ...	1,138	177	210	285	172	122	95	46	31	—	—	—
Glenagh, ...	431	95	106	15	9	93	40	6	53	14	—	—
Garryduff, ...	349	76	64	48	44	45	21	20	31	—	—	—
Glenagower, ...	565	77	50	96	89	86	55	8	66	38	—	—
Glengort, ...	1,121	190	289	261	139	101	101	31	9	—	—	—
Glensharrold, ...	751	349	161	63	41	62	18	17	10	30	—	—
Gilmeedy, ...	439	89	70	48	36	71	62	10	43	10	—	—
Knockaderry, ...	415	83	35	21	13	34	28	36	72	60	29	4
Lahoonagh, ...	344	31	21	23	42	65	43	38	81	—	—	—
Monagay, ...	1,488	339	175	202	141	246	160	78	119	28	—	—
Mountcollins, ...	777	123	408	102	92	26	26	—	—	—	—	—
Mountplummer, ...	558	212	65	35	8	46	30	71	49	27	15	—
Newcastle, ...	960	213	57	81	26	89	70	117	222	50	35	—
Port, ...	627	97	182	81	132	68	22	20	25	—	—	—
Rathronan, ...	1,035	351	137	129	120	149	65	37	13	34	—	—
Rooskagh, ...	637	245	86	78	89	65	46	—	28	—	—	—
Templeglentan, ...	1,420	395	279	257	135	133	49	100	72	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,114	4,423	3,371	2,464	1,866	2,106	1,467	965	1,725	576	79	72
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,114	4,423	3,371	2,464	1,866	2,106	1,467	965	1,725	576	79	72
RATHKEALE.												
Askeaton East, ...	293	43	30	28	21	60	30	19	20	2	—	40
Askeaton West, ...	276	57	8	12	19	38	21	15	37	45	—	24
Aughinish, ...	250	51	26	22	11	17	10	4	43	50	16	—
Ballyallinan, ...	557	71	49	54	76	96	67	30	56	10	30	18
Ballynacarriga, ...	350	50	7	38	51	44	40	9	38	12	5	56
Castletown, ...	476	66	79	54	54	39	15	62	32	—	33	42
Craggs, ...	341	69	36	50	28	11	11	25	59	52	—	—
Croagh, ...	561	39	32	67	63	69	43	40	165	24	19	—
Dromard, ...	632	113	94	67	43	61	35	85	75	39	20	—
Dunmoylan East, ...	671	201	53	59	34	65	60	34	59	59	47	—
Dunmoylan West, ...	299	98	13	9	8	24	34	13	95	5	—	—
Everuss, ...	436	38	74	92	71	42	44	10	41	11	—	13
Kilcornan, ...	645	97	87	105	77	123	48	8	47	21	32	—
Kildimo, ...	432	119	90	35	34	16	45	25	34	23	—	11
Kilcannell, ...	528	129	44	27	13	8	49	38	99	65	10	46
Lismakeery, ...	483	101	33	40	31	63	33	25	130	27	—	—
Loghill, ...	823	154	75	57	85	138	110	46	31	33	94	—
Mohernagh, ...	253	38	68	40	40	28	24	9	6	—	—	—

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Limerick—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Rathkeale—*continued.*												
Nantinan, ...	562	48	51	94	71	96	68	31	48	55	—	—
Pallaskenry, ...	378	19	65	70	25	37	29	55	35	4	—	39
Rathkeale Rural, ...	246	84	23	39	11	25	23	7	30	4	—	—
Rathkeale Urban, ...	188	54	15	9	10	29	13	6	12	19	21	—
Riddlestown, ...	524	68	46	67	33	44	33	39	93	26	75	—
Shanagolden, ...	355	83	20	43	21	53	23	—	57	39	16	—
Shanid, ...	528	133	17	55	20	63	61	12	68	94	5	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,087	2,023	1,135	1,233	950	1,289	969	647	1,410	719	423	289
Total of Electoral Divisions,	11,087	2,023	1,135	1,233	950	1,289	969	647	1,410	719	423	289
Tipperary.												
Bilboa, ...	953	183	286	168	49	132	43	—	92	—	—	—
Doon South, ...	1,304	288	218	140	134	186	88	71	91	14	74	—
Grean, ...	1,493	298	133	73	96	222	132	180	201	105	53	—
Oola, ...	1,056	190	40	90	69	106	154	97	214	53	43	—
Templebredon, ...	904	226	36	42	89	69	50	87	149	107	7	42
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,710	1,185	713	513	437	715	467	435	747	279	177	42
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,710	1,185	713	513	437	715	467	435	747	279	177	42
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	87,075	19,126	10,191	7,655	6,230	10,008	6,938	4,790	11,689	5,720	2,076	2,652
Total of County, ...	87,075	19,126	10,191	7,655	6,230	10,008	6,938	4,790	11,689	5,720	2,076	2,652

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING).

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Birr.												
Farrig, ...	33	9	3	5	1	2	2	—	8	2	—	1
Mohaskin, ...	47	9	6	3	6	7	2	4	6	—	4	—
Graigue, ...	43	4	6	4	5	8	4	3	6	2	—	1
Rathcabban, ...	56	13	8	3	5	2	5	5	12	2	1	—
Redwood, ...	47	12	6	7	5	10	3	2	1	—	—	1
Riverstown, ...	76	22	12	11	8	8	—	3	6	2	2	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	302	69	41	33	30	37	16	17	39	8	7	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	302	69	41	33	30	37	16	17	39	8	7	5
Borrisokane.												
Aglishcloghane, ...	114	26	14	13	20	21	4	2	9	5	—	—
Ballingarry, ...	120	38	26	10	7	9	1	4	9	9	5	2
Ballylusky, ...	100	20	17	7	8	23	8	6	8	3	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	133	38	29	23	8	14	3	3	12	3	—	—
Cloghjordan, ...	208	66	54	23	20	22	12	4	5	1	1	—
Cloghprior, ...	69	19	10	13	5	5	5	—	6	3	2	1
Finnoe, ...	78	28	22	5	9	4	1	1	4	1	2	1
Kilbarron, ...	137	37	31	13	11	16	7	5	7	7	1	2
Lorrha East, ...	80	19	14	11	11	6	3	5	5	2	2	2
Lorrha West, ...	82	33	13	4	2	8	8	6	3	1	—	4
Mertonhall, ...	32	3	7	2	2	3	2	1	6	2	2	2
Terryglass, ...	122	34	24	11	12	18	5	5	7	2	2	2
Uskane, ...	108	21	23	14	14	12	11	3	5	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,383	382	284	149	129	161	70	45	86	44	17	16
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,383	382	284	149	129	161	70	45	86	44	17	16
Nenagh.												
Abington, ...	143	40	61	16	10	8	3	5	—	—	—	—
Aghnameadle, ...	123	20	35	17	10	13	6	4	13	5	—	—
Ardcrony, ...	61	8	10	12	5	17	4	—	2	2	—	1
Ballina, ...	170	42	42	34	18	12	12	3	4	2	1	—
Ballygibbon, ...	110	46	21	3	6	7	6	1	13	6	1	—
Ballymackey, ...	152	43	18	17	8	20	15	8	18	4	1	—
Ballynaclogh, ...	97	28	13	9	6	17	8	4	3	6	1	2
Birdhill, ...	116	28	29	22	7	4	4	5	11	2	3	1
Burgesbeg, ...	99	17	29	9	12	10	8	3	7	3	1	—
Carrickatogher, ...	157	57	26	18	18	7	14	10	5	1	—	1
Castletown, ...	197	63	58	25	16	11	5	6	5	5	1	2
Derrycastle, ...	62	12	15	13	4	10	1	2	4	—	—	1
Doila, ...	117	49	36	14	3	6	3	3	—	3	—	—
Greenhall, ...	117	43	20	23	7	13	1	4	3	2	1	—
Kilcomenty, ...	124	36	26	10	14	15	8	5	4	3	3	—
Kilkeary, ...	80	13	7	6	3	10	14	6	11	7	2	1
Killoscully, ...	88	14	10	8	13	20	4	5	7	7	—	—
Kilmore, ...	206	84	56	29	14	7	3	3	4	4	—	2
Kilnaneave, ...	129	26	25	16	14	13	10	5	14	5	1	—
Kilnarath, ...	100	33	22	11	8	10	7	2	4	2	1	—
Kingh, ...	112	33	15	14	12	6	10	6	6	8	2	—
Lackagh, ...	26	3	12	4	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—
Latteragh, ...	123	31	14	17	8	24	6	6	11	6	—	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tipperary (North Riding)—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Nenagh—*continued.*												
Monsea,	90	18	9	10	14	11	8	6	11	3	—	—
Nenagh Rural,	170	44	25	14	11	13	10	13	24	10	2	4
Nenagh Urban,	103	28	16	13	10	11	5	2	11	6	—	1
Newport,	178	70	28	21	11	17	7	3	16	4	—	1
Templederry,	99	25	40	18	3	6	3	3	1	—	—	—
Youghalarra,	154	27	31	19	22	14	13	11	12	3	—	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,503	981	749	442	290	333	199	134	226	109	21	19
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,503	981	749	442	290	333	199	134	226	109	21	19
Roscrea.												
Borrisnafarney,	29	1	1	3	5	7	2	2	4	—	—	4
Borrisnoe,	79	7	14	15	16	10	5	4	7	—	1	—
Bourney East,	104	20	32	15	10	10	4	4	3	3	2	1
Bourney West,	132	24	34	21	17	19	5	—	7	2	2	1
Killavinoge,	104	26	23	13	8	15	13	2	2	1	1	—
Killea,	119	11	23	21	18	11	8	5	16	3	2	1
Rathnaveoge,	93	12	13	13	14	16	8	5	8	3	1	—
Roscrea,	323	77	107	34	16	30	13	13	16	13	1	3
Timoney,	107	29	16	23	9	20	1	—	6	1	—	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,090	207	263	158	113	138	59	35	69	26	10	12
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,090	207	263	158	113	138	59	35	69	26	10	12
Thurles.												
Ballycahill,	119	29	14	16	7	12	12	12	13	3	—	1
Ballymurreen,	41	16	6	1	4	2	3	3	4	2	—	—
Borrisoleigh,	164	35	30	24	19	25	13	6	7	4	—	1
Drom,	224	30	40	24	26	32	18	9	28	10	4	3
Foilnaman,	136	54	39	22	16	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Glenkeen,	158	22	37	27	19	27	13	6	6	1	—	—
Gortkelly,	206	39	59	25	34	24	14	4	6	1	—	—
Holycross,	176	29	25	16	24	24	14	14	20	8	1	1
Inch,	96	8	17	9	15	19	12	9	5	—	1	1
Kilrush,	83	10	11	8	11	13	6	4	16	2	1	1
Littleton,	140	34	29	15	14	14	10	10	11	3	—	—
Longfordpass,	68	12	14	9	6	11	6	—	6	4	—	—
Loughmoe,	224	52	47	40	30	22	13	8	9	3	—	—
Moyaliff,	157	30	49	21	15	20	11	5	4	1	—	1
Moycarky,	91	29	21	10	5	5	7	5	7	1	1	—
Moyne,	116	22	20	15	13	15	7	7	12	4	1	—
Rahelty,	110	18	18	17	13	8	12	4	13	6	1	—
Templemore (Urban),	59	28	8	4	6	2	2	2	3	2	2	—
Templetuohy,	199	56	27	18	25	23	17	9	17	4	1	2
Thurles Rural,	226	54	39	33	19	25	13	12	22	5	2	2
Thurles Urban,	123	52	30	5	6	11	5	2	6	5	—	1
Two-Mile-Borris,	85	24	18	12	9	11	3	1	4	2	1	—
Upperchurch,	153	42	42	24	13	22	3	1	6	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,154	725	640	395	349	370	215	134	225	71	16	14
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,154	725	640	395	349	370	215	134	225	71	16	14
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (North Riding).	9,432	2,364	1,977	1,177	911	1,039	559	365	645	258	71	66
Total of County (North Riding)	9,432	2,364	1,977	1,177	911	1,039	559	365	645	258	71	66

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Birr.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Arrig, ...	2,867	53	24	125	38	89	144	—	1,101	379	—	914
Ichaskin, ...	3,962	39	79	77	233	413	215	307	923	—	1,676	
Raigue, ...	3,438	26	66	85	172	399	268	237	878	498	—	809
Rathcabban, ...	4,300	56	81	72	193	75	314	519	1,897	690	403	—
Redwood, ...	5,840	70	176	315	186	510	242	202	140	—	—	3,999
Riverstown, ...	4,852	61	166	285	215	382	—	288	746	478	890	1,341
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,259	305	592	959	1,037	1,868	1,183	1,553	5,685	2,045	2,969	7,063
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,259	305	592	959	1,037	1,868	1,183	1,553	5,685	2,045	2,969	7,063
Borrisokane.												
Aglishcloghane, ...	5,411	89	279	375	719	1,060	321	175	1,194	1,199	—	—
Ballingarry, ...	9,307	183	363	282	243	474	35	405	1,425	2,192	1,801	1,904
Ballylusky, ...	5,697	68	287	227	347	1,482	450	663	1,223	950	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	5,710	213	410	480	167	487	223	262	2,731	737	—	—
Cloghjordan, ...	6,072	339	809	640	726	1,182	903	372	570	106	425	—
Cloghprior, ...	4,515	57	133	375	203	216	250	—	867	1,012	811	591
Finnoe, ...	3,858	114	442	155	506	212	97	119	454	242	936	581
Kilbarron, ...	8,233	189	501	409	467	1,023	564	606	2,129	1,961	409	975
Lorrha East, ...	6,190	110	226	272	442	313	178	487	608	453	693	2,408
Lorrha West, ...	7,520	105	182	73	87	401	434	566	403	220	—	4,999
Mertonhall, ...	3,229	11	106	51	84	144	106	74	823	379	344	1,107
Terryglass, ...	6,493	123	424	253	601	874	370	482	742	487	796	1,341
Uskane, ...	5,351	186	420	479	616	599	873	236	508	1,484	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	77,586	1,737	4,582	4,071	5,208	8,467	4,854	4,447	12,677	11,422	6,215	13,906
Total of Electoral Divisions,	77,586	1,737	4,582	4,071	5,208	8,467	4,854	4,447	12,677	11,422	6,215	13,906
Nenagh.												
Abington, ...	11,735	946	3,294	1,346	1,403	1,720	1,244	1,782	—	—	—	-
Aghnameadle, ...	7,065	138	863	676	526	797	604	418	1,867	1,176	—	—
Ardcrony, ...	3,787	51	201	415	184	1,096	299	—	333	487	—	721
Ballina, ...	5,622	220	699	1,055	601	672	1,067	182	523	252	346	—
Ballygibbon, ...	6,968	287	473	114	336	520	526	87	2,745	1,431	449	—
Ballymackey, ...	7,269	220	237	435	282	1,110	1,038	648	2,166	774	359	—
Ballynaclogh, ...	5,303	77	108	164	148	562	412	261	278	885	291	2,117
Birdhill, ...	7,288	72	610	699	257	210	267	467	1,342	1,859	951	554
Burgesbeg, ...	4,089	71	410	250	389	414	510	261	804	690	290	—
Carrickatogher, ...	5,363	176	383	461	674	269	855	733	522	198	—	1,092
Castletown, ...	7,365	343	933	536	615	570	375	470	359	1,161	259	1,741
Derrycastle	3,783	99	293	608	177	823	96	184	503	—	—	950
Dolla, ...	6,943	1,156	1,639	994	275	441	909	294	—	1,285	—	—
Greenhall, ...	3,946	149	368	625	296	739	75	409	431	476	387	—
Kilcomenty, ...	4,755	145	393	266	452	625	437	424	437	559	1,017	—
Kilkeary, ...	5,980	19	67	126	79	406	767	451	1,128	1,483	737	717
Killoscully, ...	6,381	17	234	206	495	1,093	364	632	868	2,472	—	—
Kilmore, ...	8,430	924	1,242	1,089	830	476	168	202	397	1,075	—	2,027
Kilnaneave, ...	6,971	110	539	438	527	634	801	333	2,158	1,020	351	—
Kilnarath, ...	6,985	476	885	762	486	1,152	1,245	442	630	612	295	—
Knigh, ...	6,296	152	240	482	458	273	653	518	663	2,016	841	—
Lackagh, ...	2,892	52	1,220	139	214	82	94	—	1,061	—	—	—
Latteragh, ...	6,863	70	281	580	276	1,289	466	559	1,596	1,746	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (North Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Nenagh—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Monsea,	3,824	22	115	203	374	370	476	483	1,215	561	—	—
Nenagh Rural,	8,419	87	335	242	274	491	474	734	2,142	1,568	504	1,568
Nenagh Urban,	2,175	26	82	112	96	203	107	75	687	522	—	265
Newport,	6,498	316	793	813	340	848	543	183	1,578	521	—	563
Templederry,	5,416	251	2,087	1,049	222	791	498	318	200	—	—	—
Youghalarra,	7,297	113	473	448	788	910	701	868	1,119	757	—	1,120
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	175,628	6,779	19,497	15,393	12,074	19,586	16,071	12,423	27,757	25,536	7,077	13,435
Total of Electoral Divisions,	175 628	6,779	19,497	15,393	12,074	19,586	16,071	12,423	27,757	25,536	7,077	13,435
Roscrea.												
Borrisnafarney,	6,086	4	23	92	153	320	145	106	944	—	—	4,299
Borrisnoe,	4,369	22	381	666	848	609	379	269	862	—	333	—
Bourney East,	7,513	97	613	378	365	451	287	323	325	1,086	1,067	2,521
Bourney West,	6,259	229	551	580	655	910	448	—	870	366	681	969
Killavinoge,	3,798	160	423	372	249	538	763	145	221	326	601	—
Kilnea,	6,614	42	257	440	541	643	438	578	1,983	617	512	563
Rathnaveoge,	4,775	53	210	329	464	781	457	447	881	713	440	—
Roscrea,	11,638	222	867	536	330	898	717	904	1,326	2,724	1,077	2,037
Timoney,	5,390	62	195	668	276	1,167	61	—	692	174	—	2,095
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,442	891	3,520	4,061	3,881	6,317	3,695	2,772	8,104	6,006	4,711	12,484
Total of Electoral Divisions,	56,442	891	3,520	4,061	3,881	6,317	3,695	2,772	8,104	6,006	4,711	12,484
Thurles.												
Ballycahill,	4,699	106	245	367	186	325	546	659	1,112	441	—	712
Ballymurreen,	2,442	92	71	15	141	101	153	200	1,160	509	—	—
Borrisoleigh,	5,608	132	348	572	465	1,183	771	382	550	697	—	508
Drom,	11,222	103	400	467	673	909	792	483	2,322	1,529	980	2,564
Foilnamar,	5,866	347	1,730	1,618	1,466	378	257	70	—	—	—	—
Glenkeen,	6,805	103	689	883	804	1,485	1,036	560	1,009	236	—	—
Gortkelly,	6,878	163	1,115	561	1,616	1,438	911	394	538	142	—	—
Holycross,	8,468	91	279	281	719	1,040	701	815	2,148	1,239	511	644
Inch,	3,569	40	128	135	304	752	510	442	425	—	253	580
Kilrush,	6,166	62	169	185	313	608	332	234	1,531	329	428	1,975
Littleton,	6,277	130	438	373	454	677	1,366	1,055	1,252	532	—	—
Longfordpass,	4,027	61	290	269	283	681	441	—	798	1,204	—	—
Loughmoe,	7,021	313	616	982	944	1,059	703	681	1,007	716	—	—
Moyaliff,	5,845	181	1,169	708	604	882	734	554	319	124	—	570
Moycarky,	3,898	112	341	323	211	303	590	543	840	217	418	-
Moyne,	6,765	87	291	363	488	708	471	636	1,716	889	1,116	-
Rahelty,	6,564	63	310	539	455	331	1,094	458	1,608	1,300	406	—
Templemore Urban,	1,626	38	48	38	93	43	76	64	282	355	589	—
Templetuohy,	8,734	210	291	465	777	975	1,000	714	1,731	918	352	1,301
Thurles Rural,	8,872	188	471	707	637	897	633	657	1,868	881	582	1,351
Thurles Urban,	2,094	73	99	44	136	174	183	96	372	528	-	389
Two-Mile-Borris,	4,775	96	359	504	492	745	269	80	736	914	580	—
Upperchurch,	6,881	358	1,279	1,028	827	1,686	312	132	1,259	—	—	-
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	135,102	3,149	11,176	11,427	13,088	17,380	13,881	9,909	24,583	13,700	6,215	10,594
Total of Electoral Divisions,	135,102	3,149	11,176	11,427	13,088	17,380	13,881	9,909	24,583	13,700	6,215	10,594
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (North Riding).	470,017	12,861	39,367	35,911	35,288	53,618	39,684	31,104	78,806	58,709	27,187	57,482
Total of County (North Riding).	470,917	12,861	39,367	35,011	35,288	53,618	39,684	31,104	78,806	58,709	27,187	57,482

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (North Riding).

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Birr.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
urrig, ...	1,544	17	15	65	18	49	66	—	546	244	—	524
ahaskin, ...	1,973	22	39	34	103	161	77	176	424	—	937	—
raigue, ...	1,718	9	43	48	91	202	147	134	444	272	—	328
athcabban, ...	2,058	27	49	42	93	47	172	237	857	313	221	—
adwood, ...	2,325	11	42	131	84	213	110	96	72	—	—	1,566
iverstown, ...	2,752	32	82	142	142	207	—	131	379	347	478	812
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,370	118	270	462	531	879	572	774	2,722	1,176	1,636	3,230
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,370	118	270	462	531	879	572	774	2,722	1,176	1,636	3,230
Borrisokane.												
glishcloghane, ...	2,609	53	106	160	351	526	140	86	553	634	—	—
allingarry, ...	4,856	85	176	122	121	225	34	182	681	1,347	1,115	768
allylusky, ...	2,507	38	114	92	149	580	273	261	541	459	—	—
orrisokane, ...	2,618	67	202	298	141	359	105	126	908	422	—	—
oghjordan, ...	2,962	138	364	294	349	528	407	193	322	107	260	—
oghrior, ...	2,341	37	64	170	87	121	165	—	441	412	494	350
inoe, ...	1,894	50	148	67	161	92	33	44	252	134	506	317
lbarron, ...	4,162	86	208	171	193	414	241	232	470	1,055	256	836
orrha, East, ...	3,215	46	106	132	179	137	113	232	337	258	406	1,269
orrha, West, ...	4,350	54	93	45	38	198	280	273	216	177	—	2,976
ortonhall, ...	2,240	8	49	21	32	71	71	44	478	203	425	787
rryglass, ...	3,306	56	172	135	217	410	170	232	438	314	494	668
ykane, ...	2,459	45	151	184	246	291	387	128	314	713	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	39,438	763	1,953	1,891	2,264	3,932	2,419	2,043	5,951	6,295	3,956	7,971
Total of Electoral Divisions,	39,438	763	1,953	1,891	2,264	3,932	2,419	2,043	5,951	6,295	3,956	7,971
Nenagh.												
bington, ...	1,342	72	394	191	173	197	102	213	—	—	—	—
ghnameadle, ...	2,894	52	277	218	174	305	204	173	843	648	—	—
rderony, ...	1,834	16	79	159	86	418	145	—	172	291	—	468
allina, ...	2,741	100	268	402	326	297	415	132	306	262	233	—
allygibbon, ...	2,801	82	141	38	106	175	198	47	986	809	219	—
allymackey, ...	3,926	88	128	230	140	496	523	360	1,210	527	224	—
allynaclogh, ...	3,964	69	86	112	104	412	280	173	222	700	202	1,604
irdhill, ...	2,225	49	226	285	121	94	130	217	691	293	732	385
urgesbeg, ...	2,311	39	207	114	211	230	272	132	453	440	213	—
arriskatogher, ...	3,043	114	163	234	336	168	482	439	316	169	—	622
astletown, ...	4,417	140	384	304	280	280	170	266	285	670	248	1,390
errycastle, ...	1,654	30	115	187	75	241	31	89	289	—	—	597
oola, ...	1,357	88	227	184	50	147	112	136	—	413	—	—
reenhall, ...	1,851	78	134	279	126	333	32	171	185	282	231	—
ilcomenty, ...	2,796	73	169	123	239	368	261	219	236	431	677	—
ilkeary, ...	3,880	26	48	71	51	249	495	275	748	942	498	477
illoscully, ...	2,788	24	80	104	230	522	144	225	432	1,027	—	—
ilmore, ...	3,879	209	361	365	248	176	101	135	275	635	—	1,374
ilsallagh, ...	3,555	73	172	193	249	309	355	210	1,008	665	299	—
ilverath, ...	1,838	61	164	134	142	244	243	85	271	279	215	—
ugh, ...	3,591	78	109	183	215	146	864	276	439	1,085	496	—
ockagh, ...	417	8	101	45	48	29	35	—	151	—	—	—
tteragh, ...	3,028	58	92	202	137	580	210	207	778	704	—	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (North Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Nenagh—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Monsea, ...	2,482	39	66	133	245	251	291	278	757	422	—	—
Nenagh Rural, ...	6,868	92	177	169	182	318	358	366	1,632	1,308	551	1,515
Nenagh Urban, ...	3,139	60	119	163	177	272	172	83	818	923	—	352
Newport, ...	3,623	115	213	264	188	436	223	137	1,154	518	—	375
Templederry, ...	1,030	33	272	225	51	152	99	133	65	—	—	—
Youghalarra, ...	4,197	63	206	242	378	347	437	493	763	448	—	820
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	84,247	2,029	5,178	5,553	5,088	8,192	6,884	5,930	15,485	14,891	5,038	9,979
Total of Electoral Divisions,	84,247	2,029	5,178	5,553	5,088	8,192	6,884	5,930	15,485	14,891	5,038	9,979
Roscrea.												
Borrisnafarney, ...	5,406	3	7	37	93	176	72	82	269	—	—	4,667
Borrisnoe, ...	1,860	10	100	197	273	254	177	172	473	—	204	—
Bourney East, ...	3,338	43	246	189	177	242	140	184	183	406	520	1,008
Bourney West, ...	3,289	49	235	270	299	470	178	—	508	270	464	546
Killavinoge, ...	1,880	48	157	166	160	361	448	86	134	118	202	—
Killea, ...	4,056	28	143	285	309	280	284	213	982	402	499	631
Rathnaveoge, ...	2,564	28	91	164	241	410	265	231	488	392	254	—
Roscrea, ...	7,837	196	706	422	290	743	356	585	1,047	1,975	224	1,293
Timoney, ...	2,623	44	111	289	153	481	34	—	396	120	—	995
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	32,853	449	1,796	2,019	1,995	3,417	1,954	1,553	4,480	3,683	2,367	9,140
Total of Electoral Divisions,	32,853	449	1,796	2,019	1,995	3,417	1,954	1,553	4,480	3,683	2,367	9,140
Thurles.												
Ballycahill, ...	3,628	63	104	200	129	285	417	554	827	315	—	734
Ballymurreen, ...	1,053	31	46	13	68	51	102	135	303	304	—	—
Borrisoleigh, ...	3,671	85	202	303	333	622	459	263	399	536	—	469
Drom, ...	10,211	59	307	307	463	784	640	387	1,927	1,512	936	2,889
Foilnaman, ...	1,044	49	289	285	285	63	32	41	—	—	—	—
Glenkeen, ...	2,893	43	281	336	347	660	456	271	397	102	—	—
Gortkelly, ...	3,148	77	418	310	597	588	468	179	395	116	—	—
Holycross, ...	5,994	73	158	203	421	603	482	631	1,482	1,137	213	591
Inch, ...	2,995	19	117	111	263	474	419	393	359	—	260	580
Kilrush, ...	4,341	16	75	102	191	342	198	181	1,124	219	206	1,687
Littleton, ...	2,963	81	202	201	244	355	355	447	752	326	—	—
Longfordpass, ...	1,705	21	115	111	107	277	200	—	405	469	—	—
Loughmoe, ...	3,949	101	333	485	532	541	455	365	638	499	—	—
Moyaliff, ...	2,833	64	350	243	254	476	388	228	242	103	—	485
Moycarky, ...	1,764	57	141	127	81	123	229	228	418	126	234	—
Moyne, ...	3,255	45	140	200	241	360	251	321	879	532	286	—
Rahelty, ...	3,451	46	131	204	224	186	444	175	953	869	219	—
Templemore Urban, ...	1,538	59	56	50	104	47	68	90	235	280	549	—
Templetuohy, ...	5,280	109	161	238	420	565	586	414	1,135	581	254	817
Thurles Rural, ...	6,474	117	288	426	341	637	461	537	1,531	746	470	920
Thurles Urban, ...	2,441	133	181	61	108	253	179	85	462	602	—	376
Two-Mile-Borris, ...	1,581	46	120	145	157	256	98	46	256	244	213	—
Upperchurch, ...	2,032	69	330	302	231	546	102	41	411	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	78,244	1,463	4,545	4,963	6,141	9,094	7,489	6,012	15,531	9,610	3,840	9,548
Total of Electoral Divisions,	78,244	1,463	4,545	4,963	6,141	9,094	7,489	6,012	15,531	9,618	3,840	9,548
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (North Riding).	247,152	4,822	13,742	14,888	16,019	25,514	19,318	16,319	44,169	35,663	16,837	39,868
Total of Electoral Divisions in County (North Riding)	247,152	4,822	13,742	14,888	16,019	25,514	19,318	16,312	44,169	35,663	16,837	39,868

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (North Riding).

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BIRR.												
Arrig, ...	229	19	21	22	3	10	10	—	77	30	—	37
Clohaskin.	318	34	27	26	24	37	14	30	60	—	66	—
Craigue, ...	263	9	29	15	22	34	25	18	58	37	—	16
Rathcabban, ...	373	58	31	9	30	16	38	38	107	29	17	—
Redwood, ...	299	49	18	25	32	66	17	13	4	—	—	75
Riverstown, ...	377	92	39	23	33	47	—	21	51	10	39	22
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,859	261	165	120	144	210	104	120	357	106	122	150
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,859	261	165	120	144	210	104	120	357	106	122	150
BORRISOKANE.												
Aglishcloghane, ...	532	76	51	64	119	102	18	19	56	27	—	—
Ballingarry, ...	727	148	112	46	34	36	5	23	62	82	101	78
Ballylusky, ...	502	47	63	25	54	148	41	41	52	31	—	—
Borrisokane, ...	526	77	181	72	16	52	15	11	76	26	—	—
Cloghjordan, ...	648	117	140	97	66	96	76	25	31	—	—	—
Cloghprior, ...	434	61	40	72	35	19	23	—	56	77	30	21
Finnoe, ...	392	105	81	18	51	27	7	11	20	12	37	23
Kilbarron, ...	731	137	139	63	72	103	24	29	27	72	17	48
Lorrha East, ...	454	65	49	60	54	41	18	25	24	18	31	69
Lorrha West, ...	581	124	60	19	17	54	55	37	20	4	—	191
Mertonhall, ...	251	13	54	—	18	15	—	2	44	19	26	60
Terryglass, ...	857	117	132	50	60	128	43	50	90	38	63	86
Uskane, ...	512	72	96	49	53	65	65	24	34	54	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,147	1,159	1,198	635	649	886	390	297	592	460	305	576
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,147	1,159	1,198	635	649	886	390	297	592	460	305	576
NENAGH.												
Abington, ...	1,061	184	438	142	84	84	84	45	—	—	—	—
Aghnameadle, ...	625	42	169	74	46	73	46	23	89	63	—	—
Ardcrony, ...	316	18	36	67	30	106	26	—	5	20	—	8
Ballina, ...	772	83	171	188	95	71	82	16	33	19	14	—
Ballygibbon, ...	714	223	115	17	11	56	46	7	138	78	23	—
Ballymackey, ...	847	139	92	64	41	113	88	61	162	62	25	—
Ballynaclogh, ...	453	103	41	40	18	76	32	20	16	46	5	56
Birdhill, ...	706	89	157	138	24	36	28	38	66	31	51	48
Burgesbeg, ...	492	81	122	48	58	57	42	13	51	17	3	—
Carrickatogher, ...	815	232	101	87	105	59	96	64	31	4	—	36
Castletown, ...	1,208	321	289	125	90	77	17	86	19	87	35	62
Derrycastle, ...	357	38	82	43	22	63	10	15	27	—	—	57
Dolla, ...	629	184	228	85	20	25	28	20	—	39	—	—
Greenhall, ...	614	154	101	141	40	78	7	43	25	17	8	—
Kilcomenty, ...	650	141	96	81	75	67	41	44	24	40	41	—
Kilkeary, ...	393	52	24	33	18	41	66	32	71	40	9	7
Killoscully, ...	541	55	45	42	72	123	27	45	40	92	—	—
Kilmore, ...	827	239	256	103	90	47	22	7	19	24	—	20
Kilnaneave, ...	777	103	106	59	79	99	88	26	144	63	10	—
Kilnarath, ...	563	142	113	58	43	67	57	11	34	32	6	—
Knigh, ...	627	113	65	65	60	27	80	40	47	103	27	—
Lackagh, ...	162	8	82	24	27	5	8	—	8	—	—	—
Latteragh, ...	581	99	39	83	29	116	30	41	84	60	—	—

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (North Riding)—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Nenagh—*continued.*												
Monsea, ...	469	81	32	23	83	48	62	41	62	37	—	—
Nenagh Rural, ...	808	168	57	54	29	54	58	60	163	81	26	58
Nenagh Urban, ...	267	50	14	30	23	21	8	5	57	35	—	24
Newport, ...	982	320	147	104	56	108	35	20	120	55	—	17
Templederry, ...	651	130	259	139	31	36	34	14	8	—	—	—
Youghalarra, ...	747	84	120	88	102	90	61	74	53	23	—	52
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,654	3,676	3,597	2,245	1,501	1,923	1,309	911	1,596	1,168	283	445
Total of Electoral Divisions.	18,654	3,676	3,597	2,245	1,501	1,923	1,309	911	1,596	1,168	283	445
Roscrea.												
Borrisnafarney, ...	272	7	3	13	28	44	10	7	16	—	—	144
Borrisnoe, ...	400	22	51	65	67	58	23	30	63	—	21	—
Bourney East, ...	653	91	151	88	64	46	20	33	17	17	38	88
Bourney West, ...	641	60	109	79	95	112	43	—	59	13	50	21
Killavinoge, ...	580	102	107	82	41	81	93	6	11	16	41	—
Killea, ...	555	20	62	96	68	58	41	31	105	24	17	33
Rathnaveoge, ...	459	37	45	53	64	106	38	33	51	23	9	—
Roscrea, ...	1,335	147	319	79	24	119	59	90	109	232	47	110
Timoney, ...	581	98	74	114	66	119	5	—	49	14	—	42
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,476	584	921	669	517	743	332	230	480	339	223	438
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,476	584	921	669	517	743	332	230	480	339	223	438
Thurles.												
Ballycahill, ...	746	115	88	70	30	70	73	74	101	42	—	83
Ballymurreen, ...	302	64	35	3	24	19	26	21	89	21	—	—
Borrisoleigh, ...	629	40	68	113	51	159	87	35	46	22	—	8
Drom, ...	1,052	65	131	98	118	126	93	49	175	46	31	120
Foilnaman, ...	752	218	253	136	106	23	9	7	—	—	—	—
Glenkeen, ...	832	91	149	148	119	143	74	35	64	9	—	—
Gortkelly, ...	1,070	128	278	113	211	179	88	22	40	11	—	—
Holycross, ...	1,019	146	84	80	124	145	88	90	173	40	—	49
Inch, ...	573	39	50	35	81	148	82	41	24	—	28	45
Kilrush, ...	557	33	44	17	49	61	29	32	108	18	2	164
Littleton, ...	763	147	108	79	96	83	54	97	81	18	—	—
Longfordpass, ...	409	65	62	41	49	64	44	—	43	41	—	—
Loughmoe, ...	978	156	125	176	160	150	82	46	68	15	—	—
Moyaliff, ...	907	126	273	97	81	130	59	53	44	8	—	36
Moycarky, ...	527	142	92	53	38	33	52	39	46	9	23	—
Moyne, ...	697	87	91	80	72	97	36	49	107	67	11	—
Rahelty, ...	557	60	57	81	55	41	91	24	74	68	6	—
Templemore (Urban), ...	118	35	4	4	—	—	1	8	30	11	25	—
Templetuohy, ...	1,049	223	85	85	148	145	78	51	115	47	25	47
Thurles Rural, ...	1,078	140	139	121	76	124	74	82	177	48	37	60
Thurles Urban, ...	838	171	138	26	—	26	120	77	211	34	—	35
Two Mile Borris, ...	437	98	70	46	53	60	19	7	23	26	35	—
Upperchurch, ...	871	135	229	173	79	165	30	9	51	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,761	2,524	2,653	1,875	1,820	2,191	1,389	948	1,890	601	223	647
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,761	2,524	2,653	1,875	1,820	2,191	1,389	948	1,890	601	223	647
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (North Riding).	49,897	8,204	8,534	5,544	4,631	5,953	3,524	2,506	4,915	2,674	1,156	2,256
Total of Electoral Divisions in County (North Riding).	49,897	8,204	8,534	5,544	4,631	5,953	3,524	2,506	4,915	2,674	1,156	2,256

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING).

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tipperary (South Riding).

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CALLAN.												
Anner, ...	99	35	15	5	10	9	5	2	7	8	3	—
Ballingarry, ...	152	39	22	9	7	22	19	15	13	4	1	1
Ballyphilip, ...	112	38	18	15	8	15	6	1	7	3	-	1
Crohane, ...	88	18	13	7	11	12	7	5	10	4	1	—
Farranrory, ...	115	14	15	12	17	23	11	4	17	2	—	—
Kilvemnon, ...	155	60	26	12	10	16	13	5	11	2	—	—
Modeshil, ...	123	27	25	12	12	12	6	3	21	3	1	1
Mullinahone, ...	127	56	19	8	4	10	7	4	8	11	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	971	287	153	80	79	119	74	39	94	37	6	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	971	287	153	80	79	119	74	39	94	37	6	3
CARRICK-ON-SUIR.												
Carrickbeg Urban, ...	10	—	4	3	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir Rural, ...	91	11	3	5	10	18	9	9	14	10	1	1
Carrick-on-Suir Urban, ...	46	5	10	5	7	5	4	3	5	2	—	—
Garrangibbon, ...	207	59	33	22	13	26	22	14	15	2	1	—
Kilmurry, ...	110	23	19	6	12	11	8	7	12	9	3	—
Newtown, ...	123	20	17	17	13	17	13	8	13	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	587	118	86	58	55	78	57	41	59	29	5	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	587	118	86	58	55	78	57	41	59	29	5	1
CASHEL.												
Ardmayle, ...	99	29	8	5	6	20	6	5	9	6	4	1
Ardsallagh, ...	102	19	14	13	6	10	5	13	13	5	1	3
Ballysheehan, ...	117	41	23	11	6	11	3	3	10	7	1	1
Cashel Rural, ...	187	29	29	19	19	21	14	15	23	11	4	3
Cashel Urban, ...	41	17	13	3	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clogher, ...	73	14	11	7	13	18	2	4	1	2	—	1
Cloneen, ...	101	33	12	2	11	7	6	6	14	9	1	—
Clonoulty, East, ...	100	15	6	5	9	25	6	8	17	7	1	1
Clonoulty, West, ...	211	43	31	38	27	30	13	11	13	5	—	—
Colman, ...	72	17	5	5	3	10	7	6	12	6	1	—
Cooleagh, ...	115	20	15	11	12	12	8	10	13	12	—	2
Drangan, ...	171	39	18	15	21	35	19	6	11	5	—	2
Fethard, ...	32	24	6	1	-	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaile, ...	51	20	4	3	4	6	3	2	4	3	—	2
Graigue, ...	47	16	3	2	2	2	1	2	7	4	3	2
Graystown, ...	143	48	31	9	10	14	10	7	8	3	2	1
Killeenasteena, ...	138	30	23	15	15	17	10	8	13	5	—	2
Killenaule, ...	130	39	18	15	6	17	7	9	14	—	1	4
Kilpatrick, ...	139	47	12	14	12	13	17	4	18	1	—	1
Knockgraffon, ...	163	34	18	12	12	19	21	12	25	8	2	—
Magorban, ...	132	33	15	13	13	12	17	3	10	11	5	—
Nodstown, ...	52	4	3	4	7	16	8	2	2	2	1	3
Oughterleague, ...	132	63	24	14	5	8	4	3	6	1	1	3
Peppardstown, ...	276	81	43	36	22	25	17	10	23	14	3	2
Tullamain, ...	86	19	10	5	8	8	3	3	21	4	4	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,910	774	395	277	254	360	210	152	287	131	35	35
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,910	774	395	277	254	360	210	152	287	131	35	35

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CLOGHEEN.												
Ardfinnan,	164	32	22	15	13	25	15	10	20	10	1	1
Ballybacon,	130	60	23	7	10	10	6	6	6	2	—	—
Ballyporeen,	232	90	50	23	16	20	9	9	12	3	—	—
Burncourt,	113	39	15	11	10	15	5	2	8	5	2	1
Caher,	215	50	34	27	24	24	12	5	24	12	3	—
Clogheen,	224	82	52	19	9	18	12	9	13	10	—	—
Coolagarranroe,	183	74	47	17	19	15	8	—	2	1	—	—
Derrygrath,	137	35	13	9	8	19	14	12	12	9	3	3
Kilcorn,	136	35	24	10	9	19	15	10	9	4	—	1
Mortlestown,	97	12	14	17	4	18	10	11	7	2	1	1
Newcastle,	137	47	30	15	11	12	9	4	6	2	—	1
Tubbrid,	176	53	30	17	13	18	13	5	13	12	1	1
Tullaghmelan,	115	23	16	7	10	15	7	9	12	12	3	1
Tullaghortan,	112	38	17	15	7	16	9	2	6	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,171	670	387	209	163	244	144	94	150	86	14	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,171	670	387	209	163	244	144	94	150	86	14	10
CLONMEL.												
Ballyclerahan,	102	18	15	11	4	11	5	10	19	6	1	2
Clonmel Rural,	136	16	25	19	9	7	8	9	25	14	1	3
Clonmel Urban,	96	23	21	9	3	7	11	6	10	4	—	2
Inishlounaght,	113	14	15	5	11	12	9	7	28	8	—	4
Kilcash,	154	58	20	20	10	18	9	2	9	6	2	—
Killaloan,	8	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	1
Kilsheelan,	122	33	15	8	5	10	16	6	15	7	5	2
Kiltinan,	91	26	13	7	6	5	3	10	9	10	1	1
Lisronagh,	68	14	8	4	3	7	3	5	10	9	2	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	890	203	132	83	51	77	66	55	127	66	12	18
Total of Electoral Divisions,	890	203	132	83	51	77	66	55	127	66	12	18
TIPPERARY.												
Ballycarron,	55	10	4	6	3	8	5	4	8	5	1	1
Ballygriffin,	55	13	7	4	4	3	5	3	8	5	2	1
Ballykisteen,	110	26	14	6	12	12	10	7	15	3	2	3
Bansha,	144	28	29	14	10	14	22	7	9	8	3	—
Bruis,	113	22	17	8	7	21	9	10	12	7	—	—
Cappagh,	143	42	30	20	17	15	6	4	7	2	—	—
Clonbeg,	220	83	31	22	22	27	13	6	13	2	—	1
Cullen,	121	36	5	7	10	15	15	15	13	5	—	—
Curraheen,	82	20	23	18	9	6	4	—	1	1	—	—
Donohill,	173	34	37	26	23	30	8	2	9	3	—	1
Drumwood,	157	24	37	28	14	22	14	8	7	3	—	—
Emly,	151	49	13	2	3	20	12	8	36	4	2	2
Glengar,	108	29	28	20	8	16	3	4	—	—	—	—
Golden,	67	11	7	7	4	8	8	3	14	2	2	1
Kilfeakle,	106	14	13	11	8	20	15	5	12	5	—	3
Killadriffe,	118	16	19	11	13	23	11	6	14	3	1	1
Kilmucklin,	166	21	19	16	11	28	19	18	33	4	1	1
Lattin,	69	20	4	6	3	4	4	4	8	11	3	2

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in ing value.
TIPPERARY—*continued.*												
Rathlynin, ...	63	5	3	8	8	12	6	7	8	3	2	1
Rodus, ...	146	23	9	12	12	31	18	18	18	5	—	—
Shronell, ...	109	17	9	10	6	17	18	8	18	4	—	2
Solloghodbeg, ...	86	3	10	16	15	19	8	4	7	3	1	—
Templeneiry, ...	126	26	26	20	12	13	10	5	7	3	1	—
Thomastown, ...	78	19	13	6	6	7	6	2	10	6	1	2
Tipperary Rural, ...	244	37	28	29	19	40	28	22	29	7	2	3
Tipperary Urban, ...	78	36	15	4	10	7	3	—	1	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,088	664	450	337	269	433	280	183	317	106	24	25
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,088	664	450	337	269	433	280	183	317	106	24	25
URLINGFORD.												
Buolick, ...	147	30	35	17	15	19	13	1	15	1	—	1
Fennor, ...	128	15	33	10	13	23	14	5	12	3	—	—
Kilcooly, ...	107	31	22	15	9	12	3	5	7	2	—	1
New Birmingham, ...	67	14	14	6	9	7	2	4	6	4	1	—
Poyntstown, ...	73	22	15	11	2	11	2	3	5	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	522	112	119	59	48	72	34	18	45	12	1	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	522	112	119	59	48	72	34	18	45	12	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (South Riding).	11,139	2,828	1,722	1,103	919	1,383	865	582	1,079	467	97	94
Total of Electoral Divisions in County (South Riding).	11,139	2,828	1,722	1,103	919	1,383	865	582	1,079	467	97	94

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Callan.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anner, ...	5,076	96	172	134	280	388	316	109	666	1,844	1,071	—
Ballingarry, ...	6,675	56	255	168	186	888	966	1,015	1,452	739	334	616
Ballyphilip, ...	3,804	100	223	338	251	664	304	68	774	710	—	372
Crohane, ...	4,234	32	196	177	374	546	396	371	1,081	745	316	—
Farranrory, ...	5,889	24	243	320	633	1,096	752	390	2,062	369	—	—
Kilvemnon, ...	4,492	208	385	264	306	695	735	359	1,161	379	—	—
Modeshil, ...	6,079	65	285	243	388	522	359	249	2,427	650	517	374
Mullinahone, ...	4,627	228	182	154	105	403	336	240	858	2,121	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	40,876	809	1,941	1,798	2,523	5,202	4,164	2,801	10,481	7,557	2,238	1,362
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,876	809	1,941	1,798	2,523	5,202	4,164	2,801	10,481	7,557	2,238	1,362
Carrick-on-Suir.												
Carrickbeg Urban, ...	312	—	30	37	—	114	45	—	—	86	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir Rural, ...	4,179	21	16	72	213	421	320	452	898	1,236	236	294
Carrick-on-Suir Urban, ...	1,071	7	52	73	116	95	100	159	222	247	—	—
Garrangibbon, ...	9,100	264	613	691	418	1,333	1,753	1,135	2,127	399	367	—
Kilmurry, ...	5,311	54	224	70	539	346	342	376	1,037	1,388	935	—
Newtown, ...	5,458	90	162	497	473	710	876	532	1,410	708	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,431	436	1,097	1,440	1,759	3,019	3,436	2,654	5,694	4,064	1,538	294
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,431	436	1,097	1,440	1,759	3,019	3,436	2,654	5,694	4,064	1,538	294
Cashel.												
Aromayle, ...	5,504	56	79	80	178	807	324	292	924	872	1,420	472
Ardsallagh, ...	6,441	43	144	281	147	427	268	981	1,438	845	289	1,578
Ballysheehan, ...	5,999	89	412	295	245	449	173	372	1,420	1,587	427	530
Cashel Rural, ...	10,547	57	330	308	478	647	943	1,005	2,060	2,359	1,166	1,194
Cashel Urban, ...	171	20	53	21	43	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clogher, ...	5,015	26	268	362	529	1,185	239	531	314	1,068	—	493
Cloneen, ...	5,264	58	133	50	311	370	301	462	1,508	1,759	312	—
Clonoulty East, ...	4,966	19	48	84	203	717	279	410	1,488	1,007	300	411
Clonoulty West, ...	9,560	181	933	1 768	1,187	1,826	844	716	1,394	711	—	—
Colman, ...	4,407	52	44	102	103	389	412	429	1,480	1,097	299	—
Cooleagh, ...	6,607	28	159	250	353	514	510	677	1,283	1,784	—	1,049
Drangan, ...	7,731	80	229	310	615	1,545	1,098	433	1,351	1,008	—	1,062
Fethard, ...	123	47	44	12	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaile, ...	4,924	25	52	76	113	321	191	127	519	623	—	2,877
Graigue, ...	4,307	22	26	47	64	83	277	171	798	732	976	1,111
Graystown, ...	7,415	437	486	283	374	670	807	777	975	811	736	1,059
Killeenasteena, ...	7,345	49	301	447	514	775	689	594	1,530	1,326	—	1,120
Killenaule, ...	6,095	136	233	254	234	518	225	518	1,270	—	395	2,312
Kilpatrick, ...	7,164	141	138	364	331	508	824	234	1,571	204	—	2,849
Knockgraffon, ...	8,699	70	206	264	406	742	1,133	867	2,601	1,758	652	—
Magorban, ...	8,358	87	262	335	503	623	1,116	226	1,300	2,195	1,711	—
Nodstown, ...	4,853	3	39	88	180	752	433	124	209	494	430	2,101
Oughterleague, ...	4,344	194	361	431	148	274	327	185	529	175	305	1,415
Peppardstown, ...	11,251	178	428	683	552	862	864	602	2,261	2,669	844	1,308
Tullamain, ...	5,384	23	109	92	215	301	141	189	2,065	589	1,105	555
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	152,474	2,121	5,517	7,287	8,026	15,359	12,418	10,922	30,288	25,673	11,367	23,496
Total of Electoral Divisions,	152,474	2,121	5,517	7,287	8,026	15,359	12,418	10,922	30,288	25,673	11,367	23,496

.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cloghеen.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ifinnan, ...	6,295	48	186	252	295	805	598	556	1,607	1,381	239	328
lybacon, ...	4,374	301	951	206	354	707	604	403	581	267	—	—
lyporeen, ...	9,458	1,390	1,813	850	751	1,215	647	843	1,304	645	—	—
ncourt, ...	7,522	219	247	265	314	552	267	132	3,633	903	512	478
ier, ...	8,181	124	536	418	520	1,280	615	233	1,739	2,017	699	—
gheen, ...	14,043	954	2,629	1,569	231	1,590	668	613	4,146	1,643	—	—
lagarranroe, ...	7,833	1,028	1,224	630	965	801	2,270	—	221	694	—	—
rrygrath, ...	6,356	75	124	139	161	610	544	629	970	1,253	727	1,124
corn, ...	7,738	184	516	201	361	656	759	2,854	1,005	746	—	456
rtlestown, ...	4,704	26	161	326	127	777	584	876	692	357	462	316
wcastle, ...	8,701	340	1,438	718	483	701	733	328	573	417	—	2,970
bbrid, ...	6,219	184	352	239	312	595	573	263	1,085	2,021	253	342
llaghmelan, ...	6,059	22	121	99	185	373	255	447	886	1,990	849	832
llaghortan, ...	5,915	278	2,043	1,398	175	581	435	122	597	286	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	103,398	5,173	12,341	7,310	5,234	11,243	9,552	8,299	19,039	14,620	3,741	6,846
Total of Electoral Divisions,	103,398	5,173	12,341	7,310	5,234	11,243	9,552	8,299	19,039	14,620	3,741	6,846
Clonmel.												
llyclerahan, ...	5,276	28	110	180	96	342	198	554	1,554	980	300	934
onmel Rural, ...	5,608	27	125	211	141	160	273	340	1,466	1,613	234	1,018
onmel Urban	977	35	67	49	24	70	123	110	201	246	—	52
ishlounaght, ...	6,561	17	141	61	207	337	279	340	1,970	1,051	—	2,158
ilcash, ...	6,881	205	483	622	453	955	752	121	1,092	1,609	589	—
illaloan, ...	1,342	1	—	—	—	—	84	—	144	400	—	713
ilsheelan, ...	6,252	63	165	106	111	342	645	343	1,237	1,284	1,282	674
iltinan, ...	5,610	72	260	143	180	195	174	696	880	2,019	395	596
isronagh, ...	4,888	15	76	73	61	200	135	292	941	1,505	486	1,104
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	43,395	463	1,427	1,445	1,273	2,601	2,663	2,796	9,485	10,707	3,286	7,249
Total of Electoral Divisions,	43,395	463	1,427	1,445	1,273	2,601	2,663	2,796	9,485	10,707	3,286	7,249
Tipperary.												
allycarron, ...	4,484	25	52	213	97	405	355	335	801	1,095	336	770
allygriffin, ...	3,794	32	83	95	108	118	285	180	770	1,031	546	546
allykisteen, ...	4,015	24	116	91	221	264	390	276	873	378	211	1,171
ansha, ...	5,521	72	247	155	238	426	1,036	405	681	1,445	816	—
ruis, ...	3,914	18	207	129	154	782	288	490	1,052	794	—	—
appagh, ...	5,874	186	781	757	764	765	451	466	1,330	374	—	—
hbeg, ...	12,949	836	617	693	765	1,607	1,127	597	3,910	272	—	2,525
ullen, ...	2,932	50	67	86	158	326	457	562	730	496	—	—
urraheen, ...	5,809	246	931	1,118	835	1,080	374	—	301	424	—	—
onohill, ...	8,468	97	814	924	1,015	1,763	629	275	1,287	907	—	757
rumwood, ...	4,597	34	469	595	380	738	701	490	621	569	—	—
mly, ...	5,425	37	63	26	41	454	362	333	2,121	540	452	996
langar, ...	7,951	310	1,154	1,682	1,001	2,496	621	687	—	—	—	—
olden, ...	5,001	14	58	164	116	301	469	299	1,679	497	539	865
illeakle, ...	5,979	26	148	181	191	653	703	305	1,069	821	—	1,882
illadriffe, ...	4,877	67	252	253	323	794	554	384	1,088	468	264	430
ilmucklin, ...	6,033	36	146	237	178	601	682	821	2,127	566	171	468
attin, ...	4,025	15	19	80	48	84	113	171	571	1,197	590	1,137

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tipperary—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Rathlynin, ...	3,982	13	25	110	176	422	329	471	638	650	629	519
Rodus, ...	4,056	19	71	153	199	740	571	734	1,012	557	—	—
Shronell, ...	3,865	10	67	142	90	393	626	324	1,102	451	—	660
Solloghodbeg, ...	2,783	1	92	247	299	566	336	169	441	432	200	—
Templeneiry, ...	5,105	82	433	468	342	580	493	530	1,377	468	332	—
Thomastown, ...	3,694	59	108	77	135	247	254	124	869	921	243	657
Tipperary Rural, ...	9,240	58	279	392	524	1,293	934	917	2,124	887	662	1,170
Tipperary Urban, ...	667	26	62	27	119	126	73	—	60	174	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	135,040	2,393	7,361	9,095	8,517	18,024	13,713	10,345	28,634	16,414	5,991	14,553
Total of Electoral Divisions,	135,040	2,393	7,361	9,095	8,517	18,024	13,713	10,345	28,634	16,414	5,991	14,553
Urlingford.												
Buolick, ...	6,033	372	554	403	498	996	730	68	1,501	311	—	600
Fennor, ...	6,286	56	468	216	1,209	1,045	776	527	1,365	624	—	—
Kilcooly, ...	4,870	93	265	392	416	572	185	547	752	418	—	1,230
New Birmingham, ...	3,035	33	225	138	275	250	97	227	578	712	500	—
Poyntstown, ...	3,219	351	620	320	107	478	90	351	474	428	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,443	905	2,132	1,469	2,505	3,341	1,878	1,720	4,670	2,493	500	1,830
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,443	905	2,132	1,469	2,505	3,341	1,878	1,720	4,670	2,493	500	1,830
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (South Riding).	524,057	12,300	31,816	29,844	29,837	58,789	47,824	39,537	108,291	81,528	28,661	55,630
Total of Electoral Divisions in County (South Riding).	524,057	12,300	31,816	29,844	29,837	58,789	47,824	39,537	108,291	81,528	28,661	55,630

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Callan.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
ner, ...	3,090	62	110	58	177	218	175	84	457	1,067	682	—
llingarry, ...	4,521	75	157	118	119	552	658	672	935	543	203	489
llyphilip, ...	2,424	76	120	181	124	364	204	44	524	474	—	313
ihane, ...	2,619	26	93	86	192	300	240	231	641	599	211	—
rranrory, ...	3,198	18	119	153	292	556	404	184	1,204	268	—	—
lvemnon, ...	2,717	108	187	151	174	402	459	219	759	258	—	—
ideshil, ...	3,794	46	179	146	215	296	194	131	1,563	470	243	311
illinahone, ...	3,029	104	113	102	72	245	247	181	557	1,408	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,392	515	1,078	995	1,365	2,933	2,581	1,746	6,640	5,087	1,339	1,113
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,392	515	1,078	995	1,365	2,933	2,581	1,746	6,640	5,087	1,339	1,113
Carrick-on-Suir.												
rrickbeg Urban, ...	232	—	30	38	—	28	32	—	—	104	—	—
rrick-on-Suir Rural, ...	4,455	24	20	70	174	446	314	413	975	1,402	237	380
rrick-on-Suir Urban, ...	1,377	9	66	66	132	127	145	142	338	352	—	—
arrangibbon, ...	4,458	102	232	266	233	680	762	632	1,035	257	259	—
ilmurry, ...	4,189	41	119	69	206	267	267	309	810	1,353	748	—
ewtown, ...	3,391	44	114	217	238	414	469	368	825	702	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,102	220	581	726	983	1,962	1,989	1,864	3,983	4,170	1,244	380
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,102	220	581	726	983	1,962	1,989	1,864	3,983	4,170	1,244	380
Cashel.												
rdmayle, ...	4,175	61	57	63	108	511	215	226	662	756	1,076	440
rdsallagh, ...	4,369	36	91	158	101	270	176	585	893	651	204	1,204
adysheehan, ...	3,220	67	155	134	105	265	95	124	702	962	252	359
ashel Rural, ...	7,976	64	202	228	324	514	495	685	1,681	1,696	987	1,100
ashel Urban, ...	315	41	88	38	81	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Togher, ...	1,812	21	86	87	231	423	72	184	60	310	—	338
loneen, ...	3,331	46	91	23	194	169	193	271	944	1,139	261	—
lonoulty East, ...	4,297	26	39	66	152	624	220	355	1,313	932	231	339
lonoulty West, ...	4,533	90	227	474	469	730	456	490	922	675	—	—
olman, ...	2,938	31	35	61	50	242	256	265	894	832	272	—
Coolcagh, ...	4,725	37	111	145	213	299	310	461	876	1,460	—	813
Drangan, ...	4,780	74	131	186	367	874	687	258	763	651	—	789
Fethard, ...	130	47	42	14	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaile, ...	2,934	36	33	45	70	162	103	88	288	367	—	1,742
Graigue, ...	2,775	25	14	28	31	49	144	93	480	443	702	766
Graystown, ...	3,658	93	201	109	178	360	332	306	563	405	445	666
Killeenasteena, ...	4,566	57	163	191	264	403	348	364	973	865	—	938
Killenaule, ...	4,528	76	122	190	110	430	234	403	962	—	261	1,740
Kilpatrick, ...	5,221	72	88	180	210	335	593	181	1,196	195	—	2,171
Knockgraffon, ...	5,657	67	126	153	212	476	761	558	1,794	1,068	442	—
Magorban, ...	5,036	68	115	156	228	313	610	129	763	1,449	1,205	—
Nodstown, ...	2,810	6	20	44	114	436	285	91	130	304	241	1,139
Oughterleague, ...	3,065	99	148	166	89	198	131	138	444	162	273	1,217
Peppardstown, ...	8,170	157	301	441	377	602	581	452	1,630	1,963	700	966
Tullamain, ...	3,981	36	73	54	139	197	95	132	1,362	494	994	405
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	99,002	1,433	2,759	3,434	4,417	8,976	7,392	6,839	20,295	17,779	8,546	17,132
Total of Electoral Divisions,	99,002	1,433	2,759	3,434	4,417	8,976	7,392	6,839	20,295	17,779	8,546	17,132

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Clogheen.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardfinnan, ...	5,449	55	139	194	232	641	524	444	1,363	1,282	274	301
Ballybacon, ...	1,907	94	149	91	172	260	197	273	396	275	—	—
Ballyporeen, ...	3,534	183	321	293	283	478	304	389	807	476	—	—
Burncourt, ...	3,315	69	115	137	172	362	171	86	555	696	432	520
Caher, ...	6,456	114	219	339	425	586	445	218	1,573	1,816	721	—
Clogheen, ...	4,629	163	350	249	157	448	418	411	984	1,449	—	—
Coolagarranroe, ...	1,922	136	300	224	333	371	270	—	129	159	—	—
Derrygrath, ...	5,771	77	100	116	147	474	511	550	821	1,093	686	1,196
Kilcorn, ...	3,577	63	174	124	159	467	523	458	617	545	—	447
Mortlestown, ...	3,067	22	93	213	72	455	336	499	513	241	288	335
Newcastle, ...	2,517	82	211	190	191	296	315	178	450	262	—	342
Tubbrid, ...	4,956	102	216	207	233	463	460	226	909	1,599	214	327
Tullaghmelan, ...	5,950	37	99	86	181	349	238	408	840	1,816	857	1,039
Tullaghortan, ...	1,973	70	123	178	122	394	317	85	416	268	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	55,023	1,267	2,609	2,641	2,879	6,044	5,029	4,225	10,373	11,977	3,472	4,507
Total of Electoral Divisions,	55,023	1,267	2,609	2,641	2,879	6,044	5,029	4,225	10,373	11,977	3,472	4,507
Clonmel.												
Ballyclerahan, ...	4,815	40	101	138	70	292	178	451	1,359	845	250	1,091
Clonmel Rural, ...	6,503	35	168	233	156	190	283	395	1,701	1,807	258	1,277
Clonmel Urban, ...	3,305	54	141	115	52	162	382	278	733	473	—	915
Inishlounaght, ...	8,069	30	103	61	193	300	326	314	2,042	1,125	—	3,575
Kilcash, ...	3,405	109	134	261	179	451	328	93	663	718	469	—
Killaloan, ...	1,255	1	—	—	—	—	57	—	129	363	—	705
Kilsheelan, ...	5,206	68	101	97	88	250	508	264	1,062	1,043	1,099	626
Kiltinan, ...	3,700	44	82	98	102	120	103	438	583	1,343	273	514
Lisronagh, ...	4,262	19	65	53	57	173	116	226	760	1,213	523	1,057
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	40,520	400	895	1,056	897	1,938	2,281	2,459	9,032	8,930	2,872	9,760
Total of Electoral Divisions,	40,520	400	895	1,056	897	1,938	2,281	2,459	9,032	8,930	2,872	9,760
Tipperary.												
Ballycarron, ...	2,885	23	25	71	55	219	183	179	576	708	247	599
Ballygriffin, ...	2,824	26	47	51	69	74	183	137	569	754	483	431
Ballykisteen, ...	4,689	47	102	83	213	289	355	321	1,077	366	414	1,422
Bansha, ...	4,576	61	197	172	180	345	796	347	643	1,061	774	—
Bruis, ...	3,489	47	134	98	122	507	332	443	881	925	—	—
Cappagh, ...	2,385	78	211	254	300	377	211	188	503	263	—	—
Clonbeg, ...	4,382	137	231	279	389	684	451	277	872	213	—	849
Cullen, ...	3,465	72	36	96	180	385	530	662	886	618	—	—
Curraheen, ...	1,109	33	167	224	156	146	142	—	82	159	—	—
Donohill, ...	3,656	54	276	327	403	740	266	88	636	351	—	515
Drumwood, ...	3,235	37	270	373	243	539	488	362	468	455	—	—
Emly, ...	6,369	87	106	23	53	525	431	368	2,420	607	497	1,252
Glengar, ...	1,324	40	197	263	141	405	111	167	—	—	—	—
Golden, ...	3,123	18	38	93	71	185	281	144	966	317	558	452
Kilfeakle, ...	5,075	21	107	135	145	509	543	223	865	758	—	1,769
Killadriffe, ...	3,727	37	134	144	232	549	376	266	939	430	252	368
Kilmucklin, ...	6,941	42	138	205	203	580	683	829	2,212	593	211	645
Lattin, ...	5,054	37	23	84	54	105	135	186	580	1,447	725	1,678

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tipperary—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
thlynin, ...	2,882	18	21	99	143	305	212	327	535	409	424	394
dus, ...	4,400	39	75	157	209	796	634	798	1,101	591	—	—
ronell, ...	4,382	26	76	138	105	417	676	367	1,198	556	—	823
loghodbeg, ...	2,543	4	77	209	263	476	277	175	461	376	225	—
mpleneiry, ...	2,904	44	174	252	226	321	350	367	465	412	293	—
omastown, ...	3,303	40	95	79	115	176	217	93	668	879	224	717
pperary Rural, ...	9,098	55	190	374	334	992	1,090	1,000	2,007	1,022	457	1,577
pperary Urban, ...	996	69	111	51	168	171	107	—	87	232	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	98,216	1,187	3,258	4,334	4,772	10,817	10,060	8,314	21,697	14,502	5,784	13,491
Total of Electoral Divisions,	98,216	1,187	3,258	4,334	4,772	10,817	10,060	8,314	21,697	14,502	5,784	13,491
Urlingford.												
olick, ...	3,109	62	242	212	263	448	399	48	992	140	—	303
nnor, ...	3,152	31	215	131	223	579	496	237	851	389	—	—
llcooly, ...	3,030	67	155	189	163	282	100	241	441	311	—	1,081
w Birmingham, ...	1,887	28	111	78	160	179	63	187	373	444	264	—
yntstown, ...	1,363	44	123	137	37	265	66	134	342	215	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,541	232	846	747	846	1,753	1,124	847	2,999	1,499	264	1,384
Total of Electoral Divisions,	12,541	232	846	747	846	1,753	1,124	847	2,999	1,499	264	1,384
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (South Riding).	348,796	5,254	12,026	13,933	16,159	34,423	30,456	26,294	75,019	63,944	23,521	47,767
Total of County (South Riding).	348,796	5,254	12,026	13,933	16,159	34,423	30,456	26,294	75,019	63,944	23,521	47,767

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding).

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Callan.												
Anner,	434	115	50	20	41	40	29	18	41	61	19	—
Ballingarry,	831	177	66	54	34	109	106	124	70	35	29	27
Ballyphilip,	649	141	59	66	36	114	24	5	95	13	—	96
Crohane,	473	78	37	24	82	68	48	40	66	17	13	—
Farranrory,	841	78	63	61	102	145	59	50	273	10	—	—
Kilvemnon,	540	137	78	46	44	84	48	31	57	15	—	—
Modeshil,	568	62	96	47	47	75	23	15	118	33	14	38
Mullinahone,	431	161	26	32	18	26	34	8	40	86	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,767	949	475	350	404	661	371	291	760	270	75	161
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,767	949	475	350	404	661	371	291	760	270	75	161
Carrick-on-Suir.												
Carrickbeg Urban,	27	—	2	2	—	—	9	—	—	14	—	—
Carrick-on-Suir Rural,	432	44	7	22	36	69	35	38	69	80	3	29
Carrick-on-Suir Urban,	203	14	30	10	12	19	27	17	32	42	—	—
Garrangibbon,	948	151	97	61	71	142	124	96	167	12	27	—
Kilmurry,	539	64	64	12	39	85	47	38	74	65	51	—
Newtown,	763	110	107	131	59	90	60	48	120	38	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,912	383	307	238	217	405	302	237	462	251	81	29
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,912	383	307	238	217	405	302	237	462	251	81	29
Cashel.												
Ardmayle,	554	113	29	13	21	73	31	25	41	61	131	16
Ardsallagh,	566	57	53	42	29	61	26	57	96	50	14	81
Ballysheehan,	644	136	113	59	32	69	17	10	67	100	25	16
Cashel Rural,	720	82	40	28	46	62	51	86	105	100	56	64
Cashel Urban,	417	20	332	6	11	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clogher,	462	70	52	39	79	101	17	40	5	38	—	21
Cloneen,	487	129	41	11	49	25	30	17	102	74	9	—
Clonoulty, East,	659	53	30	28	33	169	35	53	147	67	17	27
Clonoulty, West,	1,136	181	102	226	153	208	64	65	96	41	—	—
Colman,	335	68	10	21	10	53	43	30	64	27	9	—
Cooleagh,	636	75	55	38	42	58	43	85	80	99	—	61
Drangan,	731	147	47	60	85	147	80	30	51	38	—	46
Fethard,	117	103	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaile,	448	81	31	8	23	47	15	11	46	34	—	152
Graigue,	224	68	5	—	3	13	18	10	37	36	5	29
Graystown,	786	201	119	39	45	83	56	40	76	45	29	53
Killeenasteena,	965	115	55	62	56	76	56	59	105	58	—	323
Killenaule,	560	140	45	53	31	55	23	56	71	—	12	74
Kilpatrick,	794	214	62	49	67	67	84	22	148	2	—	79
Knockgraffon,	817	113	50	48	45	109	120	72	171	75	14	—
Magorban,	638	114	56	38	65	52	110	6	72	84	41	—
Nodstown,	517	11	9	21	39	97	52	17	23	15	26	207
Oughterleague,	697	278	108	72	26	48	22	17	39	7	24	56
Peppardstown,	930	181	77	97	64	74	85	50	107	115	26	54
Tullamain,	410	70	29	8	32	29	11	21	109	24	39	38
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	15,250	2,820	1,559	1,071	1,086	1,824	1,089	879	1,858	1,190	477	1,397
Total of Electoral Divisions,	15,250	2,820	1,559	1,071	1,086	1,824	1,089	879	1,858	1,190	477	1,397

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*con.*

NIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CLOGHEEN.												
finnan, ...	803	110	107	58	47	93	90	47	158	80	2	11
lybacon, ...	619	215	110	48	33	50	50	44	55	14	—	—
lyporeen, ...	1,111	358	225	105	68	113	57	60	84	41	—	—
ncourt, ...	547	169	66	30	47	66	29	4	39	52	28	17
ner, ...	1,497	180	117	100	107	76	50	52	169	182	464	—
gheen, ...	1,367	576	210	79	37	105	73	72	112	103	—	—
dagarranroe, ...	969	263	239	68	129	94	97	—	14	65	—	—
rygrath, ...	663	123	30	52	38	76	66	53	71	73	26	55
corn, ...	737	142	107	45	46	116	95	62	68	32	—	24
rtlestown, ...	488	53	45	68	15	105	60	63	36	5	6	32
wcastle, ...	839	197	172	90	79	80	66	31	65	26	—	33
bbrid, ...	875	177	104	84	71	78	80	33	94	107	14	33
dlaghmelan, ...	659	108	44	27	48	67	31	66	79	85	20	84
dlaghortan, ...	518	136	54	57	29	89	66	17	36	34	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,692	2,807	1,630	911	794	1,208	910	604	1,080	899	560	289
Total of Electoral Divisions,	11,692	2,807	1,630	911	794	1,208	910	604	1,080	899	560	289
CLONMEL.												
illyclerahan, ...	435	71	58	38	16	42	14	71	64	25	8	28
onmel Rural, ...	813	43	42	78	40	186	29	82	121	135	—	57
onmel Urban, ...	1,551	87	70	16	20	8	51	17	51	23	—	1,208
dshlounaght, ...	717	50	60	20	41	80	57	42	205	77	—	85
ilcash, ...	743	242	86	95	41	95	40	7	53	49	35	—
illaloan, ...	43	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	8	—	3
dsheelan, ...	598	154	51	24	28	41	71	23	92	46	33	35
iltinan, ...	517	122	64	35	19	26	18	37	53	84	10	49
sronagh, ...	379	67	25	10	22	27	12	18	51	66	16	65
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,796	845	456	316	227	505	301	297	704	513	102	1,530
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,796	845	456	316	227	505	301	297	704	513	102	1,530
TIPPERARY.												
Ballycarron, ...	366	32	9	38	10	40	39	34	73	44	10	37
Ballygriffin, ...	284	35	12	11	18	19	31	27	30	39	31	31
Ballykisteen, ...	658	98	65	48	80	56	59	45	82	38	40	47
Bansha, ...	575	96	77	40	42	38	111	38	36	51	46	—
Bruis, ...	638	91	68	37	34	124	48	78	82	76	—	—
Cappagh, ...	669	116	92	122	96	76	36	25	76	30	—	—
Clonbeg, ...	1,227	338	150	125	96	198	77	36	100	16	—	91
Cullen, ...	605	146	12	31	35	71	77	97	82	54	—	—
Curraheen, ...	603	102	132	167	82	49	30	—	27	14	—	—
Donohill, ...	1,098	158	187	153	130	215	66	11	72	28	—	78
Drumwood, ...	812	85	152	132	84	126	79	59	49	46	—	—
Emly, ...	815	229	42	4	21	94	78	41	250	27	—	29
Glengar, ...	663	111	191	114	64	121	27	35	—	—	—	—
Golden, ...	358	37	26	14	7	40	44	20	98	11	34	7
Kilfeakle, ...	672	46	37	46	29	95	91	52	101	47	-	128
Killadriffe, ...	667	61	75	65	79	131	68	38	95	25	9	21
Kilmucklin, ...	871	55	61	83	52	150	114	82	214	30	16	14
Lattin, ...	329	78	13	22	8	25	11	21	62	70	12	7

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tipperary (South Riding)—*con.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Tipperary—*continued.*												
Rathlynin, ...	441	29	11	57	45	55	41	39	55	44	28	37
Rodus, ...	726	90	32	62	47	150	80	96	123	46	—	—
Shronell, ...	744	83	46	48	41	117	146	45	147	28	—	43
Solloghodbeg, ...	520	6	49	70	86	119	62	27	58	36	7	—
Templeneiry, ...	675	116	128	102	56	96	61	50	45	13	8	—
Thomastown, ...	421	50	47	73	27	39	26	11	73	38	11	26
Tipperary Rural, ...	1,182	177	75	110	83	181	123	110	163	62	35	63
Tipperary Urban, ...	408	124	41	25	124	21	57	—	8	8	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,007	2,589	1,830	1,799	1,476	2,446	1,682	1,117	2,201	921	287	659
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,007	2,589	1,830	1,799	1,476	2,446	1,682	1,117	2,201	921	287	659
Urlingford.												
Buolick, ...	742	96	150	108	60	99	80	4	125	12	—	—
Fennor, ...	640	42	127	48	53	105	88	40	95	42	—	—
Kilcooly, ...	556	60	117	70	45	122	13	23	44	6	—	56
New Birmingham, ...	382	63	99	25	61	38	8	21	39	21	7	—
Poyntstown, ...	383	72	59	54	11	71	24	37	38	17	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,703	333	552	305	230	435	213	125	341	98	7	64
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,703	333	552	305	230	435	213	125	341	98	7	64
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County (South Riding).	60,127	10,726	6,809	4,990	4,434	7,484	4,868	3,550	7,406	4,142	1,589	4,129
Total of County (South Riding).	60,127	10,726	6,809	4,990	4,434	7,484	4,868	3,550	7,406	4,142	1,589	4,129

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

–TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Waterford.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR												
lydurn, ...	41	15	1	1	—	3	1	1	15	4	—	—
rickbeg Rural, ...	75	12	18	7	6	8	11	2	9	1	—	1
nea, ...	58	19	1	—	—	4	9	1	16	8	—	—
noagh, ...	56	13	6	6	2	5	7	6	9	2	—	—
n, ...	97	23	11	2	3	3	5	9	30	10	1	—
meadan, ...	38	1	1	1	2	2	6	6	11	7	—	1
thel, ...	73	18	3	2	2	6	6	5	20	10	1	—
tlaw, ...	36	4	3	2	1	4	2	2	11	3	1	3
thgormuck, ...	57	8	1	4	1	12	14	7	7	3	—	—
ss, ...	50	12	3	3	2	3	5	5	12	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	581	125	48	28	19	50	66	44	140	53	3	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	581	125	48	28	19	50	66	44	140	53	3	5
CLONMEL.												
llymacarbry, ...	122	44	21	11	10	13	4	5	5	7	1	1
aignagower, ...	132	43	19	11	18	12	10	10	9	—	—	—
rteen, ...	119	30	31	12	7	12	11	5	8	2	—	1
lmacomma, ...	54	8	10	9	4	6	2	2	8	3	—	2
lronan, ...	41	1	12	11	5	2	5	1	2	2	—	—
. Mary's	158	58	68	13	10	—	4	1	2	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	626	184	161	67	54	45	36	24	34	15	1	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	626	184	161	67	54	45	36	24	34	15	1	5
DUNGARVAN.												
rdmore, ...	134	69	45	8	7	2	2	—	1	—	—	—
allymacart, ...	93	21	6	6	3	11	7	8	18	11	2	—
ohadoon, ...	94	28	23	6	10	9	5	6	6	1	—	—
ppagh, ...	90	47	5	4	2	4	6	3	14	3	1	1
rriglea, ...	95	23	16	9	7	10	3	4	13	10	—	—
lonea, ...	132	40	23	14	3	14	9	7	12	9	—	1
lligan, ...	121	34	13	6	3	14	15	4	23	9	—	—
umaraglin, ...	82	27	6	6	7	15	10	4	6	1	—	—
romana, ...	71	39	7	4	2	4	1	—	9	3	—	2
romore, ...	100	16	27	10	9	15	7	5	7	3	1	—
ungarvan Rural, ...	95	15	16	11	6	6	7	6	15	11	1	1
ungarvan Urban, ...	104	26	25	14	8	10	12	4	4	1	—	—
ereen, ...	63	22	16	3	5	3	2	4	6	2	—	—
Knockaunbrandaun, ...	62	14	7	17	6	12	4	2	—	—	—	—
lodelligo, ...	66	15	3	2	4	4	14	3	13	8	—	—
lountstuart, ...	65	40	21	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ingville, ...	251	166	41	9	7	13	6	2	4	3	—	—
skinan, ...	112	38	17	13	6	9	11	7	9	2	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	70	35	4	3	—	3	6	3	10	5	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,900	715	321	148	95	158	127	73	170	82	6	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,900	715	321	148	95	158	127	73	170	82	6	5

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Waterford—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILMACTHOMAS.												
Annestown,	105	54	15	4	—	5	2	5	10	6	2	
Ballylaneen,	63	34	1	—	1	2	7	4	9	5	—	—
Carrigcastle,	65	29	5	—	2	5	8	7	9	—	—	—
Comeragh,	54	17	9	7	3	3	2	1	5	6	—	1
Dunhill,	45	17	3	—	2	3	6	1	7	5	1	—
Fews,	50	22	—	3	2	2	2	3	13	3	—	—
Fox's Castle,	82	38	2	3	4	1	6	7	15	6	—	—
Gardenmorris,	79	38	7	3	4	9	4	—	9	4	—	1
Georgestown,	39	22	—	2	2	3	—	3	6	—	—	1
Kilbarrymeaden,	36	14	10	—	1	3	2	—	4	1	1	—
Kilmacthomas,	108	43	14	6	3	11	7	3	12	8	1	—
Knockmahon,	63	20	8	3	3	6	4	4	11	3	—	1
Mountkennedy,	82	21	8	7	4	16	7	4	8	6	1	—
Newtown,	84	35	8	2	1	7	6	2	17	5	—	1
Stradbally,	95	46	6	5	2	7	7	2	15	4	1	—
Tinnasaggart,	19	8	2	1	—	2	—	—	3	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,069	458	98	46	34	85	70	46	153	65	7	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,069	458	98	46	34	85	70	46	153	65	7	7
LISMORE.												
Ballyduff,	122	60	42	7	5	3	2	—	1	2	—	—
Ballyhane,	76	16	9	2	2	4	8	9	20	5	1	—
Ballyin,	263	134	81	19	10	8	3	5	2	1	—	—
Ballynamult,	77	21	14	5	7	4	8	5	12	1	—	—
Ballysaggartmore,	134	86	28	6	5	2	2	1	2	—	—	2
Cappoquin,	174	53	61	13	8	18	4	4	7	3	1	2
Castlerichard,	131	50	15	7	6	10	10	2	14	12	4	1
Drumroe,	97	32	7	10	9	13	8	3	7	6	1	1
Gortnapeaky,	46	17	16	2	4	2	—	1	4	—	—	—
Kilcockan,	99	49	7	2	5	10	4	5	11	5	1	—
Kilwatermoy, East,	31	12	2	1	6	5	1	—	1	1	—	2
Kilwatermoy, West,	56	19	11	6	3	6	2	—	5	3	1	—
Lismore Rural,	174	55	26	16	7	14	12	13	19	5	7	—
Lismore Urban,	103	45	16	11	11	11	5	3	—	—	1	—
Mocollop,	86	14	35	15	1	8	3	4	4	—	1	1
Modelligo,	95	36	8	10	3	9	4	4	15	6	—	—
Tallow,	129	51	9	9	9	21	9	4	12	2	2	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,893	750	387	141	101	148	85	63	136	52	20	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,893	750	387	141	101	148	85	63	136	52	20	10
WATERFORD.												
Ballynakill,	81	16	6	1	4	2	2	7	26	12	5	—
Drumcannon,	55	22	7	3	3	6	1	1	3	8	1	—
Faithlegg,	139	45	21	9	8	10	5	5	24	11	—	1
Islandikane,	160	51	26	16	10	14	16	3	20	4	—	—
Kilbarry,	30	4	2	1	—	4	—	3	6	8	1	1
Killea,	81	19	13	6	10	5	5	—	16	5	2	—
Killoteran,	68	25	6	3	1	2	7	6	13	4	—	1

..—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Waterford—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
WATERFORD—*continued.*												
Kilmacleague, ...	59	12	4	3	6	11	2	6	13	2	—	—
Kilmeadan, ...	83	31	7	1	4	3	3	3	22	7	2	—
Newcastle, ...	64	25	6	1	—	5	6	4	8	8	1	—
Pembrokestown, ...	72	20	11	3	3	9	7	5	11	2	1	—
Rathmoylan, ...	131	69	20	7	4	7	1	5	13	5	—	—
Reisk, ...	140	65	12	7	3	8	9	4	22	9	—	1
Tramore, ...	103	34	14	7	7	10	8	4	7	10	1	1
Waterford Rural, ...	111	15	11	11	8	10	16	6	20	11	2	1
Waterford Urban, ...	46	7	14	7	3	7	2	3	3	—	—	—
Woodstown, ...	95	24	13	8	4	10	3	10	16	5	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,518	484	193	94	78	123	93	75	243	111	17	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,518	484	193	94	78	123	93	75	243	111	17	7
YOUGHAL.												
Ardmore, ...	168	90	24	11	3	9	11	2	14	3	1	—
Ballyheeny, ...	102	50	12	7	4	6	5	4	9	4	—	1
Clashmore, ...	127	40	25	8	12	16	12	2	7	3	2	—
Glenwilliam, ...	43	12	9	2	3	2	2	6	5	1	—	1
Grallagh, ...	116	67	21	4	7	6	6	1	2	2	—	—
Grange, ...	59	15	6	3	2	9	4	7	9	3	—	1
Kinsalebeg, ...	143	64	20	6	5	7	10	6	17	6	2	—
Templemichael, ...	114	36	11	5	4	21	6	6	19	3	2	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	872	374	128	46	40	76	56	34	82	25	7	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	872	374	128	46	40	76	56	34	82	25	7	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	8,459	3,090	1,336	570	421	685	533	359	958	403	61	43
Total of County,	8,459	3,090	1,336	570	421	685	533	359	958	403	61	43

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Carrick-on Suir.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballydurn, ...	6,213	32	130	99	—	281	106	137	3,027	2,401	—	—
Carrickbeg Rural, ...	3,302	81	222	143	271	330	647	95	1,009	180	—	324
Clonea, ...	4,494	108	19	—	—	243	525	108	2,029	1,462	—	—
Fenoagh, ...	2,905	34	76	168	86	194	475	569	985	318	—	—
Glen, ...	6,291	27	123	58	119	113	233	612	2,766	1,820	420	—
Kilmeadan, ...	4,913	4	11	16	31	105	339	512	1,570	1,614	—	711
Mothel, ...	4,964	21	38	28	55	166	341	322	2,073	1,653	267	—
Portlaw, ...	6,848	13	61	23	25	163	69	92	970	456	108	4,868
Rathgormuck, ...	9,771	36	147	544	84	1,237	1,777	1,450	1,471	3,075	—	—
Ross, ...	4,241	18	55	276	298	127	290	322	1,423	1,432	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,942	374	882	1,355	919	2,959	4,802	4,219	17,323	14,411	795	5,903
Total of Electoral Divisions,	53,942	374	882	1,355	919	2,959	4,802	4,219	17,323	14,411	795	5,903
Clonmel.												
Ballymacarbry, ...	5,878	477	557	440	486	685	254	518	493	1,415	215	338
Graignagower, ...	7,029	361	748	478	969	965	1,074	1,006	1,428	—	—	—
Gurteen, ...	9,311	188	1,826	685	643	1,035	1,081	335	1,516	1,051	—	951
Kilmacomma, ...	3,471	10	164	274	120	281	384	81	731	466	—	960
Kilronan, ...	2,747	7	700	268	187	752	236	90	137	370	—	—
St. Mary's, ...	6,529	271	1,510	1,079	1,316	—	755	850	110	118	—	520
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,965	1,314	5,505	3,224	3,721	3,718	3,784	2,880	4,415	3,420	215	2,769
Total of Electoral Divisions	34,965	1,314	5,505	3,224	3,721	3,718	3,784	2,880	4,415	3,420	215	2,769
Dungarvan.												
Ardmore, ...	4,931	1,326	1,618	427	560	260	297	—	443	—	—	—
Ballymacart, ...	7,328	83	90	174	121	625	477	480	2,191	2,408	679	—
Bonaqoon, ...	4,165	259	544	222	613	432	375	722	698	250	—	—
Cappagh, ...	3,719	155	72	75	46	150	375	189	1,189	394	319	755
Carriglea, ...	4,579	58	228	153	350	406	130	219	945	2,090	—	—
Clonea, ...	6,291	107	216	511	74	551	472	376	1,110	1,190	—	1,684
Colligan, ...	6,533	86	221	123	66	538	884	331	2,424	1,860	—	—
Coumaraglin, ...	7,047	158	116	250	234	938	784	2,605	1,835	127	—	—
Dromana, ...	3,873	49	76	71	33	174	48	—	1,104	475	—	1,843
Dromore, ...	4,299	59	439	279	339	661	431	377	818	536	360	—
Dungarvan Rural, ...	4,468	46	268	143	93	151	213	302	1,091	1,670	216	275
Dungarvan Urban, ...	1,152	44	120	111	91	171	261	111	167	76	—	—
Keercen, ...	2,549	144	253	107	149	125	157	298	814	502	—	—
Knockaunbrandaun, ...	6,312	80	352	1,787	620	2,508	618	347	—	—	—	—
Modelligo, ...	4,859	37	56	45	171	163	775	220	1,863	1,529	—	—
Mountstuart, ...	2,356	911	964	209	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—
Ringville, ...	5,730	1,314	1,117	714	242	614	344	177	423	785	—	—
Seskinan, ...	7,161	435	634	607	342	757	1,688	641	1,440	617	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	2,880	73	19	39	—	123	268	168	883	1,089	218	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	90,232	5,424	7,403	6,047	4,144	9,397	8,597	7,835	19,438	15,598	1,792	4,557
Total of Electoral Divisions,	90,232	5,424	7,403	6,047	4,144	9,397	8,597	7,835	19,438	15,598	1,792	4,557

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford—*continued*.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILMACTHOMAS.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annestown, ...	4,420	113	129	97	—	195	118	341	904	1,165	500	858
Ballylaneen, ...	3,658	47	10	—	38	69	481	421	1,261	1,331	—	—
Carrigcastle, ...	2,171	33	52	—	74	189	513	495	815	—	—	—
Comeragh, ...	5,696	61	117	218	96	162	149	125	771	1,216	—	2,781
Dunhill, ...	2,550	18	23	—	49	148	282	16	681	951	382	—
Fews, ...	4,801	33	—	99	130	268	160	261	2,354	1,496	—	—
Fox's Castle, ...	5,050	44	68	89	147	50	437	610	2,004	1,601	—	—
Gardenmorris, ...	3,522	99	83	43	149	440	225	—	1,024	770	—	689
Georgestown, ...	2,353	27	—	63	68	161	—	264	1,125	—	—	645
Kilbarrymeaden, ...	1,782	28	116	—	35	182	147	—	616	274	384	—
Kilmacthomas, ...	5,599	84	155	128	82	600	503	259	1,544	1,783	461	—
Knockmahon, ...	3,091	32	82	66	85	260	235	174	1,148	501	—	508
Mountkennedy, ...	6,414	95	472	237	151	1,132	870	810	931	1,581	135	—
Newtown, ...	5,207	62	111	37	39	435	433	198	2,251	1,115	—	526
Stradbally, ...	3,405	39	55	62	43	204	356	154	1,479	620	393	—
Tinnasaggart, ...	3,495	12	38	12	—	565	—	—	790	2,078	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	63,214	827	1,511	1,151	1,186	5,060	4,909	4,128	19,698	16,482	2,255	6,007
Total of Electoral Divisions,	63,214	827	1,511	1,151	1,186	5,060	4,909	4,128	19,698	16,482	2,255	6,007
LISMORE.												
Ballyduff, ...	4,407	1,078	1,521	277	330	255	183	—	224	539	—	—
Ballyhane,	4,501	50	391	48	36	101	572	499	1,851	750	203	—
Ballyin, ...	13,304	4,084	5,278	881	1,618	435	206	450	205	147	—	—
Ballynamult, ...	4,250	244	411	324	388	219	590	326	1,526	222	—	—
Ballysaggartmore, ...	8,500	2,113	1,277	314	359	158	94	151	328	—	—	3,706
Cappoquin, ...	8,928	958	2,178	762	369	1,004	242	358	914	778	155	1,210
Castlerichard, ...	7,153	60	255	204	190	579	600	178	1,540	1,965	1,090	492
Drumroe, ...	3,763	63	67	150	268	531	432	132	710	816	227	367
Gortnapesky, ...	2,106	236	618	170	293	82	—	108	599	—	—	—
Kilcockan, ...	4,399	211	130	56	164	358	317	386	1,188	908	681	—
Kilwatermoy, East, ..	2,877	11	27	17	224	234	91	—	118	130	—	2,025
Kilwatermoy, West, ...	3,550	43	332	373	129	596	201	—	627	868	376	—
Lismore Rural, ...	7,776	88	291	313	199	587	580	1,046	1,741	893	2,038	—
Lismore Urban, ...	72	16	5	14	4	8	5	12	—	—	8	—
Mocollop, ...	4,249	58	946	665	100	475	203	364	310	—	253	875
Modelligo, ...	3,780	134	148	265	81	383	183	249	1,370	967	—	—
Tallow, ...	5,261	150	499	251	327	873	347	323	1,193	430	563	300
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	88,876	9,602	14,374	5,084	5,079	6,878	4,846	4,587	14,444	9,413	5,594	8,975
Total of Electoral Divisions,	88,876	9,602	14,374	5,084	5,079	6,878	4,846	4,587	14,444	9,413	5,594	8,975
WATERFORD.												
Ballynakill, ...	4,679	14	41	15	65	57	103	277	1,931	1,332	844	—
Drumcannon, ...	3,137	38	88	45	99	224	73	101	451	1,617	401	—
Faithlegg, ...	5,751	87	128	136	138	279	217	294	2,106	1,428	—	938
Islandikane, ...	5,801	119	396	317	257	634	805	232	2,289	732	—	—
Kilbarry, ...	2,422	6	9	8	—	120	—	127	468	1,015	290	379
Killea, ...	3,617	35	83	73	250	214	247	—	1,582	823	310	—
Killoteran, ...	2,679	19	25	39	24	88	240	267	1,142	582	—	253

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford—*continued*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Waterford—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kilmacleague, ...	3,467	21	58	50	265	490	125	465	1,624	369	—	—
Kilmeadan, ...	4,067	27	56	11	77	123	108	290	2,246	911	218	—
Newcastle, ...	4,105	51	86	20	—	282	358	317	942	1,643	406	—
Pembrokestown, ...	3,510	73	128	66	65	419	502	353	1,213	306	385	—
Rathmoylan, ...	3,777	162	329	113	111	330	40	307	1,391	994	—	—
Reisk, ...	6,403	105	139	168	99	412	695	248	2,521	1,671	—	345
Tramore, ...	4,122	34	111	89	146	266	375	210	306	1,993	253	339
Waterford Rural, ...	4,420	63	70	65	110	185	464	193	1,166	1,109	389	606
Waterford Urban, ...	362	19	41	41	24	83	26	59	69	—	—	—
Woodstown, ...	4,502	50	87	139	110	373	155	645	1,509	819	324	291
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	66,821	923	1,875	1,395	1,840	4,579	4,533	4,385	22,956	17,364	3,820	3,151
Total of Electoral Divisions,	66,821	923	1,875	1,395	1,840	4,579	4,533	4,385	22,956	17,364	3,820	3,151
Youghal.												
Ardmore, ...	3,101	228	173	178	40	183	223	102	1,304	385	285	—
Ballyheeny, ...	3,430	64	166	178	135	240	226	320	935	697	—	469
Clashmore, ...	4,522	186	427	166	368	645	680	171	706	480	693	—
Glenwilliam, ...	2,239	28	98	28	60	80	91	419	469	125	—	841
Grallagh, ...	3,831	1,023	563	220	489	403	306	127	273	427	—	—
Grange, ...	3,066	25	64	49	49	292	241	594	842	440	—	470
Kinsalebeg, ...	4,433	93	197	86	117	210	439	314	1,321	1,225	431	—
Templemichael, ...	7,261	135	168	179	118	1,115	309	527	1,966	550	582	1,612
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,883	1,782	1,856	1,084	1,376	3,168	2,515	2,574	7,816	4,329	1,991	3,392
Total of Electoral Divisions,	31,883	1,782	1,856	1,084	1,376	3,168	2,515	2,574	7,816	4,329	1,991	3,392
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	429,933	20,246	33,406	19,340	18,265	35,759	33,986	30,608	106,090	81,017	16,462	34,754
Total of County,	429,933	20,246	33,406	19,340	18,265	35,759	33,986	30,608	106,090	81,017	16,462	34,754

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballydurn, ...	1,840	23	10	11	—	81	38	46	1,157	474	—	—
Carrickbeg Rural, ...	2,143	48	110	94	107	204	371	88	600	129	—	392
Clonea, ...	2,885	45	5	—	—	109	319	46	1,260	1,101	—	—
Fenoagh, ...	1,742	23	36	76	38	118	241	268	705	237	—	—
Glen, ...	4,640	40	73	24	51	74	164	411	2,113	1,459	231	—
Kilmeadan, ...	3,169	3	5	11	36	52	206	281	831	1,056	—	688
Kothel, ...	3,670	30	22	28	33	142	213	224	1,506	1,264	208	—
Portlaw, ...	4,959	9	28	24	19	102	63	86	841	389	214	3,184
Rathgormuck, ...	2,114	16	6	53	18	315	504	320	500	382	—	—
Ross, ...	2,067	16	20	40	37	76	171	222	867	618	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	29,229	253	315	361	339	1,273	2,290	1,992	10,380	7,109	653	4,264
Total of Electoral Divisions,	29,229	253	315	361	339	1,273	2,290	1,992	10,380	7,109	653	4,264
CLONMEL.												
Ballymacarbry, ...	3,160	68	144	137	179	334	149	226	376	930	245	372
Graignagower, ...	2,401	59	142	132	310	310	356	452	640	—	—	—
Gurteen, ...	3,088	59	239	144	120	294	392	216	541	277	—	806
Kilmacomma, ...	2,275	15	72	119	73	151	69	89	551	385	—	751
Kilronan, ...	861	3	85	115	86	52	163	42	107	208	—	—
St. Mary's, ...	1,730	127	458	163	161	—	135	48	142	165	—	331
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,515	331	1,140	810	929	1,141	1,264	1,073	2,357	1,965	245	2,260
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,515	331	1,140	810	929	1,141	1,264	1,072	2,357	1,965	245	2,260
DUNGARVAN.												
Ardmore, ...	846	121	295	100	118	51	67	—	94	—	—	—
Ballymacart, ...	4,097	38	39	75	53	267	246	350	1,309	1,291	429	—
Bohadoon, ...	1,658	53	156	75	171	224	174	273	376	156	—	—
Cappagh, ...	2,783	83	39	50	35	96	215	135	1,043	361	293	433
Carriglea, ...	3,282	50	119	109	126	292	102	184	869	1,431	—	—
Clonea, ...	4,965	94	140	186	50	361	319	328	790	1,182	—	1,515
Colligan, ...	4,187	62	99	78	52	356	509	172	1,704	1,155	—	—
Coumaraglin, ...	1,675	54	43	73	126	378	346	181	369	105	—	—
Dromana, ...	2,792	71	50	55	35	101	33	—	676	433	—	1,338
Dromore, ...	2,468	34	194	143	167	362	242	230	464	405	227	—
Dungarvan Rural, ...	4,240	28	117	139	104	159	246	266	1,020	1,617	221	323
Dungarvan Urban, ...	1,755	64	158	187	136	243	412	181	242	132	—	—
Keereen, ...	1,285	41	114	40	87	72	68	193	445	225	—	—
Knockaunbrandaun, ...	882	13	49	209	105	283	137	86	—	—	—	—
Modelligo, ...	2,939	24	25	28	78	107	492	135	933	1,117	—	—
Mountstuart, ...	280	72	129	34	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—
Ringville, ...	2,047	235	269	114	131	332	213	88	244	421	—	—
Seskinan, ...	2,187	43	124	168	109	225	384	308	549	277	—	—
Whitechurch, ...	2,240	49	22	37	—	64	214	130	775	741	208	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	46,608	1,229	2,181	1,900	1,683	3,973	4,419	3,285	11,902	11,049	1,378	3,609
Total of Electoral Divisions,	46,608	1,229	2,181	1,900	1,683	3,973	4,419	3,285	11,902	11,049	1,378	3,609

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILMACTHOMAS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Annestown, ...	3,182	90	94	51	—	119	76	242	652	781	421	656
Ballylaneen, ...	1,833	43	5	—	17	42	244	175	698	609	—	—
Carrigcastle, ...	1,440	44	36	—	34	127	277	311	611	—	—	—
Comeragh, ...	1,835	33	66	97	56	82	73	42	319	728	—	339
Dunhill, ...	1,785	27	20	—	32	81	212	50	453	656	254	—
Fews, ...	1,626	27	—	33	36	49	72	138	897	374	—	—
Fox's Castle, ...	2,582	54	11	37	73	28	211	320	1,019	829	—	—
Gardenmorris, ...	2,089	75	53	37	69	202	138	—	609	521	—	385
Georgestown, ...	1,183	23	—	27	37	70	—	133	495	—	—	398
Kilbarrymeaden, ...	934	23	62	—	18	70	73	—	320	123	245	—
Kilmacthomas, ...	3,002	72	91	73	47	289	229	144	828	1,020	209	—
Knockmahon, ...	2,039	36	58	40	54	147	146	170	712	336	—	340
Mountkennedy, ...	2,566	45	65	91	75	412	232	192	516	693	245	—
Newtown, ...	2,609	53	47	24	20	191	210	91	1,083	585	—	305
Stradbally, ...	2,449	68	45	62	36	182	246	86	1,046	444	234	—
Tinnasaggart, ...	663	12	17	15	—	56	—	—	216	347	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,817	725	670	587	604	2,147	2,439	2,094	10,474	8,046	1,608	2,423
Total of Electoral Divisions,	31,817	725	670	587	604	2,147	2,439	2,094	10,474	8,046	1,608	2,423
LISMORE.												
Ballyduff, ...	1,062	104	254	87	90	63	75	—	94	295	—	—
Ballyhane,	3,216	30	58	26	36	89	274	390	1,425	683	205	—
Ballyin, ...	2,045	232	606	230	175	193	101	223	105	180	—	—
Ballynamult, ...	1,761	32	90	65	115	99	272	223	763	101	—	—
Ballysaggartmore, ...	2,079	168	185	71	84	42	69	45	159	—	—	1,256
Cappoquin, ...	3,626	124	409	155	137	413	153	178	525	404	222	906
Castlerichard, ...	5,295	73	108	92	110	242	341	82	1,116	1,735	951	445
Drumroe, ...	3,228	53	53	114	156	308	280	127	573	855	212	497
Gortnapeaky, ...	622	30	114	24	72	46	—	46	290	—	—	—
Kilcockan, ...	2,543	72	46	24	81	252	143	231	802	600	292	—
Kilwatermoy, East, ..	2,294	12	18	12	99	135	34	—	88	136	—	1,760
Kilwatermoy, West, ...	1,460	29	77	78	53	150	72	—	383	369	249	—
Lismore Rural, ...	5,727	85	173	220	116	367	413	593	1,311	614	1,835	—
Lismore Urban, ...	1,301	101	108	137	182	265	174	129	—	—	205	—
Mocollop, ...	2,039	24	242	175	18	194	100	179	322	—	240	545
Modelligo, ...	2,627	59	61	120	53	229	142	175	1,030	758	—	—
Tallow, ...	3,425	86	67	112	152	555	311	180	879	258	492	333
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,350	1,315	2,669	1,742	1,729	3,642	2,954	2,801	9,865	6,988	4,903	5,742
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,350	1,315	2,669	1,742	1,729	3,642	2,954	2,801	9,865	6,988	4,903	5,742
WATERFORD.												
Ballynakill, ...	5,376	28	46	12	74	50	78	310	1,818	1,757	1,203	—
Drumcannon, ...	2,148	42	48	37	54	156	38	47	249	1,190	287	—
Faithlegg, ...	5,086	95	134	110	140	256	171	223	1,730	1,299	—	928
Islandikane, ...	3,719	96	190	196	176	346	554	145	1,410	606	—	—
Kilbarry, ...	2,326	9	11	12	—	93	—	125	460	1,053	202	361
Killea, ...	2,967	46	88	69	179	134	166	—	1,147	704	434	—
Killoteran, ...	2,610	45	37	40	19	54	240	262	936	563	—	414
Kilmacleague, ...	1,916	22	20	41	111	258	64	259	894	247	—	—

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford—*continued*.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
WATERFORD—*continued*.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Kilmeadan, ...	3,549	49	47	14	70	77	101	146	1,585	971	489	—
Newcastle, ...	2,584	39	45	13	—	125	214	188	627	1,083	250	—
Pembrokestown, ...	2,138	37	73	43	50	237	262	223	761	224	228	—
Rathmoylan, ...	2,489	159	142	86	71	176	36	230	899	690	—	—
Reisk, ...	4,246	91	90	90	51	195	328	180	1,611	1,162	—	448
Tramore, ...	3,632	56	109	94	125	242	285	197	455	1,426	269	374
Waterford Rural, ...	5,464	36	75	128	147	253	564	275	1,485	1,538	494	469
Waterford Urban, ...	846	23	94	94	53	168	62	137	215	—	—	—
Woodstown, ...	3,628	57	79	95	67	252	109	469	1,139	744	277	340
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,724	930	1,328	1,174	1,387	3,072	3,272	3,416	17,421	15,257	4,133	3,334
Total of Electoral Divisions	54,724	930	1,328	1,174	1,387	3,072	3,272	3,416	17,421	15,257	4,133	3,334
YOUGHAL.												
Ardmore, ...	2,895	184	146	140	55	220	378	93	1,026	369	284	—
Ballyheeny, ...	2,364	78	83	91	73	150	168	174	681	505	—	361
Clashmore, ...	2,842	70	175	99	209	407	424	89	450	342	577	—
Glenwilliam, ...	1,546	29	62	22	54	50	75	269	339	104	—	542
Grallagh, ...	1,238	137	141	45	122	145	199	45	153	251	—	—
Grange, ...	2,233	26	46	42	36	213	152	315	673	387	—	343
Kinsalebeg, ...	3,691	120	140	75	88	163	353	270	1,180	877	425	—
Templemichael, ...	4,970	70	73	64	69	518	204	267	1,245	323	485	1,652
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,779	714	866	578	706	1,866	1,953	1,522	5,747	3,158	1,771	2,898
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,779	714	866	578	706	1,866	1,953	1,522	5,747	3,158	1,771	2,898
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	242,022	5,497	9,169	7,152	7,377	17,114	18,591	16,183	68,146	53,572	14,691	24,530
Total of County,	242,022	5,497	9,169	7,152	7,377	17,114	18,591	16,183	68,146	53 572	14,691	24,530

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Carrick-on-Suir.												
Ballydurn,	270	59	14	3	—	10	8	7	149	20	—	—
Carrickbeg Rural,	313	24	63	26	32	30	64	4	45	14	—	11
Clonea,	374	57	6	—	—	18	89	—	132	72	—	—
Fenoagh,	325	43	28	38	11	20	41	40	92	12	—	—
Glen,	587	113	36	14	9	21	19	48	222	80	25	—
Kilmeadan,	337	2	—	8	13	11	40	60	107	60	—	36
Mothel,	513	51	10	6	4	27	33	37	197	133	15	—
Portlaw,	516	16	5	17	22	19	6	13	75	17	16	310
Rathgormuck,	411	41	3	23	6	77	102	44	74	41	—	—
Ross,	317	38	15	17	18	25	30	32	93	49	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,963	444	180	152	115	258	432	285	1,186	498	56	357
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,963	444	180	152	115	258	432	285	1,186	498	56	357
Clonmel.												
Ballymacarbry,	641	168	101	42	59	61	21	36	45	92	6	10
Graignagower,	698	125	80	66	102	80	74	89	82	—	—	—
Gurteen,	716	109	155	76	34	73	75	32	72	21	—	69
Kilmacomma,	445	33	37	52	31	48	9	15	133	26	—	61
Kilronan,	250	10	64	62	36	12	31	4	16	15	—	—
St. Mary's,	837	226	333	78	129	—	20	7	19	7	—	18
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,587	671	770	376	391	274	230	183	367	161	6	158
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,587	671	770	376	391	274	230	183	367	161	6	158
Dungarvan.												
Ardmore,	422	110	188	49	39	12	19	—	5	—	—	—
Ballymacart,	547	84	5	26	11	55	47	42	139	121	17	—
Bohadoon,	521	107	140	27	50	55	39	50	39	14	—	—
Cappagh,	398	162	21	19	10	22	27	16	84	26	8	3
Carriglea,	439	86	80	32	33	44	11	31	69	53	—	—
Clonea,	859	185	109	67	20	83	50	31	100	117	—	97
Colligan,	686	122	52	28	28	84	105	23	180	69	—	—
Coumaraglin,	555	121	31	45	37	86	123	46	60	6	—	—
Dromana,	484	109	14	15	5	23	2	—	111	50	—	155
Dromore,	729	76	117	70	54	109	61	39	91	72	40	—
Dungarvan Rural,	421	43	19	20	13	17	36	27	105	115	13	13
Dungarvan Urban,	590	50	81	281	19	9	77	31	37	5	—	—
Keereen,	243	48	59	9	24	14	10	12	59	8	—	—
Knockaunbrandaun,	352	55	38	99	32	79	29	20	—	—	—	—
Modelligo,	435	56	14	4	21	36	103	22	83	96	—	—
Mountstuart,	213	83	106	20	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Ringville,	1,018	580	210	22	45	70	26	16	19	30	—	—
Seskinan,	678	135	118	80	31	55	75	53	71	60	—	—
Whitechurch,	344	148	12	13	—	15	40	14	62	27	13	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,934	2,360	1,414	921	472	868	880	477	1,314	869	91	268
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,934	2,360	1,414	921	472	868	880	477	1,314	869	91	268

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford—*continued*

IONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
KILMACTHOMAS.												
'stown, ...	540	220	58	10	—	32	12	19	69	64	18	38
clancen, ...	301	140	3	—	4	3	37	31	52	31	—	—
gcastle, ...	302	101	30	—	12	28	46	38	47	—	—	—
ragh, ...	507	67	51	43	14	20	14	5	78	161	—	54
hill, ...	253	86	9	—	4	7	40	—	47	45	15	—
s, ...	275	84	—	22	9	8	9	14	101	28	—	—
s Castle, ...	394	143	10	16	3	4	32	34	103	49	—	—
lenmorris, ...	397	137	26	10	9	46	20	—	78	36	—	35
gestown, ...	187	96	—	5	10	10	—	18	29	—	—	19
arrymeaden, ...	162	50	36	—	2	15	10	—	20	14	15	—
acthomas, ...	520	160	33	16	15	55	38	15	123	58	7	—
ckmahon, ...	452	79	27	9	20	30	22	121	109	25	—	10
ntkennedy, ...	573	68	27	71	27	107	63	33	95	82	—	—
town, ...	470	172	29	21	3	32	25	20	112	50	—	6
dbally, ...	417	196	23	3	—	30	42	13	80	19	11	—
nsaggart, ...	116	35	8	2	—	16	—	—	29	26	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,866	1,834	370	228	132	443	410	361	1,172	688	66	162
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,866	1,834	370	228	132	443	410	361	1,172	688	66	162
LISMORE.												
lyduff, ...	575	203	232	45	31	13	18	—	9	24	—	—
lyhane, ...	445	76	29	5	5	28	58	63	113	55	13	—
lyin, ...	989	266	366	115	58	61	30	45	29	19	—	—
lynamult, ...	504	96	69	27	42	37	61	33	120	19	—	—
lysaggartmore, ...	714	378	164	41	31	15	6	4	12	—	—	63
poquin, ...	1,074	182	316	90	42	81	23	35	71	150	29	55
tlerichard, ...	662	223	22	13	29	20	55	10	69	106	89	26
mroe, ...	470	119	9	17	54	72	51	—	54	47	7	40
tnapeaky, ...	249	57	94	21	24	16	—	10	27	—	—	—
cockan, ...	603	192	33	8	34	59	26	33	89	51	78	—
watermoy, East, ...	335	53	10	10	22	40	9	—	15	12	—	164
watermoy, West, ...	287	69	34	26	17	31	13	—	67	25	5	—
more Rural, ...	1,059	225	44	247	21	50	64	102	116	71	119	—
more Urban, ...	533	191	69	47	66	60	29	49	—	—	22	—
collop, ...	517	71	186	92	7	35	25	26	37	—	2	36
delligo, ...	483	141	41	53	7	51	22	25	96	46	—	—
low, ...	445	127	24	15	19	69	16	46	30	27	48	15
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,944	2,669	1,742	872	509	738	507	481	963	652	412	399
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,944	2,669	1,742	872	509	738	507	481	963	652	412	399
WATERFORD												
llynakill, ...	547	66	15	2	11	14	3	39	202	114	81	—
umcannon, ...	247	100	20	7	12	26	5	4	18	48	7	—
ithlegg, ...	843	187	88	44	33	42	31	33	177	100	—	108
andikane, ...	885	197	108	87	53	73	80	17	235	35	—	—
lbarry, ...	218	20	—	—	—	17	—	18	48	87	9	19
lea, ...	426	74	44	35	29	32	29	—	123	31	29	—
loteran, ...	331	85	24	7	—	—	43	34	58	64	—	16
lmacleague, ...	358	41	18	11	39	75	24	35	81	14	-	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Waterford—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
WATERFORD—*continued*												
Kilmeadan, ...	614	146	28	6	27	16	18	23	212	75	63	—
Newcastle, ...	279	94	22	—	—	20	28	21	37	48	9	—
Pembrokestown, ...	336	77	27	12	11	45	34	36	71	20	3	—
Rathmoylan, ...	596	251	78	36	14	35	1	19	98	64	—	—
Reisk, ...	760	284	46	22	18	40	55	29	165	76	—	25
Tramore, ...	481	97	16	33	41	28	53	11	27	87	81	7
Waterford Rural, ...	526	34	16	18	34	9	55	21	175	94	42	28
Waterford Urban, ...	203	6	56	29	36	28	11	18	19	—	—	—
Woodstown, ...	558	92	46	26	24	44	12	72	136	49	21	36
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,188	1,851	652	375	382	544	482	430	1,882	1,006	345	239
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,188	1,851	652	375	382	544	482	430	1,882	1,006	345	239
YOUGHAL.												
Ardmore, ...	724	259	104	43	24	73	63	12	117	24	5	—
Ballyheeny, ...	544	210	56	39	45	30	34	31	39	43	—	17
Clashmore, ...	663	130	97	45	67	106	76	15	68	25	34	—
Glenwilliam, ...	238	65	36	9	21	9	12	43	29	5	—	9
Grallagh, ...	326	141	51	23	35	21	23	5	16	11	—	—
Grange, ...	393	66	21	15	6	38	40	53	79	38	—	37
Kinsalebeg, ...	842	266	83	31	17	38	52	50	153	101	51	—
Templemichael, ...	636	130	39	19	9	99	16	52	123	22	10	117
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,366	1,267	487	224	224	414	316	261	624	269	100	180
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,366	1,267	487	224	224	414	316	261	624	269	100	180
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	45,848	11,096	5,615	3,148	2,225	3,539	3,257	2,478	7,508	4,143	1,076	1,763
Total of County,	45,848	11,096	5,615	3,148	2,225	3,539	3,257	2,478	7,508	4,143	1,076	1,763

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Antrim.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ANTRIM.												
Antrim Rural, ...	225	12	30	29	22	34	25	19	27	17	4	6
Antrim Urban, ...	9	3	1	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyclare, ...	177	5	23	20	24	28	32	20	19	3	2	1
Ballylinny, ...	156	19	23	17	10	24	22	16	22	3	—	—
Ballynadrentagh, ...	92	3	13	9	11	8	10	8	18	11	—	1
Ballyrobin, ...	118	1	20	4	8	24	11	16	26	7	1	—
Cargin, ...	165	30	50	17	13	13	13	11	14	4	—	—
Connor, ...	224	14	55	42	35	36	17	11	13	1	—	—
Craigarogan, ...	144	4	19	11	22	30	19	11	23	5	—	—
Cranfield, ...	148	18	27	25	22	17	14	12	13	—	—	—
Crumlin, ...	118	3	13	13	11	22	6	12	27	9	2	
Donegore, ...	203	4	24	28	19	31	31	14	30	19	—	3
Dundesert, ...	158	2	16	27	22	35	11	17	22	6	—	—
Kilbride, ...	108	1	16	22	7	20	14	9	14	2	2	1
Randalstown, ...	216	35	49	23	25	28	12	12	27	4	—	1
Rashee, ...	125	3	10	19	20	39	9	3	16	5	1	—
Seacash, ...	125	8	13	9	9	20	10	15	24	13	3	1
Sharvogues, ...	180	25	37	43	18	28	12	7	9	1	—	—
Shilvodan, ...	207	16	33	55	31	40	11	13	6	2	—	—
Templepatrick, ...	118	4	8	8	10	20	9	11	39	5	2	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,016	210	480	421	340	499	290	237	389	117	17	16
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,016	210	480	421	340	499	290	237	389	117	17	16
BALLYCASTLE.												
Armoy, ...	160	3	25	36	27	31	14	7	15	2	—	—
Ballintoy, ...	142	15	26	25	15	29	13	5	12	1	1	—
Ballycastle, ...	79	6	23	9	12	12	7	4	4	2	—	—
Croagh, ...	192	18	47	50	23	30	11	5	8	—	—	—
Cushendall, ...	202	11	60	53	22	21	14	12	7	2	—	—
Cushleake, ...	84	6	23	24	10	8	7	3	2	1	—	—
Drumtullagh, ...	151	7	30	23	23	31	17	8	12	—	—	—
Dunseverick, ...	117	11	19	13	16	15	15	11	13	3	—	1
Glendun, ...	78	6	29	25	5	6	3	1	2	1	—	—
Glenmakeeran, ...	87	4	20	17	18	15	6	1	4	2	—	—
Glensheak, ...	67	6	11	10	7	12	7	5	9	—	—	—
Ramoan, ...	147	22	30	16	22	17	10	9	17	3	1	—
Rathlin, ...	65	2	28	18	7	7	1	—	2	—	—	—
Red Bay, ...	167	19	35	37	22	34	9	4	5	1	—	1
The Fair Head, ...	105	1	32	19	15	15	2	7	13	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,843	137	438	375	244	283	136	82	125	19	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,843	137	438	375	244	283	136	82	125	19	2	2
BALLYMENA.												
Ahoghill, ...	246	12	82	54	28	35	15	10	8	1	—	1
Ballyclug, ...	261	24	74	59	40	26	15	10	10	2	1	—
Ballyconnelly, ...	168	13	46	34	22	22	11	13	6	1	—	—
Ballymena Urban, ...	50	10	8	2	1	4	6	4	10	3	1	1
Ballyscullion, ...	313	67	133	39	26	22	9	3	13	—	1	—
Broughshane, ...	254	17	34	51	35	52	28	16	18	1	2	—
Clogh, ...	240	17	63	36	43	48	13	8	12	—	—	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Antrim.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYMENA.—*continued.*												
Cloghogue, ...	238	28	59	42	40	37	15	10	5	2	—	—
Drumanaway, ...	154	4	27	13	21	27	24	13	21	4	—	—
Dundermot, ...	67	—	11	9	10	22	9	1	4	1	—	—
Dunminning, ...	140	3	36	30	19	28	6	4	7	5	1	1
Galgorm, ...	346	41	116	50	41	47	25	7	15	—	2	2
Glenbuck, ...	125	21	18	17	24	9	14	8	13	1	—	—
Glenravill, ...	154	8	29	40	16	33	18	7	3	—	—	—
Glenwhirry, ...	135	4	22	34	18	27	11	8	7	3	1	—
Kells, ...	310	20	86	67	28	41	22	17	20	8	1	—
Kirkinriola, ...	295	17	99	46	28	49	25	11	16	3	—	1
Lisnagarran, ...	252	26	86	57	32	29	7	7	8	—	—	—
Longmore, ...	164	9	35	39	23	28	11	6	11	2	—	—
Newtown Crommelin, ...	230	60	84	36	24	13	5	4	4	—	—	—
Portglenone, ...	273	41	94	55	35	22	15	3	7	—	—	1
Slemish, ...	233	20	51	65	30	30	20	6	9	2	—	—
Toome, ...	206	50	58	20	16	25	11	8	15	2	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,854	512	1,351	895	600	676	335	184	242	41	10	8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,854	512	1,351	895	600	676	335	184	242	41	10	8
BALLYMONEY.												
Ballycregagh, ...	117	5	29	26	15	21	8	3	7	2	1	—
Ballyhoe, ...	135	3	30	32	33	19	12	3	3	—	—	—
Ballymoney (Urban), ...	45	7	19	6	6	4	2	1	—	—	—	—
Beardiville, ...	151	16	23	20	19	19	20	13	17	4	—	—
Benvardin, ...	152	34	33	24	11	21	11	6	7	3	1	1
Bushmills, ...	109	11	18	7	8	28	7	9	17	1	—	3
Carnmoon, ...	106	11	10	17	25	20	7	5	9	2	—	—
Castlequarter, ...	133	6	36	29	22	21	8	4	5	1	—	1
Corkey, ...	101	3	28	20	13	15	8	5	8	1	—	—
Dervock, ...	136	9	30	21	10	17	16	7	19	3	4	—
Dirraw, ...	177	23	51	38	14	16	15	11	7	2	—	—
Dunloy, ...	138	12	41	38	27	8	9	1	2	—	—	—
Enagh, ...	266	29	75	31	36	37	22	9	22	3	1	1
Killagan, ...	144	5	31	20	24	26	13	6	16	3	—	—
Killoquin Lower, ...	167	15	46	34	22	24	14	3	9	—	—	—
Killoquin Upper, ...	208	25	102	37	15	16	8	3	2	—	—	—
Kilraghts, ...	113	2	18	21	18	20	12	11	10	1	—	—
Portrush Rural, ...	126	6	24	11	15	21	13	12	17	6	1	—
Portrush Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seacon, ...	109	4	14	8	9	17	12	16	23	4	—	2
Stranocum, ...	150	10	16	20	20	25	16	13	25	4	—	1
The Vow, ...	219	21	85	40	26	28	8	5	4	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,002	257	759	500	388	423	241	146	229	41	8	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,002	257	759	500	388	423	241	146	229	41	8	10
BELFAST.												
Ballygomartin, ...	82	7	15	10	5	15	10	5	9	6	—	—
Ballysillan, ...	119	2	10	16	15	20	15	13	25	—	1	2
Belfast (Urban), ...	160	6	15	7	18	29	17	16	30	14	4	4
Carnmoney, ...	141	4	26	18	10	25	19	13	18	7	—	1
Whitehouse, ...	155	20	25	9	8	15	14	8	30	21	3	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	657	39	91	60	56	104	75	55	112	48	8	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	657	39	91	60	56	104	75	55	112	48	8	9

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Antrim.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LARNE.												
Ardclinis, ...	177	49	41	18	26	21	7	5	5	1	4	--
Ballycor, ...	124	4	39	23	23	22	3	5	4	1	—	—
Ballynure, ...	230	1	40	32	46	59	21	7	19	4	1	—
Carncastle, ...	197	19	22	18	17	32	30	17	25	14	1	2
Carrickfergus Rural, ...	552	113	99	69	66	71	36	23	57	14	4	—
Carrickfergus Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenarm, ...	224	13	65	54	30	31	11	7	12	—	—	1
Glencoy, ...	134	7	46	29	12	18	8	3	8	2	1	—
Glynn, ...	135	3	25	13	25	23	24	8	10	2	1	1
Island Magee, ...	289	22	78	32	37	40	20	14	37	6	1	2
Kilwaughter, ...	215	6	27	21	30	50	18	13	36	10	2	2
Larne (Urban), ...	40	4	17	11	1	2	1	1	1	2	—	—
Raloo, ...	197	15	48	24	27	35	14	14	19	1	—	—
Templecorran, ...	187	5	26	25	33	26	16	18	24	8	1	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral mivisions.	2,701	261	573	369	376	430	209	135	257	65	16	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,701	261	573	369	376	430	209	135	257	65	16	10
LISBURN.												
Ballyscolly, ...	154	16	30	17	14	20	15	12	19	10	—	1
Derryaghy, ...	187	12	50	31	13	20	15	12	21	7	3	3
Glenavy, ...	219	10	47	39	36	37	16	7	20	6	1	—
Island Kelly, ...	255	23	64	58	40	36	11	7	13	2	1	—
Knocknadona, ...	156	13	33	22	21	32	18	7	6	3	—	1
Legatirriff, ...	129	12	25	16	9	14	12	11	22	8	—	—
Lisburn (Urban), ...	60	8	23	4	5	6	5	4	4	1	—	—
Lissue, ...	138	18	53	18	13	8	10	2	11	3	1	1
Magheragall, ...	101	8	16	16	8	17	7	11	14	4	—	—
Magheramesk, ...	115	12	24	8	7	14	13	7	23	7	—	—
Malone, ...	71	5	6	6	8	9	8	1	20	2	3	3
Tullyrusk, ...	115	2	22	16	16	16	21	7	11	2	—	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,700	139	393	251	190	229	151	88	184	55	9	11
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,700	139	393	251	190	229	151	88	184	55	9	11
LURGAN.												
Aghagallon, ...	234	68	57	20	21	17	10	8	20	12	—	1
Aghalee, ...	81	11	11	8	4	13	4	5	16	7	2	—
Ballinderry, ...	85	3	14	9	14	9	10	4	10	11	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	400	82	82	37	39	39	24	17	46	30	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	400	82	82	37	39	39	24	17	46	30	2	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	18,173	1,637	4,167	2,908	2,233	2,683	1,461	944	1,584	416	72	68
Total of County, ..	18,173	1,637	4,167	2,908	2,233	2,683	1,461	944	1,584	416	72	68

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Antrim.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Antrim Rural,	9,368	44	234	325	317	711	642	614	1,527	1,761	653	2,540
Antrim Urban,	36	4	3	—	1	6	22	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyclare,	4,918	15	181	221	346	668	998	741	1,076	273	386	13
Ballylinny,	5,301	79	224	229	203	703	965	944	1,600	354	—	—
Ballynadrentagh,	4,728	6	134	120	208	208	370	362	1,246	1,332	—	742
Ballyrobin,	5,064	1	177	55	167	631	489	753	1,804	817	170	—
Cargin,	4,318	89	406	235	276	422	532	610	1,070	678	—	—
Connor,	9,102	76	975	1,024	1,230	1,704	1,059	794	1,671	569	—	—
Craigarogan,	5,322	10	168	202	478	942	741	510	1,672	599	—	—
Cranfield,	3,993	70	260	398	499	516	576	600	1,074	—	—	—
Crumlin,	5,547	8	99	149	181	576	235	574	2,047	1,281	397	—
Donegore,	9,359	18	405	589	485	1,019	1,360	623	1,796	2,079	—	985
Dundesert,	6,680	5	156	462	491	1,172	546	1,003	1,976	869	—	—
Kilbride,	4,844	1	226	394	223	676	586	420	1,017	278	277	746
Randalstown,	7,133	114	363	330	474	687	431	612	1,869	339	—	1,914
Rashee,	6,798	18	128	438	527	1,744	563	130	1,789	1,012	449	—
Seacash,	6,485	19	96	119	178	513	348	646	1,731	1,767	768	300
Sharvogues,	4,913	179	360	699	422	961	593	486	1,156	57	—	—
Shilvodan,	5,645	76	314	1,001	815	1,313	510	822	461	333	—	—
Templepatrick,	6,332	12	53	132	256	604	349	513	2,932	500	231	750
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	115,886	844	4,962	7,122	7,777	15,776	11,915	11,757	29,514	14,898	3,331	7,990
Total of Electoral Divisions,	115,886	844	4,962	7,122	7,777	15,776	11,915	11,757	29,514	14,898	3,331	7,990
Ballycastle.												
Armoy,	8,430	25	590	910	948	1,738	954	539	1,687	1,239	—	—
Ballintoy,	6,142	118	556	809	497	1,231	752	315	1,288	249	327	—
Ballycastle,	1,841	19	253	164	318	319	192	145	247	189	—	—
Croagh,	5,224	104	685	1,104	621	1,103	543	425	639	—	—	—
Cushendall,	7,835	77	826	1,335	625	676	2,074	900	1,176	146	—	—
Cushleake,	5,823	13	401	683	484	320	1,724	2,087	16	86	—	—
Drumtullagh,	5,169	38	343	499	622	1,283	818	472	1,094	—	—	—
Dunseverick,	4,333	93	275	327	433	441	680	470	957	338	—	319
Glendun,	11,845	62	864	2,014	448	721	749	290	2,344	4,353	—	—
Glenmakeeran,	8,211	286	391	605	1,078	839	579	48	724	3,661	—	—
Glenshesk,	8,647	93	662	596	454	918	1,269	2,031	2,624	—	—	—
Ramoan,	7,748	235	563	716	886	1,079	613	647	2,054	618	337	—
Rathlin,	3,178	15	1,024	855	507	559	150	—	368	—	—	—
Red Bay,	7,187	196	574	1,062	567	2,269	309	201	357	152	—	1,500
The Fair Head,	4,905	1	489	695	407	836	69	630	1,672	106	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	96,818	1,375	8,296	12,374	8,890	14,341	11,475	9,200	17,247	11,137	664	1,819
Total of Electoral Divisions,	96,818	1,375	8,296	12,374	8,890	14,341	11,475	9,200	17,247	11,137	664	1,819
Ballymena.												
Ahoghill,	4,871	55	779	815	526	963	480	452	493	87	—	221
Ballyclug,	8,154	166	963	1,226	1,031	996	723	885	751	515	898	—
Ballyconnelly,	3,884	53	522	578	465	669	428	630	369	170	—	—
Ballymena (Urban),	1,019	14	25	11	9	52	52	59	353	97	132	215
Ballyscullion,	4,973	241	1,266	645	569	699	353	125	846	—	229	—
Broughshane,	8,107	100	401	1,099	913	1,777	1,177	888	1, 72	87	293	—
Clogh,	7,542	196	1,121	1,031	1,407	1,637	648	526	976	—	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballymena—*continued*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
ghogue, ...	4,852	125	554	700	833	1,032	603	374	301	330	—	—
manaway, ...	5,478	18	263	197	476	767	1082	745	1,426	504	—	—
ndermot, ...	2,663	—	152	196	284	843	500	119	434	85	—	—
nminning, ...	5,014	12	451	648	682	1,122	238	227	547	685	200	202
gorm, ...	7,439	234	1,004	860	940	1,402	950	339	945	—	223	542
nbuck, ...	6,150	136	408	599	1,259	461	1,060	685	1,280	262	—	—
nravill, ...	5,735	29	477	1,063	716	1,744	997	489	220	—	—	—
nwhirry, ...	11,062	32	717	1,213	832	1,690	1,470	713	1,837	1,025	1,533	—
lls, ...	7,474	79	779	1,024	583	1,171	803	870	1,545	580	40	—
kinriola, ...	7,107	40	842	733	660	1,440	987	559	1,260	353	—	233
nagarran, ...	5,599	110	985	1,146	778	1,048	423	456	653	—	—	—
ngmore, ...	14,573	61	678	1,394	912	2,630	640	824	5,828	1,606	—	—
wtown Crommelin, ...	9,179	677	1,560	1,050	1,851	938	1,597	430	1,076	—	—	—
rtglenone, ...	5,536	155	933	994	830	714	732	189	543	—	—	446
mish, ...	12,824	243	1,094	2,501	1,727	2,718	1,862	698	1,334	641	—	—
ome, ...	4,559	174	682	278	347	655	510	431	959	157	—	366
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	153,794	2,950	16,656	20,001	18,630	27,168	18,321	11,713	25,398	7,184	3,548	2,225
Total of Electoral Divisions,	153,794	2,950	16,656	20,001	18,630	27,168	18,321	11,713	25,398	7,184	3,548	2,225
Ballymoney.												
llycregagh, ...	4,160	29	553	551	395	789	424	219	660	281	259	—
llyhoe, ...	8,636	39	735	1,265	1,447	1,083	2,112	485	1,470	—	—	—
llymoney (Urban), ...	261	11	66	32	55	44	30	23	—	—	—	—
rdiville, ...	5,134	126	255	368	476	592	941	739	1,185	452	—	—
nvardin, ...	4,581	180	376	477	251	694	448	532	550	434	300	539
shmills, ...	5,310	64	246	96	200	927	310	577	1,120	38	—	1,732
ranmoon, ...	4,210	137	120	512	752	784	311	297	1,013	284	—	—
tlequarter, ...	4,817	28	426	840	590	882	401	254	451	150	—	795
rkey, ...	10,430	39	583	566	965	841	570	944	5,769	153	—	—
rvock, ...	5,496	60	314	312	242	527	633	358	1,489	427	1,134	—
rraw, ...	5,894	158	769	885	553	549	944	886	778	372	—	—
unloy, ...	4,110	104	687	1,125	1,019	392	562	63	158	—	—	—
nagh, ...	7,620	142	856	543	821	1,188	997	512	1,488	353	252	468
llagan, ...	5,444	20	376	455	654	925	580	389	1,614	431	—	—
lloquin Lower, ...	5,034	82	510	677	615	989	849	343	969	—	—	—
lloquin Upper, ...	4,539	141	1,125	703	817	556	708	175	314	—	—	—
lraghts, ...	4,832	18	299	569	582	773	674	746	1,004	167	—	—
rtrush Rural, ...	5,004	56	231	198	416	679	542	656	1,251	731	244	—
rtrush Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
acon, ...	4,753	15	125	155	239	562	506	788	1,512	351	—	500
ranocum, ...	6,603	53	160	377	486	781	883	780	2,263	592	—	318
he Vow, ...	5,946	109	1,028	803	708	945	355	314	263	991	—	430
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	112,904	1,611	9,840	11,509	12,283	15,502	13,780	9,880	25,321	6,207	2,189	4,782
Total of Electoral Divisions.	112,904	1,611	9,840	11,509	12,283	15,502	13,780	9,880	25,321	6,207	2,189	4,782
Belfast.												
allygomartin, ...	5,393	54	278	201	110	724	483	629	1,049	1,865	—	—
allysillan, ...	7,597	4	111	348	451	737	1,009	930	2,760	—	492	755
elfast (Urban), ...	4,403	15	106	45	276	447	319	433	1,431	603	400	328
rnmoney, ...	4,523	17	237	302	190	627	676	699	1,042	721	—	12
hitehouse, ...	4,098	34	135	85	102	201	301	131	1,529	1,169	171	190
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,014	124	867	981	1,129	2,736	2,788	2,872	7,811	4,358	1,063	1,285
Total of Electoral Divisions,	26,014	124	867	981	1,129	2,736	2,788	2,872	7,811	4,358	1,063	1,285

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Larne.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ardclinis, ...	9,636	144	553	506	864	944	378	690	347	92	5,118	—
Ballycor, ...	5,374	20	463	582	697	883	155	501	600	1,473	—	—
Ballynure, ...	8,393	5	527	751	1,258	2,026	1,050	358	1,525	723	170	—
Carncastle, ...	11,259	206	299	350	862	1,475	1,531	897	1,934	1,909	166	1,630
Carrickfergus Rural, ...	15,746	1,237	1,684	1,537	1,768	2,453	1,537	1,114	3,242	814	360	—
Carrickfergus Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenarm, ...	14,116	109	1,150	1,751	1,558	2,794	714	798	3,300	—	—	1,942
Glencoy, ...	5,168	66	910	862	405	531	482	245	1,502	152	13	—
Glynn, ...	4,415	7	189	180	472	599	965	433	700	306	314	250
Island Magee, ...	7,117	55	457	392	632	933	596	527	2,294	571	205	455
Kilwaughter, ...	13,334	91	558	595	1,122	3,277	657	1,374	2,287	1,705	322	1,346
Larne (Urban), ...	354	9	60	70	10	21	20	10	46	108	—	—
Raloo, ...	6,101	94	447	398	632	1,138	679	811	1,739	163	—	—
Templecorran, ...	7,154	8	199	358	699	616	582	828	1,604	1,083	220	957
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	108,167	2,051	7,496	8,332	10,979	17,690	9,346	8,586	21,120	9,099	6,888	6,580
Total of Electoral Divisions,	108,167	2,051	7,496	8,332	10,979	17,690	9,346	8,586	21,120	9,099	6,888	6,580
Lisburn.												
Ballyscolly, ...	4,780	39	184	226	220	481	502	498	1,208	1,269	—	153
Derryaghy, ...	5,743	50	424	532	369	672	438	540	1,210	795	522	191
Glenavy, ...	5,750	18	342	539	722	1,020	588	350	1,401	619	151	—
Island Kelly, ...	6,376	130	770	1,142	1,082	1,185	491	302	876	222	186	—
Knocknadona, ...	3,559	33	227	294	395	777	555	279	345	351	—	303
Legatirriff, ...	3,788	21	137	161	141	310	362	406	1,336	914	—	—
Lisburn (Urban), ...	365	12	86	20	19	55	31	51	70	21	—	—
Lissue, ...	2,138	31	227	130	159	124	268	55	455	267	126	296
Magheragall, ...	2,504	13	86	165	112	385	208	399	806	336	—	—
Magheramesk, ...	3,055	20	103	81	99	265	347	244	1,267	629	—	—
Malone, ...	2,787	28	38	72	108	156	177	34	864	163	433	714
Tullyrusk, ...	5,318	12	245	304	397	649	1,024	521	784	274	—	1,108
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	46,163	407	2,869	3,666	3,823	6,079	4,981	3,679	10,616	5,860	1,418	2,765
Total of Electoral Divisions,	46,163	407	2,869	3,666	3,823	6,079	4,981	3,679	10,616	5,860	1,418	2,765
Lurgan.												
Aghagallon, ...	4,937	251	425	261	374	359	318	322	1,155	1,150	—	322
Aghalee, ...	2,569	26	56	73	47	187	113	157	920	629	361	—
Ballinderry, ...	3,484	18	75	89	233	258	341	147	641	1,424	—	258
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,990	295	556	423	654	804	772	626	2,716	3,203	361	580
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,990	295	556	423	654	804	772	626	2,716	3,203	361	580
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	670,736	9,657	51,542	64,408	64,165	100,096	73,378	58,313	139,743	61,946	19,462	28,026
Total of County, ..	670,736	9,657	51,542	64,408	64,165	100,096	73,378	58,313	139,743	61,946	19,462	28,026

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.											
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Antrim.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Antrim Rural, ...	13,877	34	226	367	398	837	859	842	1,706	2,154	934	5,525
Antrim Urban, ...	160	8	6	—	20	60	66	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyclare, ...	6,047	14	178	262	436	694	1,084	893	1,230	449	460	352
Ballylinny, ...	4,645	42	166	211	185	609	316	737	1,465	414	—	—
Ballynadrentagh, ...	5,147	8	112	120	201	210	304	371	1,300	1,445	—	1,016
Ballyrobin, ...	4,921	1	155	53	140	571	385	716	1,745	921	234	—
Cargin, ...	3,669	65	351	210	233	332	453	501	984	540	—	—
Connor, ...	4,616	40	422	531	633	882	627	506	872	103	—	—
Craigarogan, ...	4,906	11	148	144	394	781	674	497	1,659	598	—	—
Cranfield, ...	3,277	37	192	312	395	424	483	525	909	—	—	—
Crumlin, ...	5,650	8	103	160	190	562	221	548	2,019	1,350	489	—
Donegore, ...	9,507	10	177	369	335	780	1,107	628	2,000	2,600	—	1,501
Dundesert, ...	5,116	5	120	351	380	882	389	780	1,516	693	—	—
Kilbride, ...	4,024	1	126	271	119	511	477	398	952	237	595	337
Randalstown, ...	7,092	79	359	296	439	685	413	537	1,838	536	—	1,910
Rashee, ...	4,168	11	75	233	348	966	299	141	1,166	704	225	—
Seacash, ...	6,548	21	96	113	173	513	358	664	1,782	1,757	770	301
Sharvogues, ...	3,413	79	262	519	317	673	412	295	697	159	—	—
Shilvodan, ...	4,117	34	220	689	545	970	372	589	394	304	—	—
Templepatrick, ...	6,829	12	54	103	184	498	315	486	2,596	589	535	1,457
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,729	520	3,543	5,314	6,060	12,440	10,174	10,654	26,830	15,553	4,242	12,399
Total of Electoral Divisions,	107,729	520	3,543	5,314	6,060	12,440	10,174	10,654	26,830	15,553	4,242	12,399
Ballycastle.												
Armoy, ...	4,012	8	181	465	483	780	494	310	1,037	254	—	—
Ballintoy, ...	3,385	26	183	309	259	714	452	225	834	103	220	—
Ballycastle, ...	1,726	13	154	114	228	272	246	163	271	245	—	—
Croagh, ...	3,322	41	356	615	409	747	386	219	549	—	—	—
Cushendall, ...	3,702	28	431	658	374	514	476	535	441	245	—	—
Cushleake, ...	1,456	13	177	298	174	187	233	140	109	125	—	—
Drumtullagh, ...	3,459	21	214	304	399	775	610	348	788	—	—	—
Dunseverick, ...	3,664	24	143	176	285	404	539	501	861	365	—	366
Glendun, ...	1,112	10	200	314	88	139	101	47	104	109	—	—
Glenmakeeran, ...	1,864	14	150	220	324	360	209	41	269	277	—	—
Glenshesk, ...	1,683	16	81	110	123	311	231	224	587	—	—	—
Ramoan, ...	3,598	57	202	210	387	420	357	394	1,033	335	203	—
Rathlin, ...	828	7	206	221	121	163	36	—	134	—	—	—
Red Bay, ...	3,195	51	262	448	379	834	307	169	300	117	—	328
The Fair Head, ...	2,531	1	230	233	259	368	69	305	911	149	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	39,547	340	3,176	4,695	4,292	6,988	4,746	3,641	8,228	2,324	423	694
Total of Electoral Divisions,	39,547	340	3,176	4,695	4,292	6,988	4,746	3,641	8,228	2,324	423	694
Ballymena.												
Ahoghill, ...	4,691	41	610	672	492	869	545	448	544	104	—	366
Ballyclug, ...	4,720	52	516	731	675	620	520	434	600	329	243	—
Ballyconnelly, ...	3,237	41	357	433	381	536	381	563	360	185	—	—
Ballymena (Urban), ...	2,692	25	49	26	17	103	232	183	736	339	260	672
Ballyscullion, ...	3,986	154	839	477	447	552	308	139	844	—	226	—
Broughshane, ...	6,353	47	244	624	614	1,304	998	730	1,189	149	454	—
Clogh, ...	4,474	50	472	454	772	1,167	459	364	736	—	—	—
Cloghogue, ...	4,192	92	404	540	690	899	524	453	305	285	—	—
Drumanaway, ...	4,633	13	174	135	361	659	836	593	1,302	530	—	—

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYMENA—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dundermot, ...	1,713	—	83	120	177	538	315	46	295	139	—	—
Dunminning, ...	4,148	8	272	370	325	693	212	169	479	731	279	610
Galgorm, ...	7,263	131	808	615	723	1,153	845	295	1,078	—	472	1,143
Glenbuck, ...	2,847	57	153	220	418	223	476	352	809	139	—	—
Glenravill, ...	2,972	14	210	519	278	825	655	307	164	—	—	—
Glenwhirry, ...	3,445	11	178	419	312	665	397	353	473	379	258	—
Kells, ...	7,299	59	630	320	500	1,007	754	770	1,460	1,089	210	—
Kirkinriola, ...	6,364	41	727	579	484	1,205	856	488	1,148	387	—	449
Lisnagarran, ...	3,715	64	616	715	572	721	243	308	473	—	—	—
Longmore, ...	3,527	25	257	479	405	667	375	269	800	250	—	—
Newtown Crommelin, ...	2,485	174	551	397	417	300	173	191	282	—	—	—
Portglenone, ...	4,182	118	647	687	553	534	536	131	460	—	—	516
Slemish, ...	4,240	48	364	818	534	763	693	267	513	240	—	—
Toome, ...	4,020	126	403	242	286	596	387	353	965	218	—	444
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	97,198	1,391	9,564	11,122	10,433	16,599	11,723	8,206	16,065	5,493	2,402	4,200
Total of Electoral Divisions,	97,198	1,391	9,564	11,122	10,433	16,599	11,723	8,206	16,065	5,493	2,402	4,200
BALLYMONEY.												
Ballycregagh, ...	2,704	15	215	321	261	522	280	129	463	221	277	—
Ballyhoe, ...	2,430	9	224	412	577	453	405	141	209	—	—	—
Ballymoney (Urban), ...	529	20	130	71	109	92	66	41	—	—	—	—
Beardiville, ...	4,189	35	164	252	340	469	722	609	1,104	494	—	—
Benvardin, ...	3,482	75	212	310	194	498	394	273	486	344	242	454
Bushmills, ...	4,656	24	126	83	129	718	245	404	1,017	119	—	1,791
Carnmoon, ...	2,555	21	68	209	435	521	245	225	610	221	—	—
Castlequarter, ...	2,840	15	252	377	377	547	270	177	315	116	—	394
Corkey, ...	2,251	5	221	255	214	377	294	229	555	101	—	—
Dervock, ...	4,598	22	232	265	176	426	560	303	1,260	374	980	—
Dirraw, ...	3,273	62	360	477	257	399	532	494	432	260	—	—
Dunloy, ...	1,952	36	298	467	468	198	305	41	139	—	—	—
Enagh, ...	6,411	78	503	398	686	929	732	383	1,428	403	277	594
Killagan, ...	3,732	13	229	250	411	609	447	279	1,116	378	—	—
Killoquin Lower, ...	3,016	41	318	442	387	595	487	135	611	—	—	—
Killoquin, Upper, ...	2,428	77	720	460	252	378	265	131	145	—	—	—
Kilraghts, ...	2,875	6	129	278	328	507	410	487	610	120	—	—
Portrush Rural, ...	4,220	20	171	140	268	512	438	533	1,161	747	230	—
Portrush Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seacon, ...	4,352	7	94	104	155	442	412	700	1,374	410	—	654
Stranocum, ...	5,134	29	104	247	350	603	574	592	1,827	501	—	307
The Vow.	3,522	53	639	489	450	698	282	219	246	143	—	303
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	71,149	663	5,409	6,307	6,824	10,493	8,365	6,525	15,108	4,952	2,006	4,497
Total of Electoral Divisions,	71,149	663	5,409	6,307	6,824	10,493	8,365	6,525	15,108	4,952	2,006	4,497
BELFAST.												
Ballygomartin, ...	2,895	14	101	141	86	386	356	237	643	931	—	—
Ballysillan, ...	5,347	7	71	212	264	503	525	578	1,824	—	270	1,093
Belfast (Urban), ...	8,628	16	105	89	330	614	592	722	2,024	1,654	1,012	1,470
Carnmoney, ...	5,060	10	191	265	178	535	680	590	1,191	1,052	—	367
Whitehouse, ...	8,395	52	207	105	150	399	500	375	2,198	3,065	644	700
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,325	99	675	812	1,008	2,437	2,653	2,502	7,880	6,703	1,926	3,630
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,325	99	675	812	1,008	2,437	2,653	2,502	7,880	6,703	1,926	3,630

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim *continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LARNE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardclinis, ...	3,520	106	288	223	441	500	252	228	372	121	989	—
Ballycor, ...	2,242	13	278	281	396	521	97	217	259	180	—	—
Ballynure, ...	6,020	3	278	412	819	1,427	671	315	1,301	559	235	—
Carncastle, ...	7,895	51	137	224	301	823	1,050	757	1,620	1,922	240	770
Carrickfergus Rural, ...	13,752	333	642	882	1,216	1,744	1,258	1,062	3,857	1,771	987	—
Carrickfergus Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenarm, ...	5,710	34	476	667	531	761	385	299	829	—	—	1,737
Glencoy, ...	2,713	22	330	356	206	441	291	132	491	231	213	—
Glynn, ...	4,904	7	198	161	451	583	842	347	618	252	318	1,127
Island Magee, ...	3,275	67	561	436	711	997	682	625	2,641	699	212	644
Kilwaughter, ...	8,780	18	195	266	524	1,284	623	599	2,529	1,284	455	953
Larne (Urban), ...	753	13	122	133	19	52	39	47	82	246	—	—
Raloo, ...	4,674	47	330	320	464	830	488	635	1,398	162	—	—
Templecorran, ...	7,621	12	198	318	638	636	569	836	1,586	1,266	271	1,291
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	76,818	726	4,033	4,679	6,717	10,599	7,247	6,099	17,583	8,693	3,920	6,522
Total of Electoral Divisions,	76,818	726	4,033	4,679	6,717	10,599	7,247	6,099	17,583	8,693	3,920	6,522
LISBURN.												
Ballyscolly, ...	5,354	47	204	212	236	505	531	539	1,389	1,367	—	324
Derryaghy, ...	6,942	38	347	397	234	511	539	518	1,493	850	706	1,309
Glenavy, ...	5,681	22	344	487	614	916	586	315	1,335	767	295	—
Island Kelly, ...	5,626	68	468	755	717	904	395	319	887	235	278	—
Knocknadona, ...	3,899	35	240	277	366	802	617	319	403	395	—	445
Legatirriff, ...	4,429	21	151	196	162	351	423	483	1,548	1,084	—	—
Lisburn (Urban), ...	1,245	25	164	50	87	151	175	179	298	116	—	—
Lissue, ...	3,439	52	364	222	223	217	353	95	686	435	240	552
Magheragall, ...	3,291	20	113	201	138	444	250	505	1,002	618	—	—
Magheramesk, ...	4,047	31	140	97	124	347	446	317	1,647	898	—	—
Malone, ...	4,207	13	53	78	152	211	276	49	1,369	250	700	1,056
Tullyrusk, ...	4,070	7	171	211	284	414	752	316	748	212	—	955
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	51,630	389	2,759	3,183	3,337	5,773	5,343	3,954	12,805	7,227	2,219	4,641
Total of Electoral Divisions,	51,630	389	2,759	3,183	3,337	5,773	5,343	3,954	12,805	7,227	2,219	4,641
LURGAN.												
Aghagallon, ...	5,619	181	355	252	370	430	342	354	1,384	1,466	—	485
Aghalee, ...	3,555	25	84	105	69	303	133	241	1,249	893	453	—
Ballinderry, ...	3,887	9	96	106	251	227	366	199	679	1,602	—	352
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,061	215	535	463	690	960	841	794	3,312	3,961	453	837
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,061	215	535	463	690	960	841	794	3,312	3,961	453	837
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	487,457	4,343	29,694	36,575	39,361	66,289	51,092	42,375	107,811	54,906	17,591	37,420
Total of County, ..	487,457	4,343	29,694	36,575	39,361	66,289	51,092	42,375	107,811	54,906	17,591	37,420

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Antrim.												
Antrim Rural,	2,340	26	108	98	69	196	160	113	226	321	535	88
Antrim Urban,	72	—	—	—	6	61	5	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyclare,	1,539	14	74	101	129	237	417	203	260	25	79	—
Ballylinny,	1,252	86	108	101	62	125	202	260	251	57	—	—
Ballynadrentagh,	818	13	39	48	41	39	53	65	175	238	—	107
Ballyrobin,	736	—	55	20	26	107	49	102	245	87	45	—
Cargin,	846	110	174	65	55	70	104	79	147	42	—	—
Connor,	1,287	64	183	191	176	265	112	138	152	6	—	—
Craigarogan,	1,125	4	77	60	147	149	176	125	265	122	—	—
Cranfield,	908	56	113	101	124	120	94	99	201	—	—	—
Crumlin,	727	19	42	48	29	81	34	72	194	143	65	—
Donegore,	1,521	8	82	139	79	143	175	98	345	273	—	179
Dundesert,	897	5	53	90	92	166	81	125	221	64	—	—
Kilbride,	882	—	69	84	48	120	138	61	229	13	67	53
Randalstown,	1,360	118	178	70	134	129	99	100	435	36	—	61
Rashee,	829	4	31	74	104	222	68	22	150	129	25	—
Seacash,	840	40	67	33	33	106	74	70	166	170	52	29
Sharvogues,	1,123	117	194	232	140	175	88	52	103	22	—	—
Shilvodan,	1,138	47	111	246	179	227	50	120	93	65	—	—
Templepatrick,	921	5	17	25	57	124	50	46	335	56	127	79
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,361	736	1,775	1,826	1,730	2,862	2,229	1,950	4,193	1,869	995	1,196
Total of Electoral Divisions,	21,361	736	1,775	1,826	1,730	2,862	2,229	1,950	4,193	1,869	995	1,196
Ballycastle.												
Armoy,	866	8	96	125	134	188	109	48	101	57	—	—
Ballintoy,	839	41	110	110	77	186	96	41	143	15	20	—
Ballycastle,	293	1	27	20	14	51	52	41	42	45	—	—
Croagh,	1,144	80	189	215	157	195	98	60	150	—	—	—
Cushendall,	884	33	184	215	99	124	71	89	54	15	—	—
Cushleake,	417	21	91	122	49	44	53	15	9	13	—	—
Drumtullagh,	888	17	121	110	135	168	120	86	131	—	—	—
Dunseverick,	733	33	71	70	66	56	112	133	113	41	—	38
Glendun,	312	10	101	103	39	28	7	6	7	11	—	—
Glenmakeeran,	463	8	87	63	93	96	43	5	52	16	—	—
Glenshesk,	365	24	30	45	27	48	55	29	107	—	—	—
Ramoan,	964	81	122	90	123	139	71	67	209	55	7	—
Rathlin,	315	2	142	87	30	30	6	—	18	—	—	—
Red Bay,	836	39	116	192	95	198	42	30	28	10	—	86
The Fair Head,	522	6	93	96	80	74	21	42	91	19	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	9,841	404	1,580	1,663	1,218	1,625	956	692	1,255	297	27	124
Total of Electoral Divisions,	9,841	404	1,580	1,663	1,218	1,625	956	692	1,255	297	27	124
Ballymena.												
Ahoghill,	1,873	48	376	312	189	362	118	94	126	33	—	215
Ballyclug,	1,851	112	385	338	237	306	158	115	112	53	35	—
Ballyconnelly,	1,491	67	223	273	205	233	142	165	158	25	—	—
Ballymena (Urban),	657	—	—	3	—	37	53	385	106	54	—	19
Ballyscullion,	1,967	259	593	250	172	220	97	47	279	—	50	—
Broughshane,	1,945	31	125	304	212	353	266	195	345	44	70	—
Clogh,	1,620	80	289	199	242	433	118	94	165	—	—	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYMENA—*continued.*												
Cloghogue, ...	1,787	150	298	245	323	320	131	102	119	99	—	—
Drumanaway, ...	1,455	21	110	62	135	254	215	167	359	132	—	—
Dundermot, ...	542	—	33	45	68	211	111	10	57	7	—	—
Dunminning, ...	1,856	19	214	223	171	370	93	60	174	251	74	207
Galgorm, ...	3,067	216	608	327	325	413	297	132	369	—	155	225
Glenbuck, ...	1,252	110	100	129	276	66	190	109	253	19	—	—
Glenravill, ...	1,200	24	114	229	138	290	218	114	73	—	—	—
Glenwhirry, ...	984	14	136	200	116	216	65	63	89	68	17	—
Kells, ...	3,512	148	536	477	249	445	276	373	565	397	46	—
Kirkinriola, ...	2,463	49	410	291	280	414	362	127	320	27	—	183
Lisnagarran, ...	1,913	101	487	341	310	257	85	119	213	—	—	—
Longmore, ...	1,308	29	181	253	187	262	120	80	172	24	—	—
Newtown Crommelin, ...	1,369	268	365	270	132	108	92	67	67	—	—	—
Portglenone, ...	1,673	127	399	347	251	150	154	84	125	—	—	36
Slemish, ...	1,910	93	282	425	230	295	241	122	149	73	—	—
Toome, ...	1,290	193	275	94	87	155	101	96	218	60	—	11
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38,985	2,159	6,539	5,637	4,535	6,170	3,703	2,920	4,613	1,366	447	896
Total of Electoral Divisions,	38,985	2,159	6,539	5,637	4,535	6,170	3,703	2,920	4,613	1,366	447	896
BALLYMONEY.												
Ballycregagh	862	21	165	121	84	149	64	48	132	45	33	—
Ballyhoe, ...	762	12	111	167	181	124	89	12	66	—	—	—
Ballymoney (Urban), ...	36	13	9	4	4	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Beardiville, ...	1,053	41	98	72	132	116	136	136	266	61	—	—
Benvardin, ...	915	148	136	127	55	131	70	40	97	61	29	21
Bushmills, ...	1,072	28	94	18	42	183	98	90	235	12	—	272
Carnmoon, ...	763	18	75	82	152	148	59	54	146	31	—	—
Castlequarter, ...	946	25	155	182	131	206	69	48	88	34	—	8
Corkey, ...	721	10	131	92	61	142	75	76	99	35	—	—
Dervock, ...	814	34	76	75	22	73	100	50	250	46	88	—
Dirraw, ...	1,274	110	239	244	96	108	107	142	148	80	—	—
Dunloy, ...	978	49	252	257	188	84	104	10	34	—	—	—
Enagh, ...	1,876	81	316	129	271	281	180	118	304	55	74	67
Killagan, ...	1,247	23	147	80	154	197	183	114	291	58	—	—
Killoquin Lower, ...	1,132	66	197	175	143	204	106	73	168	—	—	—
Killoquin Upper, ...	1,229	117	461	260	84	122	94	37	54	—	—	—
Kilraghts, ...	858	12	88	102	101	164	108	113	125	45	—	—
Portrush Rural, ...	787	5	48	45	57	152	79	114	202	70	15	—
Portrush Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seacon, ...	1,022	6	44	41	49	98	116	166	347	83	—	72
Stranocum, ...	1,174	42	48	100	122	145	119	114	372	75	—	37
The Vow, ...	1,202	86	412	191	145	156	49	52	30	17	—	64
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,723	947	3,297	2,564	2,274	2,981	2,005	1,613	3,454	808	239	541
Total of Electoral Divisions.	20,723	947	3,297	2,564	2,274	2,981	2,005	1,613	3,454	808	239	541
BELFAST.												
Ballygomartin, ...	673	12	75	77	23	79	78	52	126	151	—	—
Ballysillan, ...	1,157	7	31	81	81	123	113	136	265	—	41	279
Belfast (Urban), ...	2,250	32	75	61	343	290	232	103	363	414	248	89
Carnmoney, ...	1,211	13	64	96	65	134	178	108	335	195	—	23
Whitehouse, ...	1,807	98	334	68	38	72	124	90	332	477	69	105
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,098	162	579	383	550	698	725	489	1,421	1,237	358	496
Total of Electoral Divisions.	7,098	162	579	383	550	698	725	489	1,421	1,237	358	496

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Antrim.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LARNE.												
Ardclinis, ...	859	88	179	78	104	174	35	15	64	8	114	—
Ballycor, ...	748	10	178	124	133	126	33	60	74	10	—	—
Ballynure, ...	1,670	—	174	198	245	373	192	59	279	134	16	—
Carncastle, ...	1,375	61	139	89	103	141	213	154	224	175	16	60
Carrickfergus Rural, ...	3,411	338	396	272	393	499	245	174	696	309	89	—
Carrickfergus Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenarm, ...	1,716	49	285	345	264	229	119	75	188	—	—	162
Glencoy, ...	840	34	244	156	75	111	53	24	80	21	42	—
Glynn, ...	879	8	120	60	109	148	155	54	90	20	34	81
Island Magee, ...	2,273	65	405	222	243	287	215	89	459	172	12	104
Kilwaughter, ...	1,731	26	131	115	170	366	185	109	311	128	123	67
Larne (Urban), ...	208	8	32	78	15	16	42	—	—	17	—	—
Raloo, ...	1,059	50	157	105	132	213	74	113	179	36	—	—
Templecorran, ...	1,119	6	59	169	193	128	111	96	171	61	19	106
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,888	743	2,499	2,011	2,179	2,811	1,672	1,022	2,815	1,091	465	580
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,888	743	2,499	2,011	2,179	2,811	1,672	1,022	2,815	1,091	465	580
LISBURN.												
Ballyscolly, ...	861	39	91	46	73	82	57	95	171	139	—	68
Derryaghy, ...	1,572	68	222	205	87	161	162	80	280	134	108	65
Glenavy, ...	1,128	26	165	151	162	225	94	45	150	63	47	—
Island Kelly, ...	1,195	66	223	216	168	207	72	49	149	33	12	—
Knocknadona, ...	888	33	113	81	120	241	118	54	39	54	—	35
Legatirriff, ...	742	47	92	61	32	57	69	52	195	137	—	—
Lisburn (Urban), ...	120	10	2	10	5	27	22	10	16	18	—	—
Lissue, ...	870	40	185	68	96	58	98	5	141	86	22	71
Magheragall, ...	587	12	51	60	46	88	39	72	163	56	—	—
Magheramesk, ...	984	41	93	31	25	69	140	73	330	182	—	—
Malone, ...	737	24	13	34	71	45	49	—	237	25	85	154
Tullyrusk, ...	585	2	57	65	60	95	111	45	65	13	—	72
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,269	408	1,307	1,028	945	1,355	1,031	580	1,936	940	274	465
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,269	408	1,307	1,028	945	1,355	1,031	580	1,936	940	274	465
LURGAN.												
Aghagallon, ...	1,534	297	234	73	72	69	63	64	272	323	—	67
Aghalee, ...	602	25	32	41	10	60	16	43	212	112	51	—
Ballinderry, ...	690	18	76	37	75	37	61	24	88	231	—	43
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,826	340	342	151	157	166	140	131	572	666	51	110
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,826	340	342	151	157	166	140	131	572	666	51	110
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	128,991	5,899	17,918	15,263	13,588	18,668	12,461	9,397	20,259	8,274	2,856	4,408
Total of County, ..	128,991	5,899	17,918	15,263	13,588	18,668	12,461	9,397	20,259	8,274	2,856	4,408

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Armagh.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ARMAGH.												
Annaghmore, ...	280	50	101	45	33	24	12	7	4	3	—	1
Armaghbrague, ...	384	60	164	75	43	26	10	2	3	1	—	—
Armagh Rural, ...	132	16	21	15	11	17	11	8	16	14	1	2
Armagh, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyards, ...	231	11	43	53	35	35	15	10	22	6	1	—
Ballymartrim, ...	210	12	43	41	33	32	18	10	14	4	1	2
Brootally, ...	247	6	53	57	38	44	15	10	18	4	2	—
Charlemont, ...	293	59	82	44	30	29	18	9	17	5	—	—
Clady, ...	330	43	131	63	31	38	7	10	4	3	—	—
Crossmore, ...	408	49	114	82	57	53	14	16	17	4	2	—
Derrynoose, ...	445	36	183	116	55	33	8	8	4	1	1	—
Glenaul, ...	292	16	73	49	41	40	24	13	23	10	2	1
Grange, ...	226	12	63	34	33	32	10	13	23	5	1	—
Hamilton's Bawn, ...	367	20	101	75	43	71	29	15	10	3	—	—
Hockley, ...	196	18	41	33	27	31	11	7	22	3	2	1
Keady Rural, ...	431	73	221	62	28	18	16	5	6	2	—	—
Keady Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeen, ...	245	12	67	53	37	39	12	10	13	2	—	—
Killyman, ...	151	17	50	29	20	12	13	5	4	—	—	1
Kilmore, ...	273	53	88	34	23	27	15	8	18	5	1	1
Lisnadill, ...	275	28	101	45	36	29	22	4	10	—	—	—
Loughgall, ...	273	29	57	33	26	46	26	18	28	8	1	1
Markethill, ...	311	8	71	55	43	54	33	18	21	6	—	2
Middletown, ...	333	35	89	58	53	54	15	14	10	4	1	—
Rich Hill, ...	397	46	89	55	42	63	37	18	37	9	1	—
Tullyroan, ...	210	40	65	32	15	26	11	4	11	3	2	1
Tynan, ...	208	6	44	27	18	43	31	12	14	7	4	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,148	755	2,155	1,265	851	916	433	254	369	112	23	15
Total of Electoral Divisions.	7,148	755	2,155	1,265	851	916	433	254	369	112	23	15
BANBRIDGE.												
Ballyshell, ...	213	25	43	32	36	29	18	14	13	2	—	1
Mullaghbrack, ...	221	27	69	41	22	32	11	7	10	2	—	—
Mullahead, ...	248	34	66	27	21	23	21	22	26	7	1	—
Tanderagee, Rural, ...	177	11	38	26	25	36	20	9	10	2	—	—
Tanderagee, Urban, ...	25	1	5	8	2	4	—	1	2	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	884	98	221	134	106	124	70	53	61	14	1	2
Total of Electoral Divisions.	884	98	221	134	106	124	70	53	61	14	1	2
CASTLEBLAYNEY.												
Camly, ...	114	10	44	39	12	4	1	1	1	2	—	—
Cloghoge, ...	182	37	88	21	20	6	4	4	2	—	—	—
Creggan Lower, ...	389	199	142	29	6	7	1	1	4	—	—	—
Crossmaglen, ...	374	121	172	45	15	12	3	3	3	—	—	—
Cullyhanna, ...	168	30	81	30	12	10	3	—	2	—	—	—
Dorsy, ..	346	76	196	44	19	5	1	2	3	—	—	—
Lisleitrim, ...	212	44	67	36	25	29	6	1	4	—	—	—
Moybane, ...	237	92	94	38	7	3	1	—	2	—	—	—
Newtown Hamilton, ...	166	16	72	30	18	5	9	10	6	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,188	625	956	312	134	81	29	22	27	2	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	2,188	625	956	312	134	81	29	22	27	2	—	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Armagh.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Lurgan.												
Breagh, ...	210	20	45	37	26	38	19	10	11	4	—	—
Brownlows Derry, ...	164	21	59	27	11	10	8	6	15	6	1	—
Carrowbrack, ...	165	25	49	25	11	21	8	11	13	1	1	—
Cornakinnegar, ...	112	8	24	16	10	20	11	4	14	3	2	—
Drumcree, ...	260	41	78	48	20	27	21	8	14	3	—	—
Kernan, ...	344	65	110	35	42	32	12	17	27	4	—	—
Lurgan, Rural, ...	146	7	41	22	15	22	14	5	17	2	—	1
Lurgan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montiaghs, ...	381	133	110	53	26	29	9	7	10	3	—	1
Portadown, Rural, ...	283	16	80	42	23	39	34	17	28	4	—	—
Portadown, Urban, ...	61	15	19	9	2	4	2	3	2	3	—	2
Tartaraghan, ...	472	238	108	45	29	21	16	7	6	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,598	589	723	359	215	263	154	95	157	35	4	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,598	589	723	359	215	263	154	95	157	35	4	4
Newry.												
Ballybot, ...	415	71	184	72	35	26	9	9	6	3	—	—
Ballymyre, ...	293	48	104	58	32	28	11	2	5	3	2	—
Belleek, ...	274	32	108	39	28	29	11	9	8	—	—	—
Camlough, ...	454	108	183	68	32	33	11	8	7	4	—	—
Forkill, ...	452	170	202	39	16	9	4	4	7	1	—	—
Jonesborough, ...	541	217	247	47	18	7	2	—	2	1	—	—
Killevy, ...	626	142	366	70	28	13	3	1	1	2	—	—
Latbirget, ...	405	123	221	34	9	13	2	1	2	—	—	—
Mountnorris, ...	216	10	35	42	28	42	21	15	19	4	—	—
Mullaghglass, ...	169	12	38	31	16	37	8	9	17	1	—	—
Poyntz Pass, ...	342	19	83	54	39	69	30	14	26	5	2	1
Tullyhappy, ...	228	21	46	36	31	44	19	14	13	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,415	973	1,817	590	322	350	131	86	113	28	4	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,415	973	1,817	590	322	350	131	86	113	28	4	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	17,233	3,040	5,872	2,660	1,628	1,734	817	510	727	191	32	22
Total of County, ...	17,233	3,040	5,872	2,660	1,628	1,734	817	510	727	191	32	22

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Armagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Armagh.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annaghmore,	3,734	153	668	514	589	532	369	291	180	267	—	221
Armaghbrague,	8,607	489	2,419	1,674	1,437	1,110	783	134	296	265	—	—
Armagh Rural,	3,057	19	86	115	107	248	209	204	561	1,174	58	276
Armagh Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyards,	5,362	34	320	623	555	773	513	407	1,271	704	162	—
Ballymartrim,	5,295	69	302	472	526	714	574	403	774	453	264	744
Brootally,	5,935	25	407	723	665	1,094	504	428	1,156	431	502	—
Charlemont,	4,576	121	495	492	486	649	552	325	914	542	—	—
Clady,	6,231	427	1,614	1,026	688	1,189	236	439	267	345	—	—
Crossmore,	7,680	131	947	1,102	1,057	1,388	471	722	1,014	389	459	—
Derrynoose,	7,426	109	1,812	1,804	1,303	1,064	297	407	300	112	218	—
Glenaul,	7,434	48	544	612	744	981	849	546	1,460	1,167	303	180
Grange,	4,458	28	377	341	460	658	286	448	1,239	460	161	—
Hamilton's Bawn,	5,982	50	615	835	668	1,490	953	586	583	202	—	—
Hockley,	4,846	36	245	381	396	684	351	261	1,246	349	421	476
Keady Rural,	6,480	328	2,268	1,210	634	484	709	214	401	232	—	—
Keady Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeen,	5,081	37	543	742	715	1,017	417	474	864	269	—	—
Killyman,	3,275	70	432	422	401	294	431	207	202	—	—	816
Kilmore,	4,209	77	456	330	322	508	390	261	935	472	165	293
Lisnadill,	4,782	102	856	643	720	791	792	189	689	—	—	—
Loughgall,	5,360	52	282	317	329	882	662	617	1,334	584	190	111
Markethill	7,066	20	447	626	636	1,153	960	737	1,081	658	—	748
Middletown,	6,250	125	587	699	970	1,328	533	596	693	512	207	—
Rich Hill,	7,607	89	516	566	592	1,217	1,063	613	1,876	890	185	—
Tullyroan,	3,569	101	436	366	217	538	306	150	537	314	318	286
Tynan,	7,052	14	285	310	283	991	1,025	494	809	898	874	1,069
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	141,354	2,754	17,962	16,945	15,450	21,777	14,235	10,153	20,682	11,689	4,487	5,220
Total of Electoral Divisions,	141,354	2,754	17,962	16,945	15,450	21,777	14,235	10,153	20,682	11,689	4,487	5,220
Banbridge.												
Ballysheil,	4,364	34	281	366	562	656	562	689	751	153	—	310
Mullaghbrack,	3,518	72	445	492	373	729	366	270	573	198	—	—
Mullahead,	4,876	69	368	280	276	450	579	818	1,348	599	89	—
Tanderagee, Rural,	3,448	17	238	284	396	824	593	377	518	201	—	—
Tanderagee Urban,	1,172	2	28	49	22	56	—	26	50	94	—	845
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,378	194	1,360	1,471	1,629	2,715	2,100	2,180	3,240	1,245	89	1,155
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,378	194	1,360	1,471	1,629	2,715	2,100	2,180	3,240	1,245	89	1,155
Castleblayney.												
Camly,	2,655	47	612	864	440	115	53	82	120	322	—	—
Cloghoge,	3,016	219	990	463	502	181	213	230	218	—	—	—
Creggan Lower,	5,099	1,298	2,034	713	199	261	64	74	456	—	—	—
Crossmaglen,	4,569	507	1,818	839	391	379	171	136	328	—	—	
Cullyhanna,	2,764	165	820	626	353	330	274	—	196	—	—	—
Dorsy,	5,203	513	2,603	879	607	205	42	94	260	—	—	—
Lisleitrim,	3,945	251	659	682	630	1,052	300	69	302	—	—	—
Moybane,	3,026	377	1,197	830	204	127	55	—	236	—	—	—
Newtown Hamilton,	4,608	119	1,036	712	528	368	643	656	546	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,885	3,496	11,769	6,608	3,854	3,018	1,815	1,341	2,662	322	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,885	3,496	11,769	6,608	3,854	3,018	1,815	1,341	2,662	322	—	—

II. TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Armagh.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LURGAN.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Breagh, ...	3,556	40	245	367	365	797	575	336	527	304	—	—
Brownlows Derry, ...	2,843	47	319	247	153	168	223	189	723	585	189	—
Carrowbrack, ...	2,454	63	263	248	157	390	189	306	586	83	169	—
Cornakinnegar, ...	2,247	8	113	142	117	356	247	137	623	290	214	—
Drumcree, ...	4,458	115	644	616	337	558	697	348	813	330	—	—
Kernan, ...	4,153	115	513	339	480	559	256	503	1,070	318	—	—
Lurgan, Rural, ...	2,199	22	183	171	157	307	179	116	668	246	—	150
Lurgan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montiaghs, ...	5,809	458	996	824	465	843	286	363	792	356	—	426
Portadown, Rural, ...	4,134	27	358	326	291	632	675	451	1,095	279	—	—
Portadown, Urban, ...	527	19	54	47	14	54	32	67	75	89	—	76
Tartaraghan, ...	4,866	768	829	616	589	601	574	357	333	199	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions. ..	37,246	1,682	4,517	3,943	3,125	5,265	3,933	3,173	7,305	3,079	572	652
Total of Electoral Divisions,	37,246	1,682	4,517	3,943	3,125	5,265	3,933	3,173	7,305	3,079	572	652
NEWRY.												
Ballybot, ...	5,006	295	1,491	826	510	610	283	285	457	249	—	—
Ballymyre, ...	7,238	370	1,596	1,300	948	1,045	473	95	412	537	462	—
Belleek, ...	5,315	187	1,203	738	862	762	456	514	593	—	—	—
Camlough, ...	7,365	522	1,971	1,104	652	1,307	514	440	446	409	—	—
Forkill, ...	5,274	768	1,994	682	338	229	256	200	727	80	—	—
Jonesborough, ...	5,295	954	2,180	798	443	209	100	—	166	440	—	—
Killevy, ...	7,195	636	3,303	1,173	684	606	174	65	102	452	—	—
Latbirget, ...	5,263	657	2,319	765	242	389	97	49	745	—	—	—
Mountnorris, ...	4,644	23	216	432	437	950	669	612	965	290	—	—
Mullaghglass, ...	3,381	25	247	343	239	800	270	417	941	96	—	—
Poyntz Pass, ...	7,260	54	536	541	593	1,530	934	529	1,504	553	261	225
Tullyhappy, ...	4,937	54	347	433	541	1,071	635	631	806	389	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	68,173	4,545	17,403	9,218	6,494	9,508	4,861	3,837	7,864	3,495	723	225
Total of Electoral Divisions,	68,173	4,545	17,403	9,218	6,494	9,508	4,861	3,837	7,864	3,495	723	225
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	299,036	12,671	53,011	38,185	30,552	42,283	26,944	20,684	41,753	19,830	5,871	7,252
Total of County, ...	299,036	12,671	53,011	38,185	30,552	42,283	26,944	20,684	41,753	19,830	5,871	7,252

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Armagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Armagh	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Annaghmore, ...	4,310	135	679	555	581	597	430	312	241	447	—	333
Armaghbrague, ...	4,489	182	1,178	951	758	653	347	94	198	128	—	—
Armagh, Rural, ...	5,684	84	148	188	192	440	382	356	1,067	2,010	238	629
Armagh, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyards, ...	6,079	32	328	682	601	828	541	453	1,528	821	265	—
Ballymartrim, ...	5,937	30	328	503	580	773	653	446	855	531	289	949
Brootally, ...	6,129	23	412	741	670	1,102	524	452	1,222	444	539	—
Charlemont, ...	5,364	143	571	542	538	724	647	399	1,160	640	—	—
Clady, ...	4,627	125	957	849	560	916	234	426	238	322	—	—
Crossmore, ...	7,780	126	873	1,073	989	1,360	483	641	1,161	536	538	—
Derrynoose, ...	5,837	101	1,307	1,438	963	813	274	345	258	101	237	—
Glenaul, ...	8,016	41	532	603	722	930	850	571	1,527	1,396	539	305
Grange, ...	5,798	33	449	427	573	802	348	587	1,690	643	248	—
Hamilton's Bawn, ...	6,829	57	697	936	748	1,757	1,020	651	643	320	—	—
Hockley, ...	5,726	42	289	427	480	769	402	317	1,539	420	487	554
Keady Rural, ...	4,925	201	1,566	799	496	438	554	212	394	265	—	—
Keady, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeen, ...	4,831	34	507	673	668	986	406	453	824	280	—	—
Killyman, ...	2,857	49	369	365	350	297	452	228	218	—	—	529
Kilmore, ...	5,661	129	614	427	411	676	516	355	1,221	634	248	430
Lisnadill, ...	4,377	83	701	556	659	729	761	181	707	—	—	—
Loughgall, ...	7,731	65	394	415	467	1,154	906	808	1,850	981	234	457
Markethill, ...	8,949	24	527	709	738	1,390	1,155	795	1,381	795	—	1,435
Middletown, ...	6,236	96	647	706	912	1,300	540	610	723	492	210	—
Rich Hill, ...	9,978	117	663	724	758	1,591	1,306	814	2,516	1,199	290	—
Tullyroan, ...	4,283	100	468	411	260	617	395	179	736	369	433	315
Tynan, ..	7,668	16	309	343	316	1,107	1,059	546	939	986	911	1,136
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	150,101	2,018	15,513	16,043	14,990	22,749	15,183	11,231	24,836	14,760	5,706	7,072
Total of Electoral Divisions.	150,101	2,018	15,513	16,043	14,990	22,749	15,183	11,231	24,836	14,760	5,706	7,072
Banbridge.												
Ballysheil, ...	4,935	76	327	404	636	715	629	729	822	208	—	389
Mullaghbrack, ...	3,802	71	486	530	377	771	393	314	654	206	—	—
Mullahead, ...	6,406	97	465	337	354	578	735	1,016	1,722	888	214	—
Tanderagee, Rural, ...	3,928	28	271	342	438	899	702	407	618	223	—	—
Tanderagee, Urban, ...	2,070	2	40	87	33	94	—	49	132	117	—	1,516
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,141	274	1,589	1,700	1,838	3,057	2,459	2,515	3,948	1,642	214	1,905
Total of Electoral Divisions.	21,141	274	1,589	1,700	1,838	3,057	2,459	2,515	3,948	1,642	214	1,905
Castlerlayney.												
Camly, ...	1,534	34	329	484	205	95	36	41	80	230	—	—
Cloghoge, ...	1,918	97	580	266	349	135	136	183	172	—	—	—
Creggan Lower, ...	2,354	491	883	354	105	179	39	48	255	—	—	—
Crossmaglen, ...	3,022	304	1,129	551	261	291	109	127	250	—	—	—
Cullyhanna, ...	1,655	90	545	365	201	230	105	—	119	—	—	—
Dorsy, ..	2,855	212	1,319	540	339	125	31	92	197	—	—	—
Lisleitrim, ...	2,672	113	485	459	431	702	207	43	227	—	—	—
Moybane, ...	1,718	226	639	457	115	79	40	—	152	—	—	—
Newtown Hamilton, ...	2,542	51	502	391	322	125	343	440	368	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,270	1,618	6,411	3,877	2,328	1,961	1,046	979	1,820	230	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	20,270	1,618	6,411	3,877	2,328	1,961	1,046	979	1,820	230	—	—

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Armagh.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LURGAN.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Breagh, ...	4,541	55	310	467	459	977	660	439	701	473	—	—
Brownlows Derry, ...	3,975	63	435	329	193	226	282	257	1,026	959	205	—
Carrowbrack, ...	3,649	78	348	309	208	509	289	477	999	162	270	—
Cornakinnegar, ...	3,520	20	174	198	173	510	374	176	958	444	493	—
Drumcree, ...	4,757	112	562	612	357	648	746	372	982	366	—	—
Kernan, ...	6,523	176	749	461	741	811	439	754	1,843	549	—	—
Lurgan, Rural, ...	4,073	21	311	276	251	550	493	223	1,216	379	—	353
Lurgan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montiaghs, ...	4,862	274	715	640	463	703	318	301	667	392	—	389
Portadown, Rural, ...	6,999	53	594	515	415	989	1,206	752	1,952	523	—	—
Portadown, Urban, ...	2,571	42	136	107	33	104	73	134	163	397	—	1,382
Tartaraghan, ...	4,417	527	762	558	505	522	538	324	421	260	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions. ..	49,887	1,421	5,096	4,472	3,798	6,549	5,418	4,209	10,928	4,904	968	2,124
Total of Electoral Divisions,	49,887	1,421	5,096	4,472	3,798	6,549	5,418	4,209	10,928	4,904	968	2,124
NEWRY.												
Ballybot, ...	5,043	217	1,242	879	613	614	311	401	411	355	—	—
Ballymyre, ...	4,493	145	737	719	567	721	368	84	354	362	436	—
Belleek, ...	4,211	98	777	498	729	711	394	401	603	—	—	—
Camlough, ...	5,458	301	1,217	823	567	821	375	363	495	496	—	—
Forkill, ...	3,583	440	1,256	490	275	220	132	180	486	104	—	—
Jonesborough, ...	3,550	567	1,560	568	316	172	72	—	123	172	—	—
Killevy, ...	4,877	401	2,309	824	481	339	102	45	76	300	—	—
Latbirget, ...	2,858	292	1,442	435	151	298	70	45	125	—	—	—
Mountnorris, ...	5,412	20	251	541	487	1,035	748	663	1,222	445	—	—
Mullaghglass, ...	3,782	25	253	392	282	926	275	393	1,110	126	—	—
Poyntz Pass, ...	8,734	51	613	692	745	1,667	1,048	607	1,731	602	429	549
Tullyhappy, ...	5,179	55	343	470	549	1,168	661	618	882	433	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,180	2,612	12,000	7,331	5,762	8,692	4,556	3,800	7,618	3,395	865	549
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,180	2,612	12,000	7,331	5,762	8,692	4,556	3,800	7,618	3,395	865	549
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	298,579	7,943	40,609	33,423	28,716	43,008	28,662	22,734	49,150	24,931	7,753	11,650
Total of County, ...	298,579	7,943	40,609	33,423	28,716	43,008	28,662	22,734	49,150	24,931	7,753	11,650

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Armagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
Armagh.												
Annaghmore,	1,735	203	472	218	266	184	152	71	64	74	—	31
Armaghbrague,	1,623	185	625	351	218	143	65	9	14	13	—	—
Armagh, Rural,	874	91	42	55	39	123	45	64	128	155	66	66
Armagh, Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyards,	1,404	41	154	254	188	150	61	58	246	239	13	—
Ballymartrim,	1,011	31	125	118	136	157	111	67	98	36	31	101
Brootally,	1,117	22	151	173	161	229	83	76	114	42	66	—
Charlemont,	1,077	133	211	175	131	138	101	41	125	22	—	—
Clady,	1,358	124	449	228	145	197	42	85	37	51	—	—
Crossmore,	1,580	83	274	322	250	256	61	70	133	71	60	—
Derrynoose,	1,674	73	582	434	275	181	33	27	35	17	17	—
Glenaul,	1,397	44	199	181	164	204	131	89	150	69	150	16
Grange,	1,058	15	192	161	104	191	44	84	243	22	2	—
Hamilton's Bawn,	1,334	48	240	257	142	322	156	87	65	17	—	—
Hockley,	884	49	134	105	101	150	60	45	159	24	40	17
Keady Rural,	1,498	145	699	257	121	111	80	29	54	2	—	—
Keady, Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeen,	960	22	183	210	133	178	43	61	113	17	—	—
Killyman,	936	69	227	152	116	81	129	44	61	—	—	57
Kilmore,	1,327	142	286	137	94	125	84	41	229	130	35	24
Lisnadill,	999	66	292	156	150	121	126	17	71	—	—	—
Loughgall,	1,351	59	222	105	117	213	174	126	256	68	4	7
Markethill,	1,356	6	152	125	146	236	141	94	195	98	—	163
Middletown,	1,521	97	247	168	252	262	71	220	154	31	19	—
Rich Hill,	1,884	122	254	216	169	279	207	124	373	140	—	—
Tullyroan,	1,318	139	295	166	69	193	138	33	123	94	34	34
Tynan,	977	9	94	82	70	183	120	53	113	94	50	109
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	32,253	2,018	6,801	4,806	3,757	4,607	2,458	1,715	3,353	1,526	587	625
Total of Electoral Divisions,	32,253	2,018	6,801	4,806	3,757	4,607	2,458	1,715	3,353	1,526	587	625
Banbridge.												
Ballyshell,	933	64	119	74	149	158	88	89	110	22	—	60
Mullaghbrack,	822	43	221	134	91	119	68	46	76	19	—	—
Mullahead,	1,488	88	242	121	82	133	164	140	336	149	33	—
Tanderagee, Rural,	804	44	109	92	102	173	121	61	64	38	—	—
Tanderagee, Urban,	244	—	—	12	—	38	—	2	33	13	—	146
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	4,291	244	691	433	424	621	441	338	619	241	33	206
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,291	244	691	433	424	621	441	338	619	241	33	206
Castleblayney.												
Camly,	523	17	164	192	56	26	6	3	27	32	—	—
Cloghoge,	744	81	329	104	109	21	28	45	27	—	—	—
Creggan Lower,	1,406	603	537	155	39	31	8	7	26	—	—	—
Crossmaglen,	1,338	298	620	238	51	76	7	30	18	—	—	—
Cullyhanna,	665	104	289	139	63	42	16	—	12	—	—	—
Dorsy,	1,411	209	800	224	95	40	5	14	24	—	—	—
Lisleitrim,	838	116	222	155	114	164	33	—	34	—	—	—
Moybane,	993	249	428	213	40	28	11	—	24	—	—	—
Newtown Hamilton,	817	55	311	134	77	30	51	109	50	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	8,735	1,732	3,700	1,554	644	458	165	208	242	32	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,735	1,732	3,700	1,554	644	458	165	208	242	32	—	—

IV. –Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Armagh.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Lurgan.												
Breagh,	1,145	75	155	173	125	267	152	57	114	27	—	—
Brownlows Derry,	1,322	94	283	177	102	64	57	60	236	216	33	—
Carrowbrack,	1,194	106	228	148	65	185	74	65	267	50	6	—
Cornakinnegar,	949	37	169	80	71	131	109	18	161	67	106	—
Drumcree,	1,560	162	347	306	127	179	171	77	161	30	—	—
Kernan,	2,621	319	527	187	308	267	193	188	530	102	—	—
Lurgan, Rural,	862	12	142	132	76	110	108	46	204	7	—	25
Lurgan Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montiaghs,	2,887	702	612	378	176	356	80	92	312	129	—	50
Portadown, Rural,	1,629	52	265	188	84	165	165	194	398	118	—	—
Portadown, Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tartaraghan,	3,275	1,191	606	360	305	325	224	119	105	40	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,444	2,750	3,334	2,129	1,439	2,049	1,333	916	2,488	786	145	75
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,444	2,750	3,334	2,129	1,439	2,049	1,333	916	2,488	786	145	75
Newry.												
Ballybot,	1,419	128	475	235	156	131	51	93	31	119	—	—
Ballymyre,	1,321	158	384	286	160	147	49	8	34	60	35	—
Belleek,	1,110	90	379	152	159	136	76	41	77	—	—	—
Camlough,	2,096	317	674	289	155	254	65	74	147	121	—	—
Forkill,	1,579	432	761	141	89	59	21	23	86	17	—	—
Jonesborough,	1,965	615	943	233	104	37	6	—	21	6	—	—
Killevy,	2,525	447	1,435	367	131	92	19	11	11	12	—	—
Latbirget,	1,496	305	846	179	54	77	10	13	12	—	—	—
Mountnorris,	920	19	103	133	75	162	116	66	178	68	—	—
Mullaghglass,	1,325	19	210	176	117	285	57	70	329	62	—	—
Poyntz Pass,	1,388	21	183	143	151	258	164	95	230	38	66	39
Tullyhappy,	1,030	63	121	146	106	223	116	105	96	54	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	18,174	2,614	6,514	2,480	1,457	1,861	750	599	1,202	557	101	39
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,174	2,614	6,514	2,480	1,457	1,861	750	599	1,202	557	101	39
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	80,897	9,358	21,040	11,402	7,721	9,596	5,147	3,776	7,904	3,142	866	945
Total of County,	80,897	9,358	21,040	11,402	7,721	9,596	5,147	3,776	7,904	3,142	866	945

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cavan.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BAILIEBOROUGH.												
Bailieborough, ...	422	62	141	81	42	46	19	13	17	—	—	1
Carnagarve, ...	247	29	99	56	22	29	6	5	1	—	—	—
Crossbane, ...	200	42	74	37	22	12	3	3	6	1	—	—
Drumanespick, ...	158	21	64	35	25	8	2	2	1	—	—	—
Enniskeen, ...	196	20	84	42	24	15	6	2	3	—	—	—
Killinkere, ...	232	31	79	48	39	26	6	1	2	—	—	—
Kingscourt, ...	174	34	56	28	9	17	11	13	4	1	—	1
Lisagoan, ...	186	32	77	30	21	16	6	2	2	—	—	—
Mullagh, ...	211	65	50	34	18	26	6	5	3	3	—	1
Shercock, ...	293	54	121	66	14	21	10	4	2	1	—	—
Skeagh, ...	186	24	42	37	40	33	4	5	1	—	—	—
Taghart, ...	250	56	113	39	12	15	6	4	3	2	—	—
Termon, ...	190	21	72	40	20	21	9	3	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,945	491	1,072	573	308	285	94	62	49	8	—	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,945	491	1,072	573	308	285	94	62	49	8	—	3
BAWNBOY.												
Ballyconnell, ...	189	34	78	27	23	13	6	3	2	1	—	2
Ballymagauran, ...	130	23	36	32	13	14	6	2	2	2	—	—
Bawnboy, ...	228	33	90	54	17	16	9	—	6	2	—	1
Benbrack, ...	135	71	58	—	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Bilberry, ...	65	8	18	18	2	7	4	4	3	1	—	—
Carn, ...	80	5	23	20	8	11	2	2	7	2	—	—
Diamond, ...	52	2	8	10	8	10	9	2	3	—	—	—
Doogary, ...	77	9	24	10	9	21	2	2	—	—	—	—
Kinawley, ...	121	49	50	20	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lissanover, ...	108	13	43	17	11	9	4	7	3	—	1	—
Pedara Vohers, ...	113	37	52	12	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Swanlinbar, ...	109	23	41	23	3	9	7	2	—	1	—	—
Templeport, ...	249	90	124	24	7	1	2	1	—	—	—	—
Tircahan, ...	109	30	57	9	2	9	1	—	1		—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,765	427	702	276	114	126	52	26	29	9	1	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,765	427	702	276	114	126	52	26	29	9	1	3
CAVAN.												
Arduc, ...	187	18	46	39	26	30	10	8	7	2	1	—
Arvagh, ...	292	24	131	58	34	24	8	4	9	—	—	—
Ballintemple, ...	145	20	49	33	19	13	5	4	2	—	—	—
Ballyhaise, ...	156	13	57	46	12	12	4	4	4	3	—	1
Ballymachugh, ...	211	38	50	37	19	23	9	11	11	6	1	1
Bellananagh, ...	178	23	69	36	17	14	7	4	6	1	1	—
Belturbet (Urban).	44	3	6	12	6	8	5	—	1	2	1	—
Bruce Hall, ...	106	13	49	27	10	5	—	—	2	—	—	—
Butler's Bridge, ...	83	6	33	11	14	9	6	1	3	—	—	—
Carrafin, ...	185	10	58	47	30	26	7	2	3	2	—	—
Castlesaunderson, ...	136	21	53	20	11	17	3	3	5	—	1	2
Cavan Rural, ...	323	32	83	68	50	44	16	9	14	5	1	1
Cavan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonervy, ...	183	14	54	45	30	29	6	2	2	1	—	—
Corr, ...	106	13	43	18	16	10	4	—	—	2	—	—

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CAVAN—*continued.*												
Crossdoney	162	15	48	32	18	20	7	4	13	4	—	1
Crosskeys, ...	227	26	103	56	17	15	4	2	4	—	—	—
Cuttragh, ...	123	7	46	32	17	12	5	3	1	—	—	—
Denn, ...	254	18	101	73	31	26	2	2	1	—	—	—
Derrin, ...	183	5	76	44	36	13	5	4	—	—	—	—
Drumcarban, ...	246	48	115	45	16	10	7	1	3	1	—	—
Graddum, ...	205	26	65	51	24	24	9	1	5	—	—	—
Grilly, ...	184	15	69	47	21	15	9	2	4	2	—	—
Kilconny, ...	168	9	45	40	27	31	4	4	7	1	—	—
Kill, ...	186	21	101	35	15	11	1	1	1	—	—	—
Killashandra, ...	246	24	78	54	32	27	13	6	7	4	—	1
Killykeen, ...	138	9	24	15	17	26	19	9	13	6	—	—
Kilnaleck, ...	269	54	107	48	25	24	5	2	4	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	175	14	47	44	20	31	9	1	4	5	—	—
Moynehall, ...	248	12	102	69	28	23	5	3	5	1	—	—
Redhill, ...	184	31	69	33	25	13	4	2	5	1	1	—
Springfield, ...	152	11	45	39	20	20	6	1	8	2	—	—
Stradone, ...	227	18	75	59	29	26	11	4	2	2	—	
Waterloo, ...	300	29	169	58	22	16	4	1	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,212	640	2,266	1,371	734	652	219	105	157	53	7	8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	6,212	640	2,266	1,371	734	652	219	105	157	53	7	8
COOTEHILL.												
Ashfield, ...	153	8	34	39	31	18	8	6	5	3	—	1
Canningstown, ...	314	55	158	62	18	16	5	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill Rural, ...	453	75	205	88	29	34	10	2	8	1	—	1
Cootehill Urban, ...	37	5	14	10	1	4	2	—	1	—	—	—
Corraneary, ...	275	21	117	68	36	23	6	3	1	—	—	—
Drumcarn, ...	293	28	108	60	42	28	16	6	5	—	—	—
Drung, ...	255	10	89	49	50	39	11	2	4	1	—	—
Knappagh, ...	298	49	146	47	28	15	8	3	1	1	—	—
Larah, North, ...	232	16	98	47	31	20	11	3	6	—	—	—
Larah, South, ...	220	33	107	41	18	12	5	3	1	—	—	—
Rakenny, ...	256	13	82	75	41	26	11	5	3	—	—	—
Tullyvin, East, ...	209	17	81	51	23	15	8	6	4	3	1	—
Tullyvin, West, ...	187	23	65	52	29	10	3	1	2	1	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,182	353	1,304	689	377	260	104	40	41	10	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,182	353	1,304	689	377	260	104	40	41	10	2	2
ENNISKILLEN.												
Derrylahan, ...	129	35	82	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derrynananta, ...	69	19	40	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dowra, ...	225	80	115	13	8	6	2	—	—	1	—	—
Dunmakeever, ...	143	65	71	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esky, ...	87	37	38	3	2	1	—	2	4	—	—	—
Killinagh, ...	153	67	75	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	—	—
Teebane, ...	96	34	45	10	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam, ...	124	51	47	12	7	3	—	—	2	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,026	388	513	59	29	18	5	3	7	3	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,026	388	513	59	29	18	5	3	7	3	—	1

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Granard.												
Drumlumman, ...	190	22	80	37	18	20	7	5	1	—	—	—
Kilcogy, ...	196	23	56	54	29	23	3	2	6	—	—	—
Kilgolagh, ...	159	18	57	31	12	19	9	5	6	1	—	1
Loughdawan, ...	171	30	107	22	6	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Scrabby, ...	188	51	87	27	10	4	3	3	2	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	904	144	387	171	75	70	23	15	16	2	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	904	144	387	171	75	70	23	15	16	2	—	1
Oldcastle.												
Ballyjamesduff, ...	230	59	65	38	25	18	9	8	7	1	—	—
Castlerahan, ...	350	84	141	57	20	20	16	3	5	3	1	—
Kilbride, ...	292	75	86	46	34	18	10	1	7	14	1	—
Lurgan, ...	146	22	51	28	15	18	8	—	4	—	—	—
Munterconnaught, ...	211	52	39	34	26	23	11	8	15	3	—	—
Virginia, ...	423	90	138	82	37	38	15	11	10	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,652	382	520	285	157	135	69	31	43	22	2	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,652	382	520	285	157	135	69	31	43	22	2	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	17,686	2,825	6,764	3,424	1,794	1,546	566	282	347	107	12	19
Total of County, ...	17,686	2,825	6,764	3,424	1,794	1,546	566	282	347	107	12	19

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bailieborough.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bailieborough, ...	10,782	307	1,616	1,703	1,218	1,963	1,102	911	1,673	—	—	289
Carnagarve, ...	5,282	147	1,183	1,198	639	1,227	348	325	215	—	—	—
Crossbane, ...	4,546	154	1,009	952	747	454	192	229	647	162	—	—
Drumanespick, ...	3,673	162	1,126	862	811	347	98	162	105	—	—	—
Enniskeen, ...	4,523	155	1,260	841	691	619	319	276	362	—	—	—
Killinkere, ...	5,238	158	1,064	1,084	1,212	1,075	345	137	163	—	—	—
Kingscourt, ...	4,816	99	458	424	235	494	569	732	377	131	—	1,297
Lisagoan, ...	3,477	119	925	605	555	630	312	128	203	—	—	—
Mullagh, ...	5,967	236	666	678	502	1,014	319	330	284	685	—	1,253
Shercock, ...	5,463	215	1,403	1,339	424	872	573	250	184	203	—	—
Skeagh, ...	4,803	113	514	796	1,294	1,405	229	364	88	—	—	—
Taghart, ...	5,272	317	1,486	924	361	590	349	229	427	589	—	—
Termon, ...	4,725	92	1,088	991	657	824	483	223	367	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,567	2,274	13,798	12,397	9,346	11,514	5,238	4,296	5,095	1,770	—	2,839
Total of Electoral Divisions,	68,567	2,274	13,798	12,397	9,346	11,514	5,238	4,296	5,095	1,770	—	2,839
Bawnboy.												
Ballyconnell, ...	5,896	295	1,719	731	784	598	318	260	128	78	—	985
Ballymagauran, ...	3,641	111	510	784	558	635	369	150	251	273	—	—
Bawnboy, ...	6,869	340	1,603	1,445	549	640	808	—	658	348	—	478
Benbrack, ...	5,009	1,792	2,017	—	630	170	—	—	400	—	—	—
Bilberry, ...	2,033	40	240	386	90	288	203	320	259	207	—	—
Carn, ...	2,641	17	285	416	239	420	94	143	608	419	—	—
Diamond, ...	1,900	6	123	211	214	433	508	143	262	—	—	—
Doogary, ...	2,207	59	341	250	298	993	118	148	—	—	—	—
Kinawley, ...	5,770	1,052	1,247	839	—	2,536	—	—	96	—	—	—
Lissanover, ...	3,574	99	738	406	346	375	264	627	389	—	330	—
Pedara Vohers, ...	3,156	733	1,453	306	304	254	—	106	—	—	—	—
Swanlinbar, ...	3,822	184	1,682	510	118	660	332	161	—	175	—	—
Templeport, ...	4,632	1,024	2,213	755	270	58	151	161	—	—	—	—
Tircahan, ...	3,825	691	1,727	369	101	702	65	—	170	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,975	6,443	15,898	7,408	4,501	8,762	3,230	2,219	3,221	1,500	330	1,463
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,975	6,443	15,898	7,408	4,501	8,762	3,230	2,219	3,221	1,500	330	1,463
Cavan.												
Ardue, ...	5,473	73	607	780	703	1,092	523	534	567	279	315	—
Arvagh, ...	7,038	148	1,900	1,320	1,025	980	466	279	920	—	—	—
Ballintemple, ...	3,402	75	679	743	586	477	314	241	287	—	—	—
Ballyhaise, ...	3,974	39	695	834	291	410	186	228	352	507	—	432
Ballymachugh, ...	6,628	156	690	723	521	961	444	649	870	936	328	350
Bellananagh, ...	3,829	69	840	643	399	433	398	269	385	163	230	—
Belturbet (Urban).	1,018	10	35	138	104	205	149	—	42	239	96	—
Bruce Hall, ...	2,181	113	774	608	309	199	—	—	178	—	—	—
Butler's Bridge, ...	1,864	26	373	183	363	286	266	56	311	—	—	—
Carrafin, ...	4,195	33	652	836	678	911	336	122	244	383	—	—
Castlesaunderson, ...	4,626	107	579	372	295	631	151	155	451	—	452	1,433
Cavan Rural, ...	8,807	119	730	1,078	1,093	1,229	622	465	921	686	202	1,662
Cavan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonervy, ...	4,133	68	625	878	752	1,072	282	111	168	177	—	—
Corr, ...	2,576	69	597	396	503	365	221	—	—	425	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan—*continued*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cavan—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Crossdoney, ...	5,227	50	594	612	461	683	329	285	1,219	557	—	437
Crosskeys, ...	4,687	140	1,403	1,204	525	571	241	200	403	—	—	—
Cuttragh, ...	2,758	28	654	623	463	495	220	207	68	—	—	—
Denn, ...	5,061	125	1,246	1,537	880	942	103	121	107	—	—	—
Derrin, ...	3,683	12	866	920	882	476	254	273	—	—	—	—
Drumcarban, ...	4,532	209	1,521	949	462	432	341	46	297	275	—	—
Graddum, ...	4,828	126	878	1,084	715	1,009	442	68	506	—	—	—
Grilly, ...	4,025	64	726	927	578	519	441	138	377	255	—	—
Kilconny, ...	3,991	21	502	689	654	1,034	168	244	540	139	—	—
Kill, ...	3,230	99	1,321	730	460	374	58	68	120	—	—	—
Killashandra, ...	6,842	93	932	914	866	992	644	248	637	686	—	830
Killykeen, ...	5,171	41	252	254	496	833	933	582	1,019	761	—	—
Kilnaleck, ...	4,939	260	1,346	993	654	838	237	172	439	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	4,551	40	555	773	505	1,109	410	58	373	728	—	—
Moynehall, ...	5,904	84	1,486	1,494	787	933	275	192	458	195	—	—
Redhill, ...	3,810	119	910	693	670	401	229	108	356	120	204	—
Springfield, ...	4,299	55	612	802	545	775	319	66	839	286	—	—
Stradone, ...	6,136	104	978	1,228	941	888	630	246	159	328	—	634
Waterloo, ...	6,662	188	2,816	1,440	873	879	278	99	89	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	150,080	2,963	29,374	27,398	20,039	23,434	10,910	6,530	13,702	8,125	1,827	5,778
Total of Electoral Divisions,	150,080	2,963	29,374	27,398	20,039	23,434	10,910	6,530	13,702	8,125	1,827	5,778
Cootehill.												
Ashfield, ...	4,443	61	367	690	758	536	360	323	462	577	—	309
Canningstown, ...	5,703	370	2,307	1,479	613	680	254	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill Rural, ...	8,424	443	2,310	1,720	748	1,131	456	90	633	107	—	786
Cootehill Urban, ...	390	9	84	111	12	69	45	—	60	—	—	—
Corraneary, ...	5,559	92	1,475	1,467	1,067	830	352	203	73	—	—	—
Drumcarn, ...	5,987	112	1,225	1,125	1,062	952	811	353	347	—	—	—
Drung, ...	5,453	43	1,012	934	1,181	1,300	511	96	266	110	—	—
Knappagh, ...	5,400	258	1,816	997	863	580	477	216	72	121	—	—
Larah, North, ...	5,858	99	1,419	1,091	979	767	594	205	704	—	—	—
Larah, South, ...	5,193	260	1,769	1,149	660	561	365	298	131	—	—	—
Rakenny, ...	5,238	53	888	1,272	956	823	467	497	282	—	—	—
Tullyvin, East, ...	5,522	85	1,115	1,128	677	561	368	358	334	729	167	—
Tullyvin, West, ...	4,029	127	819	917	871	434	191	38	157	185	290	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	67,199	2,012	16,606	14,080	10,447	9,224	5,251	2,677	3,521	1,829	457	1,095
Total of Electoral Divisions,	67,199	2,012	16,606	14,080	10,447	9,224	5,251	2,677	3,521	1,829	457	1,095
Enniskillen.												
Derrylahan, ...	4,150	698	2,757	440	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derrynananta, ...	4,309	578	2,375	576	586	—	194	—	—	—	—	—
Dowra, ...	4,983	709	2,094	451	393	428	181	—	—	727	—	—
Dunmakeever, ...	4,751	1,551	2,739	188	—	273	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esky, ...	3,301	446	1,134	185	139	91	—	379	927	—	—	—
Killinagh, ...	4,516	1,017	2,450	111	154	57	124	34	113	456	—	—
Teebane, ...	3,137	300	1,101	626	294	816	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam, ...	5,602	823	1,805	958	537	245	—	—	366	350	—	518
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,749	6,122	16,455	3,535	2,358	1,910	499	413	1,406	1,533	—	518
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,749	6,122	16,455	3,535	2,358	1,910	499	413	1,406	1,533	—	518

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Granard.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Drumlumman, ...	3,948	73	1,051	798	480	773	311	312	150	—	—	—
Kilcogy, ...	4,336	100	683	1,011	802	795	157	109	679	—	—	—
Kilgolagh, ...	3,846	40	579	543	283	613	348	253	463	233	—	491
Loughdawan, ...	3,029	164	1,741	546	217	201	50	—	110	—	—	—
Scrabby, ...	3,623	273	1,192	712	352	179	186	253	282	194	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,782	650	5,246	3,610	2,134	2,561	1,052	927	1,684	427	—	491
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,782	650	5,246	3,610	2,134	2,561	1,052	927	1,684	427	—	491
Oldcastle.												
Ballyjamesduff, ...	5,216	123	798	808	756	755	486	550	630	310	—	—
Castlerahan, ...	7,080	325	1,714	1,212	539	776	797	248	601	509	359	—
Kilbride, ...	7,282	306	852	765	751	526	459	67	606	2,702	248	—
Lurgan, ...	3,491	72	686	627	455	767	544	—	340	—	—	—
Munterconnaught, ...	6,143	78	492	709	730	875	561	585	1,526	587	—	—
Virginia, ...	10,527	253	1,804	1,771	1,115	1,724	1,066	983	1,323	198	—	285
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	39,739	1,157	6,346	5,892	4,346	5,423	3,913	2,433	5,031	4,306	607	285
Total of Electoral Divisions,	39,739	1,157	6,346	5,892	4,346	5,423	3,913	2,433	5,031	4,306	607	285
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	434,091	21,621	103,723	74,320	53,171	62,828	30,093	19,495	33,660	19,490	3,221	12,469
Total of County, ...	434,091	21,621	103,723	74,320	53,171	62,828	30,093	19,495	33,660	19,490	3,221	12,469

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bailieborough.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bailieborough, ...	6,803	142	1,004	1,011	757	1,151	655	571	1,126	—	—	386
Carnagarve, ...	3,091	61	704	692	385	727	211	212	99	—	—	—
Crossbane, ...	2,505	87	519	475	392	290	97	134	399	112	—	—
Drumanespick, ...	1,807	66	454	417	433	207	75	86	69	—	—	—
Enniskeen, ...	2,470	49	637	518	419	371	201	91	184	—	—	—
Killinkere, ...	2,784	85	443	588	668	617	207	48	128	—	—	—
Kingscourt, ...	3,779	89	392	352	161	410	384	595	294	107	—	995
Lisagoan, ...	2,181	65	548	379	366	392	206	81	144	—	—	—
Mullagh, ...	3,587	129	351	403	321	612	197	226	209	447	—	692
Shercock, ...	3,326	134	841	820	235	497	341	172	108	178	—	—
Skeagh, ...	2,728	51	273	468	697	820	141	225	53	—	—	—
Taghart, ...	2,890	148	744	493	204	372	199	181	223	326	—	—
Termon, ...	2,605	42	523	486	353	515	312	129	245	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	40,556	1,148	7,433	7,102	5,391	6,981	3,226	2,751	3,281	1,170	—	2,073
Total of Electoral Divisions.	40,556	1,148	7,433	7,102	5,391	6,981	3,226	2,751	3,281	1,170	—	2,073
Bawnboy.												
Ballyconnell, ...	2,930	76	518	333	394	316	208	134	158	130	—	663
Ballymagauran, ...	1,963	57	270	394	234	359	206	85	153	205	—	—
Bawnboy, ...	3,546	70	643	677	289	384	307	—	435	372	—	369
Benbrack, ...	680	192	335	—	51	44	—	—	58	—	—	—
Bilberry, ...	1,244	19	122	218	38	170	132	181	196	168	—	—
Carn, ...	1,806	8	168	245	142	255	67	90	463	368	—	—
Diamond, ...	1,180	4	66	124	141	261	322	85	177	—	—	—
Doogary, ...	1,118	23	162	126	158	494	70	85	—	—	—	—
Kinawley, ...	744	120	311	235	—	27	—	—	51	—	—	—
Lissanover, ...	1,837	36	295	208	186	229	140	311	192	—	240	—
Pedara Vohers, ...	823	87	330	147	141	72	—	46	—	—	—	—
Swanlinbar, ...	1,323	64	277	286	57	227	229	82	—	101	—	—
Templeport, ...	1,612	245	822	288	123	22	69	43	—	—	—	—
Tircahan, ...	927	92	371	109	32	207	31	—	85	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,733	1,093	4,690	3,390	1,986	3,067	1,781	1,142	1,966	1,344	240	1,032
Total of Electoral Divisions.	21,733	1,093	4,690	3,390	1,986	3,067	1,781	1,142	1,966	1,344	240	1,032
Cavan.												
Ardue, ...	3,702	45	374	487	454	718	333	359	473	221	238	—
Arvagh, ...	3,994	68	958	713	606	584	289	176	600	—	—	—
Ballintemple, ...	1,971	31	359	416	335	307	185	169	169	—	—	—
Ballyhaise, ...	3,093	23	435	582	205	276	132	185	264	428	—	563
Ballymachugh, ...	4,660	85	362	457	333	665	326	472	734	700	205	321
Bellananagh, ...	2,747	49	481	453	283	344	246	178	376	114	223	—
Belturbet (Urban), ...	1,192	9	35	151	102	204	168	—	52	270	201	—
Bruce Hall, ...	1,158	35	367	333	167	114	—	—	142	—	—	—
Butler's Bridge, ...	1,319	16	240	137	275	211	210	43	187	—	—	—
Carrafin, ...	3,086	24	439	598	512	654	252	90	206	311	—	—
Castlesaunderson, ...	3,052	56	365	251	204	431	105	138	290	—	216	996
Cavan Rural, ...	7,655	84	593	869	882	1,037	538	372	914	665	228	1,473
Cavan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonervy, ...	2,809	45	407	564	521	731	205	96	107	133	—	—
Corr, ...	1,570	35	302	217	284	240	142	—	—	350	—	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cavan—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Crossdoney, ...	4,015	28	348	391	314	493	251	171	982	540	—	497
Crosskeys, ...	2,651	66	767	706	290	362	140	84	236	—	—	—
Cuttragh, ...	1,695	14	350	384	289	304	173	129	52	—	—	—
Denn, ...	3,183	50	741	1,013	531	613	71	89	75	—	—	—
Derrin, ...	2,425	9	557	573	621	306	178	181	—	—	—	—
Drumcarban, ...	2,606	102	709	559	273	254	239	41	235	194	—	—
Graddum, ...	2,821	57	479	634	415	597	317	44	278	—	—	—
Grilly, ...	2,748	42	489	590	357	347	310	86	266	261	—	—
Kilconny, ...	2,993	14	325	502	476	775	134	178	448	141	—	—
Kill, ...	1,935	44	757	440	270	270	33	50	71	—	—	—
Killashandra, ...	4,853	55	568	649	565	659	455	248	513	592	—	549
Killykeen, ...	4,003	25	177	187	310	615	659	387	837	806	—	—
Kilnaleck, ...	3,060	130	744	645	427	575	167	91	281	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	3,207	29	359	538	352	746	304	42	257	580	—	—
Moynehall, ...	3,398	37	723	858	480	536	173	132	317	142	—	—
Redhill, ...	2,619	71	526	434	432	314	126	89	313	102	212	—
Springfield, ...	2,782	25	333	492	349	504	211	42	556	270	—	—
Stradone, ...	4,061	51	541	773	504	641	407	174	114	266	—	590
Waterloo, ...	3,027	74	1,179	740	384	416	141	41	52	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	100,090	1,528	16,389	17,336	12,802	15,843	7,620	4,577	10,397	7,086	1,523	4,989
Total of Electoral Divisions,	100,090	1,528	16,389	17,336	12,802	15,843	7,620	4,577	10,397	7,086	1,523	4,989
Cootehill.												
Ashfield, ...	3'440	18	249	490	538	440	275	270	375	477	—	308
Canningstown, ...	2,880	144	1,120	775	303	378	160	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill Rural, ...	5,691	208	1,371	1,092	509	824	347	89	497	103	—	651
Cootehill Urban, ...	492	11	95	121	16	87	70	—	92	—	—	—
Corraneary, ...	3,290	54	822	841	630	533	201	129	80	—	—	—
Drumcarn, ...	4,135	71	806	743	714	677	559	278	284	—	—	—
Drung, ...	3,985	25	681	642	851	948	381	86	269	102	—	—
Knappagh, ...	3,077	116	951	571	480	354	286	133	77	109	—	—
Larah North, ...	2,242	40	687	592	541	471	360	138	413	—	—	—
Larah South, ...	2,345	87	762	510	305	299	171	130	81	—	—	—
Rakenny, ...	3,704	40	630	919	716	633	384	227	155	—	—	—
Tullyvin East, ...	3,499	46	560	631	408	362	272	257	299	455	209	—
Tullyvin West, ...	2,521	51	462	622	503	258	100	44	113	140	228	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	42,301	911	9,196	8,552	6,514	6,264	3,566	1,781	2,735	1,386	437	959
Total of Electoral Divisions.	42,301	911	9,196	8,552	6,514	6,264	3,566	1,781	2,735	1,386	437	959
Enniskillen.												
Derrylahan, ...	825	108	550	96	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derrynananta, ...	472	56	260	84	36	—	36	—	—	—	—	—
Dowra, ...	1,659	226	724	164	138	152	75	—	—	180	—	—
Dunmakeever, ...	762	202	436	49	—	75	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esky, ...	857	99	252	34	33	22	—	91	326	—	—	—
Killinagh, ...	1,153	172	504	25	48	28	73	41	91	171	—	—
Teebane, ...	651	93	286	129	50	93	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam, ...	1,379	133	313	147	130	68	—	—	105	118	—	365
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,758	1,089	3,325	728	506	438	184	132	522	469	—	365
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,758	1,089	3,325	728	506	438	184	132	522	469	—	365

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
GRANARD.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Drumlumman, ...	2,358	31	581	449	307	480	235	224	51	—	—	—
Kilcogy, ...	2,756	60	394	641	511	555	110	83	402	—	—	—
Kilgolagh, ...	3,214	37	416	390	210	481	297	225	396	176	—	586
Loughdawan, ...	1,411	85	744	267	105	91	35	—	84	—	—	—
Scrabby, ...	1,836	117	576	348	178	95	100	143	156	123	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,575	330	2,711	2,095	1,311	1,702	777	675	1,089	299	—	586
Total of Electoral Divisions.	11,575	330	2,711	2,095	1,311	1,702	777	675	1,089	299	—	586
OLDCASTLE.												
Ballyjamesduff, ...	3,173	110	480	481	437	428	313	374	418	132	—	—
Castlerahan, ...	4,441	152	985	721	349	481	560	139	416	366	272	—
Kilbride, ...	5,376	152	604	577	586	422	343	47	564	1,863	218	—
Lurgan, ...	1,996	46	352	362	262	446	269	—	259	—	—	—
Munterconnaught, ...	3,975	87	275	444	445	590	378	358	987	411	—	—
Virginia, ...	6,001	178	955	1,023	643	915	534	507	654	134	—	458
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.¶	24,962	725	3,651	3,608	2,722	3,282	2,397	1,425	3,298	2,906	490	458
Total of Electoral Divisions.	24,962	725	3,651	3,608	2,722	3,282	2,397	1,425	3,298	2,906	490	458
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	248,975	6,824	47,395	42,811	31,232	37,577	19,551	12,483	23,290	14,660	2,690	10,462
Total of County, .. .	248,975	6,824	47,395	42,811	31,232	37,577	19,551	12,483	23,290	14,660	2,690	10,462

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Bailieborough.												
Bailieborough,	1,933	173	437	349	194	202	146	100	213	—	—	29
Carnagarve,	1,094	90	370	245	102	206	44	27	10	—	—	—
Crossbane,	1,101	158	357	194	139	98	33	18	102	2	—	—
Drumanespick,	772	92	274	161	154	52	17	17	5	—	—	—
Enniskeen,	741	59	258	158	117	63	41	10	35	—	—	—
Killinkere,	1,098	80	344	196	191	190	52	19	26	—	—	—
Kingscourt,	468	33	61	66	38	62	45	58	33	11	—	61
Lisagoan,	681	58	268	108	97	96	29	13	12	—	—	—
Mullagh,	967	262	178	145	70	146	26	34	15	37	—	54
Shercock,	1,111	146	371	306	74	118	55	25	8	8	—	—
Skeagh,	933	66	191	149	192	241	37	46	11	—	—	—
Taghart,	1,174	141	447	169	52	105	49	35	50	126	—	—
Termon,	992	55	309	199	139	133	73	39	45	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,065	1,413	3,865	2,445	1,559	1,802	647	441	565	184	—	144
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,065	1,413	3,865	2,445	1,559	1,802	647	441	565	184	—	144
Bawnboy.												
Ballyconnell,	852	52	279	143	118	70	27	27	8	28	—	100
Ballymagauran,	707	71	169	158	60	104	51	25	48	21	—	—
Bawnboy,	1,174	76	411	293	97	114	70	—	58	22	—	33
Benbrack,	714	366	313	—	17	14	—	—	4	—	—	—
Bilberry,	390	33	98	89	12	55	31	24	41	7	—	—
Carn,	410	15	83	76	41	62	18	11	37	67	—	—
Diamond,	250	2	45	37	33	45	53	20	15	—	—	—
Doogary,	317	24	74	44	56	102	6	11	—	—	—	—
Kinawley,	553	223	202	120	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Lissanover,	547	29	175	102	62	62	27	48	35	—	7	—
Pedara Vohers,	587	193	257	61	54	14	—	8	—	—	—	—
Swanlinbar,	393	41	161	88	6	36	29	20	—	12	—	—
Templeport,	1,279	389	658	134	59	7	25	7	—	—	—	—
Tircahan,	484	105	264	40	14	36	5	—	20	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,657	1,619	3,189	1,385	629	721	342	201	274	157	7	133
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,657	1,619	3,189	1,385	629	721	342	201	274	157	7	133
Cavan.												
Ardue,	848	60	132	147	133	195	52	49	51	19	10	—
Arvagh,	1,335	54	546	235	168	121	70	51	90	—	—	—
Ballintemple,	761	75	219	173	115	84	36	35	24	—	—	—
Ballyhaise,	685	42	185	202	59	71	24	20	23	36	—	23
Ballymachugh,	1,108	128	168	171	95	136	81	104	129	56	15	25
Bellananagh,	893	82	260	158	130	65	52	52	66	10	18	—
Belturbet (Urban),	109	3	—	8	17	20	13	—	8	26	14	—
Bruce Hall,	519	44	228	135	62	34	—	—	16	—	—	—
Butler's Bridge,	376	9	127	49	55	55	47	8	26	—	—	—
Carrafin	866	26	193	218	160	154	37	20	18	40	—	—
Castlesaunderson,	728	55	200	77	59	99	15	32	54	—	29	108
Cavan Rural,	1,651	86	218	227	196	262	64	52	188	124	19	215
Cavan Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clonervy,	780	41	102	181	159	137	44	26	19	11	—	—
Corr,	523	44	212	76	81	61	32	—	—	17	—	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value
CAVAN—*continued.*												
Crossdoney	824	35	189	151	89	104	39	19	96	56	—	46
Crosskeys, ...	1,160	90	441	310	116	104	24	27	48	—	—	—
Cuttragh, ...	603	22	187	181	76	56	39	34	8	—	—	—
Denn, ...	1,251	32	472	369	154	179	14	15	16	—	—	—
Derrin, ...	923	13	315	235	189	84	43	44	—	—	—	—
Drumcarban, ...	1,306	198	560	248	100	74	45	9	41	31	—	—
Graddum, ...	1,060	105	257	252	138	180	63	4	61	—	—	—
Grilly, ...	750	47	198	207	100	80	65	6	29	18	—	—
Kilconny, ...	693	16	134	156	125	158	23	28	51	2	—	—
Kill, ...	879	74	433	206	93	62	10	1	—	—	—	—
Killashandra, ...	1,173	75	277	223	179	132	71	35	76	64	—	41
Killykeen, ...	653	29	85	38	85	147	103	46	75	45	—	—
Kilnaleck, ...	1,210	161	445	261	125	126	30	27	35	—	—	—
Milltown, ...	733	12	168	184	98	138	48	5	25	55	—	—
Moynehall, ...	1,218	41	445	370	136	134	23	24	36	9	—	—
Redhill, ...	761	75	258	178	90	50	20	22	23	—	45	—
Springfield, ...	729	31	160	185	85	145	23	8	57	35	—	—
Stradone, ...	1,231	71	314	287	155	133	88	23	27	29	—	104
Waterloo, ...	1,495	107	803	290	145	89	45	6	10	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	29,834	1,983	8,991	6,388	3,767	3,669	1,383	832	1,426	683	150	562
Total of Electoral Divisions,	29,834	1,983	8,991	6,388	3,767	3,669	1,383	832	1,426	683	150	562
COOTEHILL.												
Ashfield, ...	813	25	138	157	171	80	45	30	52	77	—	38
Canningstown, ...	1,347	170	639	313	93	90	42	—	—	—	—	—
Cootehill Rural, ...	1,751	281	586	343	155	203	81	13	80	9	—	—
Cootehill Urban, ...	39	—	15	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—
Corraneary, ...	1,123	66	412	262	178	136	51	12	6	—	—	—
Drumcarn, ...	1,170	49	377	250	200	134	86	36	38	—	—	—
Drung, ...	1,013	17	260	204	237	187	59	16	30	3	—	—
Knappagh, ...	1,166	118	521	177	138	91	70	17	27	7	—	—
Larah, North, ...	1,229	54	429	233	193	124	87	21	86	—	—	—
Larah, South, ...	1,168	127	550	240	107	75	33	29	7	—	—	—
Rakenny, ...	1,183	55	322	331	198	140	82	20	35	—	—	—
Tullyvin, East, ...	917	43	292	207	119	57	53	40	20	52	34	—
Tullyvin, West, ...	835	71	219	207	166	37	33	9	22	17	54	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,754	1,076	4,760	2,924	1,955	1,366	722	245	415	165	88	38
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,754	1,076	4,760	2,924	1,955	1,366	722	245	415	165	88	38
ENNISKILLEN.												
Derrylahan, ...	746	195	485	44	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Derrynananta, ...	426	105	244	51	20	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Dowra, ...	1,092	271	545	72	70	61	36	—	—	37	—	—
Dunmakeever, ...	735	282	405	26	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Esky, ...	422	114	195	19	24	7	—	18	45	—	—	—
Killinagh, ...	790	270	410	13	19	5	16	15	6	36	—	—
Teebane, ...	438	97	213	71	17	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuam, ...	665	136	303	70	38	15	—	—	18	27	—	49
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,314	1,470	2,800	375	210	150	58	33	69	100	—	49
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,314	1,470	2,800	375	210	150	58	33	69	100	—	49

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Cavan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Granard.												
Drumlumman, ...	1,017	66	402	209	85	152	43	46	14	—	—	—
Kilcogy, ...	1,048	90	257	319	188	125	10	17	42	—	—	—
Kilgolagh, ...	881	61	242	153	62	139	67	39	72	15	—	31
Loughdawan, ...	866	120	554	129	28	24	8	—	3	—	—	—
Scrabby, ...	902	171	381	150	81	26	44	11	26	12	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,714	508	1,836	960	444	466	172	113	157	27	—	31
Total of Electoral Divisions.	4,714	508	1,836	960	444	466	172	113	157	27	—	31
Oldcastle.												
Ballyjamesduff, ...	1,236	271	254	152	182	97	102	48	119	11	—	—
Castlerahan, ...	1,732	274	635	306	119	144	142	24	31	38	19	—
Kilbride, ...	1,350	273	353	227	143	96	58	8	52	134	6	—
Lurgan, ...	768	73	226	152	98	111	60	—	48	—	—	—
Munterconnaught, ...	1,111	203	175	162	162	123	85	70	95	36	—	—
Virginia, ...	2,266	380	596	420	236	249	114	99	113	11	—	43
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,463	1,474	2,239	1,419	940	820	561	249	458	230	25	43
Total of Electoral Divisions.	8,463	1,474	2,239	1,419	940	820	561	249	458	230	25	43
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	83,801	9,543	27,680	15,896	9,504	8,994	3,885	2,114	3,364	1,546	270	1,005
Total of County, ...	83,801	9,543	27,680	15,896	9,504	8,994	3,885	2,114	3,364	1,546	270	1,005

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Donegal.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
BALLYSHANNON.												
Ballintra	265	22	102	55	31	34	12	6	2	1	—	—
Ballyshannon Rural	421	142	146	59	32	17	11	4	9	—	—	1
Ballyshannon Urban	46	11	16	8	2	4	3	—	1	1	—	—
Bundoran	257	54	113	36	20	12	2	4	8	1	1	—
Carrickboy	157	50	44	21	9	13	9	3	3	4	1	—
Cavangarden	174	70	70	13	5	9	3	2	1	—	—	1
*Cliff	124	66	51	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	124	66	51	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,320	349	497	192	99	89	40	19	24	7	2	2
Total of Electoral Divisions	1,444	415	548	197	100	89	40	19	24	8	2	2
DONEGAL.												
Ballintra	229	59	90	34	17	12	8	5	1	2	1	—
*Binbane	203	132	68	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bonnyglen	190	126	53	4	2	1	2	—	1	1	—	—
*Clogher	225	95	97	22	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Corkermore	195	105	78	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal	373	114	132	36	25	31	16	6	10	3	—	—
*Dunkineely	207	83	68	18	10	14	2	1	5	6	—	—
*Eanymore	264	131	121	10	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Grousehall	107	34	51	9	5	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Haugh	88	42	29	7	5	3	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Inver	287	150	103	21	2	3	2	2	4	—	—	—
*Laghy	274	119	99	22	18	10	3	2	1	—	—	—
*Lough Eask	98	35	53	6	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1
*Mountcharles	405	160	169	36	22	9	6	1	1	1	—	—
Pettigoe	194	55	73	26	19	11	5	1	4	—	—	—
*Tawnawally	145	102	36	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Templecarn	135	80	38	6	4	3	4	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynaught	291	94	135	39	10	6	3	2	2	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,823	1,394	1,063	179	79	55	24	6	14	8	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,087	322	430	135	71	60	32	14	17	5	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	3,910	1,716	1,493	314	150	115	56	20	31	13	1	1
DUNFANAGHY.												
*Ards	88	19	39	14	10	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
*Creenasmear	122	73	40	4	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Creeslough	174	117	41	8	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cross Roads	472	360	89	16	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	—
*Doe Castle	81	44	26	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunfanaghy	220	63	110	28	7	5	3	—	2	1	1	—
*Dunlewy	251	212	34	—	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
*Gortahork	432	400	29	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Magheraclogher	623	596	17	7	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Meenaclady	364	362	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,827	2,246	427	85	29	24	4	1	4	5	1	1
Total of Electoral Divisions	2,827	2,246	427	85	29	24	4	1	4	5	1	1

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—A Table showing total number of Holdings and number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value
Glenties.												
*Annagary	606	598	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aran	261	259	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ardara	270	207	60	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Crovehy	88	88	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crowkeeragh	93	80	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crownarad	87	44	37	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
*Dawros	197	116	64	8	2	3	2	—	1	—	1	—
*Doocharry	79	75	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunglow	223	221	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Fintown	162	132	24	2	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
*Glencolumbkille	281	262	15	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glengesh	292	224	59	7	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenleheen	179	163	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties	366	256	92	12	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Graffy	238	169	65	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishkeel	89	79	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilcar	252	228	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilgoly	238	209	27	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killybegs	329	174	112	20	7	7	7	—	1	1	—	—
*Largymore	237	188	40	8	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Lettermacaward	365	341	19	—	2	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
*Maas	112	73	31	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	—	—
*Maghery	457	452	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
*Malinbeg	133	92	37	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mulmosog	104	77	22	1	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
*Rutland	568	555	6	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Tieveskeelta	89	72	15	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,395	5,434	804	74	21	28	19	3	9	2	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	6,395	5,434	804	74	21	28	19	3	9		1	—
Inishowen.												
*Ardmalin	311	144	140	11	8	3	3	2	—	—	—	—
*Ballyliffin	294	132	156	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buncrana	219	65	105	27	10	4	6	—	—	2	—	—
*Carndonagh	256	106	101	16	13	15	3	1	1	—	—	—
*Carthage	260	136	119	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Castlecarey	154	26	79	25	10	5	3	1	3	2	—	—
*Culdaff	254	58	151	24	4	7	7	1	1	1	—	—
*Desertegny	240	109	107	14	6	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
*Dunaff	294	137	153	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenagannon	119	34	38	26	9	5	3	3	1	—	—	—
Gleneely	222	29	114	43	24	9	2	—	1	—	—	—
*Glentogher	137	36	75	12	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—
*Greencastle	250	84	124	21	11	5	3	1	1	—	—	—
*Illies	223	161	57	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malin	185	37	97	21	13	8	5	3	—	1	—	—
*Mintiaghs	166	74	77	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moville	166	42	75	20	8	8	3	3	7	—	—	—
*Redcastle	218	78	108	21	5	2	3	—	—	—	1	—
Straid	245	139	93	8	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
*Tremone	180	49	101	15	9	4	1	1	—	—	—	—
Whitecastle	203	54	105	23	11	6	1	1	1	1	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,328	1,443	1,562	169	66	45	26	8	5	3	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,268	287	613	185	85	45	23	11	13	6	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	4,596	1,730	2,175	354	151	90	49	19	18	9	1	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing total number of Holdings and number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
LETTERKENNY.												
Ballymacool	75	8	28	12	7	7	5	2	4	—	—	2
Castlewray	100	16	35	9	10	10	6	4	4	3	2	1
*Church Hill	154	74	70	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Corravaddy	144	31	63	30	7	8	1	2	2	—	—	—
Edenacarnan	167	34	73	31	7	12	6	2	2	—	—	—
*Gartan	87	33	38	9	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnavern	88	22	35	16	5	3	2	3	1	1	—	—
*Killymasny	137	48	58	18	4	7	1	1	—	—	—	—
Kincraigy	160	18	42	22	8	33	19	5	8	4	1	—
Letterkenny, Rural	99	13	41	7	7	9	8	6	8	—	—	—
Letterkenny, Urban	68	28	22	5	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
Magheraboy	146	13	58	15	7	17	12	9	11	3	—	1
Manorcunningham	91	4	9	17	15	9	15	7	12	2	1	—
*Seacor	63	34	22	4	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
*Templedouglas	268	109	104	33	13	7	1	—	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	709	298	292	73	19	19	5	1	1	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,138	187	406	164	79	113	75	41	52	13	4	4
Total of Electoral Divisions	1,847	485	698	237	98	132	80	42	53	13	5	4
LONDONDERRY.												
Birdstown	126	10	26	15	23	24	13	8	5	1	1	—
Burt	96	5	6	5	6	9	15	7	19	20	4	—
Castleforward	84	7	7	10	8	8	2	17	16	8	1	—
Fahan	192	46	64	25	13	15	7	4	13	4	1	—
Inch	45	6	8	3	4	5	3	3	10	3	—	—
Kilderry	161	21	39	29	31	18	13	1	7	1	1	—
Killea	80	1	6	6	4	7	7	7	22	17	3	—
Newtowncunningham	69	4	5	4	2	6	6	5	26	10	1	—
Three Trees	114	9	50	19	14	7	4	1	9	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	967	109	211	116	105	99	70	53	127	65	12	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	967	109	211	116	105	99	70	53	127	65	12	—
MILLFORD.												
Ballyarr	96	20	43	9	6	8	6	1	1	1	1	—
*Carrickart	208	141	50	9	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	—
*Carrowkeel	149	38	68	14	14	7	2	5	1	—	—	—
*Cranford	238	185	44	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
*Fanad North	270	193	68	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
*Fanad West	224	116	86	13	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glen	149	106	35	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenalla	132	31	30	26	20	12	8	2	2	1	—	—
*Greenfort	127	50	57	12	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—
*Killygarvan	94	37	56	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmacrenan	171	52	82	17	9	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
*Knockalla	170	79	75	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Loughkeel	162	90	47	14	7	3	—	—	—	1	—	—
Millford	166	73	43	22	10	13	4	1	—	—	—	—
Rathmelton	231	86	80	32	23	29	11	7	8	4	—	1
Rathmullan	119	37	37	13	8	12	5	2	4	1	—	—
*Rosguill	192	154	34	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
Rosnakill	72	14	28	13	5	7	1	1	3	—	—	—
*Termon	218	132	80	2	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,201	1,321	700	102	38	19	8	8	2	1	1	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,037	313	343	132	81	89	37	15	13	7	1	1
Total of Electoral Divisions	3,238	1,634	1,043	234	119	108	45	23	20	8	2	2

* Scheduled as Congested.

I.—TABLE showing total number of Holdings and number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
STRABANE.												
Castleflinn	153	20	22	17	26	19	7	13	19	9	1	—
Cloghard	138	22	34	19	8	26	13	5	10	1	—	—
Clonleigh North	106	8	12	7	16	11	12	13	18	7	2	—
Clonleigh South	121	14	13	10	12	22	14	8	20	7	—	1
Feddyglass	66	5	5	3	2	11	11	5	18	6	—	—
Figart	97	13	19	15	11	21	6	5	5	1	1	—
Raphoe	91	23	14	12	7	5	3	6	15	3	2	1
St. Johnstown	83	—	6	4	7	12	9	14	26	4	1	—
Treantaghmucklagh	100	7	7	12	8	26	12	13	12	3	—	—
Urney West	139	17	40	27	17	16	10	4	7	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,094	129	172	126	114	169	97	86	150	41	8	2
Total of Electoral Divisions	1,094	129	172	126	114	169	97	86	150	41	8	2
STRANORLAR.												
*Altnapaste	282	153	80	17	5	5	—	—	1	1	—	—
*Cloghan	451	278	127	21	9	14	—	1	1	—	—	—
Convoy	284	45	101	45	18	27	18	10	16	3	1	—
*Dooish	140	54	64	10	4	6	2	—	—	—	—	—
Gleneely	332	114	117	30	15	25	11	7	8	2	3	—
*Goland	95	50	31	7	—	5	1	—	—	1	—	—
Killygordon	144	9	25	25	16	22	18	10	15	4	—	—
Knock	128	40	47	22	6	3	5	1	3	1	—	—
*Lettermore	177	79	64	17	9	6	—	1	1	—	—	—
*Meencargagh	74	39	29	3	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar	325	94	99	43	30	31	8	6	12	1	1	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,199	653	395	75	29	36	4	2	3	2	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,213	302	389	165	85	108	60	34	54	11	5	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	2,412	955	784	240	114	144	64	36	57	13	5	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	19,606	12,855	5,294	762	282	226	90	29	38	22	5	3
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	9,124	1,998	3,061	1,215	719	772	434	273	455	155	33	9
Total of County	28,730	14,853	8,355	1,977	1,001	998	524	302	493	177	38	12

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, according to Rateable Valuation, with the area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Ballyshannon.												
Ballintra	7,128	118	1,550	1,191	1,050	1,494	682	371	405	267	—	—
Ballyshannon Rural	8,655	1,531	2,079	1,230	964	663	566	286	751	—	—	576
Ballyshannon Urban	519	34	102	83	30	80	66	—	57	67	—	—
Bundoran	4,979	315	1,402	706	562	445	95	298	689	207	260	—
Carrickboy	3,601	235	486	368	243	493	439	104	232	795	206	—
Cavangarden	7,027	1,392	2,291	432	221	575	323	215	165	—	—	1,413
*Cliff	4,184	1,235	2,122	232	21	—	—	—	—	574	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,184	1,235	2,122	232	21	—	—	—	—	574	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	31,909	3,625	7,910	4,019	3,070	3,750	2,171	1,274	2,299	1,336	466	1,989
Total of Electoral Divisions	36,093	4,860	10,032	4,251	3,091	3,750	2,171	1,274	2,299	1,910	466	1,989
Donegal.												
Ballintra	10,098	2,139	2,719	883	693	968	1,275	401	80	325	615	—
*Binbane	12,940	5,188	6,556	1,196	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bonnyglen	5,007	2,198	1,948	151	126	69	181	—	100	234	—	—
*Clogher	6,662	1,180	2,319	2,566	223	281	63	—	—	—	—	—
*Corkermore	6,345	2,669	3,059	476	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal	8,064	1,027	2,115	836	654	1,137	837	255	744	459	—	—
*Dunkineely	5,230	786	1,371	556	361	537	47	58	434	1,080	—	—
*Eanymore	7,139	2,601	3,487	879	51	118	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Grousehall	6,237	1,072	2,417	486	502	1,607	153	—	—	—	—	—
*Haugh	3,728	1,305	1,212	270	475	239	123	—	104	—	—	—
*Inver	5,754	1,348	2,174	774	93	200	257	204	704	—	—	—
*Laghy	10,326	5,314	2,962	492	784	342	157	148	127	—	—	—
*Lough Eask	12,310	1,298	8,053	1,871	40	—	55	—	413	—	—	580
*Mountcharles	7,119	1,132	2,892	932	841	501	419	86	66	250	—	—
Pettigoe	11,005	949	3,401	1,543	1,716	2,458	289	119	530	—	—	—
*Tawnawully	1,864	963	661	154	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Templecarn	17,301	5,109	4,942	2,964	844	2,662	780	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynaught	8,493	1,399	4,276	1,906	281	231	136	114	150	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	107,962	32,169	41,083	13,767	4,564	6,556	2,235	496	1,948	1,564	—	580
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	37,660	5,514	12,511	5,168	3,344	4,794	2,537	889	1,504	784	615	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	145,622	37,683	56,594	18,935	7,908	11,350	4,772	1,385	3,452	2,348	615	580
Dunfanaghy.												
*Ards	8,427	446	939	600	655	355	—	—	105	555	—	4,772
*Creenasmear	5,799	2,172	1,237	642	1,368	380	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Creeslough	4,531	2,320	1,400	259	228	324	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cross Roads	10,905	4,286	2,128	2,749	742	651	30	57	—	262	—	—
*Doe Castle	3,456	1,491	1,400	422	54	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunfanaghy	9,271	1,379	3,888	1,183	227	198	62	—	659	187	1,488	—
*Dunlewy	11,960	4,379	1,976	—	119	1,466	—	—	—	4,020	—	—
*Gortahork	8,466	4,766	1,572	87	—	2,041	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Magheraclogher	10,908	9,434	627	741	—	20	—	—	22	64	—	—
*Meenaclady	6,148	6,098	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	79,871	36,771	15,217	6,683	3,393	5,524	92	57	786	5,088	1,488	4,772
Total of Electoral Divisions	79,871	36,771	15,217	6,683	3,393	5,524	92	57	786	5,088	1,488	4,772

* Scheduled as Congested.

II — Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, according to Rateable Valuation, with the area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and not exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
GLENTIES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
*Annagary	8,932	8,580	352	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aran	3,779	3,065	714	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ardara	8,876	5,318	3,354	118	—	15	—	—	71	—	—	—
*Crovehy	7,264	7,264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crowkeeragh	7,771	5,519	2,252	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crownarad	3,801	799	1,148	149	134	—	—	—	1,571	—	—	—
*Dawros	9,363	2,148	2,594	677	275	348	130	—	384	—	2,807	—
*Doocharry	11,016	9,708	1,303	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunglow	8,310	8,225	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Fintown	8,070	5,840	1,568	311	70	261	—	20	—	—	—	—
*Glencolumbkille	5,061	4,182	422	130	200	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glengesh	9,647	5,915	2,415	1,167	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenleheen	19,940	16,815	3,125	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties	18,933	9,026	6,880	1,837	16	1,109	71	—	—	—	—	—
*Graffy	14,985	6,967	7,205	593	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishkeel	10,812	8,030	2,782	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilcar	3,695	3,056	639	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilgoly	7,770	6,505	1,148	—	33	84	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killybegs	7,510	2,375	2,929	742	337	549	345	—	220	23	—	—
*Largymore	5,522	3,160	1,505	711	—	—	146	—	—	—	—	—
*Lettermacaward	9,702	7,586	760	—	490	66	68	—	732	—	—	—
*Maas	7,079	1,542	2,886	35	—	696	115	227	541	1,037	—	—
*Maghery	11,514	10,716	50	50	—	—	96	452	150	—	—	—
*Malinbeg	6,965	3,667	2,939	359	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mulmosog	5,613	3,063	1,350	22	86	383	—	—	709	—	—	—
*Rutland	8,369	7,979	184	3	5	40	158	—	—	—	—	—
*Tieveskeelta	5,193	3,517	1,576	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	235,492	160,551	52,165	7,004	1,866	3,833	1,129	699	4,378	1,060	2,807	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	235,492	160,551	52,165	7,004	1,866	3,833	1,129	699	4,378	1,060	2,807	—
INISHOWEN.												
*Ardmalin	5,975	1,349	2,913	324	423	360	286	320	—	—	—	
*Ballyliffin	3,458	876	2,446	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buncrana	8,254	1,331	3,753	1,425	269	220	608	—	—	648	—	—
*Carndonagh	5,677	577	2,958	585	476	562	133	136	250	—	—	—
*Carthage	3,438	1,051	2,094	133	98	—	—	62	—	—	—	—
Castlecarey	3,708	302	1,299	781	279	151	359	76	265	196	—	—
*Culdaff	4,557	476	1,975	591	177	314	368	120	287	249	—	—
*Desertegny	6,890	2,282	2,499	1,264	435	18	—	100	78	214	—	—
*Dunaff	2,627	1,108	1,403	116	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenagannon	4 273	621	1,348	880	271	285	295	385	188	—	—	—
Gleneely	6,950	489	2,584	1,629	1,218	678	183	—	169	—	—	—
*Glentogher	8,120	399	2,613	1,030	1,908	401	1,769	—	—	—	—	—
*Greencastle	5,305	1,103	2,205	593	380	243	618	60	103	—	—	—
*Illies	11,547	4,339	4,974	348	360	1,526	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malin	6,141	496	2,393	716	938	650	285	483	—	180	—	—
*Mintiaghs	5.081	1,573	2,396	847	88	177	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moville,	3,418	415	1,286	590	278	274	92	127	356	—	—	—
*Redcastle,	4,910	1,140	2,431	689	199	110	125	—	—	—	216	—
*Straid	3,935	1,339	1,326	161	55	—	74	—	473	507	—	—
*Tremone	5,849	796	2,852	880	513	428	54	326	—	—	—	—
Whitecastle	5,681	678	2,074	711	501	1,105	20	68	106	418	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	77,369	18,408	35,085	7,697	5,112	4,139	3,427	1,124	1,191	970	216	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	38 425	4,332	14,737	6,732	3,754	3,363	1,842	1,139	1,084	1,442	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	115,794	22,740	49,822	14,429	8,866	7,502	5,269	2,263	2,275	2,412	216	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50	Above £50 and not exceeding £100	Above £100 and net exceeding £200	Above £200 and not exceeding £300	Above £300 in value.
LETTERKENNY.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballymacool	4,463	170	816	489	501	396	569	108	519	—	—	895
Castlewray	5,407	169	878	264	498	673	399	327	421	765	656	357
*Church Hill	14,408	5,418	7,365	633	—	—	—	—	—	—	992	—
Corravaddy	5,685	719	2,141	1,259	342	477	77	488	182	—	—	—
Edenacarnan	6,662	738	2,327	1,279	408	818	536	210	316	—	—	—
*Gartan	9,497	4,467	3,120	1,564	106	110	130	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnavern	3,093	193	751	609	218	223	237	337	121	398	—	—
*Killymasny	6,577	1,325	3,054	996	232	596	106	268	—	—	—	—
Kincraigy	7,685	94	753	686	201	1,743	1,271	508	908	1,061	360	—
Letterkenny Rural	2,841	44	559	142	215	328	276	440	837	—	—	—
Letterkenny Urban	478	54	96	62	71	102	18	75	—	—	—	—
Magheraboy	6,540	128	1,225	417	330	962	784	930	1,037	427	—	300
Manorcunningham	4,317	12	73	351	439	476	841	391	1,102	457	175	—
*Seacor	5,851	1,969	1,938	614	—	757	543	—	—	—	—	—
*Templedouglas	9,020	1,974	3,210	1,603	916	809	79	—	429	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	45,353	15,153	18,687	5,410	1,254	2,302	558	268	429	—	992	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	47,171	2,521	9,619	5,558	3,323	6,204	5,008	3,814	5,473	3,108	1,191	1,552
Total of Electoral Divisions	92,524	17,474	28,306	10,968	4,577	8,506	5,866	4,082	5,902	3,108	2,183	1,552
LONDONDERRY.												
Birdstown	6,121	57	1,312	555	933	1,036	724	516	476	234	278	—
Burt	9,320	20	58	179	180	470	952	590	2,154	3,346	1,371	—
Castleforward	5,174	25	62	151	185	268	110	916	1,613	1,545	299	—
Fahan	6,865	766	1,773	898	450	678	335	271	910	641	143	-
Inch	3,269	5	155	156	181	199	154	371	1,456	592	—	-
Kilderry	7,574	737	1,925	742	807	730	884	60	1,053	196	440	—
Killea	7,495	4	47	177	137	317	316	666	2,303	2,694	834	—
Newtowncunningham	5,010	10	29	63	51	198	269	232	2,358	1,755	45	—
Three Trees	7,075	58	1,489	1,345	465	1,009	1,318	54	1,213	124	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,903	1,682	6,850	4,266	3,389	4,905	5,062	3,676	13,536	11,127	3,410	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	57,903	1,682	6,850	4,266	3,389	4,905	5,062	3,676	13,536	11,127	3,410	—
MILLFORD.												
Ballyarr	3,453	116	942	318	244	479	576	111	203	201	263	—
*Carrickart	3,844	1,554	1,354	621	47	252	16	—	—	—	—	—
*Carrowkeel	5,625	1,038	1,499	654	883	580	254	659	68	—	—	—
*Cranford	5,269	2,518	1,275	252	—	88	—	—	—	—	—	1,136
*Fanad North	5,335	2,464	2,075	259	151	—	193	193	—	—	—	—
*Fanad West	5,197	1,363	2,365	743	726	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glen	2,273	1,199	767	192	70	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenalla	5,383	410	806	895	1,243	625	803	129	188	284	—	—
*Greenfort	3,369	674	1,361	481	115	76	266	24	—	—	372	—
*Killygarvan	2,119	554	1,432	—	133	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmacrenan	4,231	559	1,877	609	435	532	108	111	—	—	—	—
*Knockalla	3,051	995	1,463	547	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Loughkeel	4,346	1,471	1,395	663	462	183	—	—	—	172	—	—
Millford	5,577	1,088	1,106	885	620	1,214	600	164	—	—	—	—
Rathmelton	9,676	605	1,356	986	1,003	1,501	838	573	1,031	1,175	—	608
Rathmullan	3,082	318	729	415	344	601	151	169	345	101	—	—
*Rosguill	5,067	3,397	1,183	33	—	87	3	364	—	—	—	—
Rosnakill	2,644	186	698	564	195	370	105	76	450	—	—	—
Termon	5,125	2,508	2,487	105	190	—	—	—	35	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	50,630	19,535	18,656	4,550	2,823	1,311	732	1,240	103	172	372	1,136
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,046	3,282	7,514	4,672	4,084	5,322	3,081	1,333	2,217	1,761	263	608
Total of Electoral Divisions	84,676	22,817	26,170	9,222	6,907	6,633	3,813	2,573	2,320	1,933	635	1,744

* Scheduled as Congested.

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holding in the County of Donegal—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Strabane.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Castlefinn	5,987	61	255	353	577	649	341	927	1,411	1,161	252	—
Cloghard	5,129	315	853	458	273	1,109	767	269	909	176	—	—
Clonleigh North	6,135	38	140	153	434	411	520	976	1,690	1,239	531	—
Clonleigh South	6,185	49	107	140	362	817	693	459	1,898	1,204	—	456
Feddyglass	4,878	23	110	113	119	573	600	350	1,752	1,238	—	—
Figart	4,346	141	469	471	387	1,074	463	298	496	111	436	—
Raphoe	3,672	46	108	147	107	121	139	315	1,121	442	636	490
St. Johnstown	5,256	—	66	111	147	466	576	883	2,238	575	194	—
Treantaghmucklagh	6,213	21	89	346	314	1,459	830	930	1,539	685	—	—
Urney West	4,676	79	620	775	544	659	804	397	575	—	223	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	52,477	773	2,817	3,070	3,264	7,338	5,733	5,804	13,629	6,831	2,272	946
Total of Electoral Divisions	52,477	773	2,817	3,070	3,264	7,338	5,733	5,804	13,629	6,831	2,272	946
Stranorlar.												
*Altnapaste	18,549	7,743	6,765	1,688	233	501	—	—	1,329	290	—	—
*Cloghan	22,687	8,904	9,547	783	1,733	907	—	100	113	—	—	—
Convoy	10,766	470	2,339	1,264	599	1,333	1,214	812	1,790	625	320	—
*Dooish	4,694	676	2,484	704	121	251	458	—	—	—	—	—
Gleneely	14,442	4,495	3,863	1,308	522	1,326	629	463	869	186	781	—
*Goland	9,991	1,697	1,218	379	—	454	71	—	—	6,172	—	—
Killygordon	5,364	41	283	473	423	805	848	665	1,113	713	—	—
Knock	4,707	770	1,502	764	246	126	859	45	244	151	—	—
*Lettermore	8,305	1,774	2,503	1,675	1,866	261	—	125	101	—	—	—
*Meencargagh	7,442	2,508	3,952	772	152	—	53	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar	10,016	1,541	1,788	1,195	950	1,323	695	338	1,247	206	733	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	71,068	23,302	26,469	6,001	4,105	2,374	587	225	1,543	6,462	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	45,295	7,317	9,775	5,004	2,740	4,913	4,245	2,323	5,263	1,881	1,834	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	116,363	30,619	36,244	11,005	6,845	7,287	4,832	2,548	6,806	8,343	1,834	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	671,929	307,124	212,484	51,344	23,138	26,039	9,060	4,109	10,378	15,890	5,875	6,488
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	344,977	28,846	71,733	38,489	26,968	40,589	29,679	20,252	45,005	28,270	10,051	5,095
Total of County	1,016,906	335,970	284,217	89,833	50,106	66,628	38,739	24,361	55,383	44,160	15,926	11,583

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BALLYSHANNON.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballintra	3,789	55	736	704	558	792	423	273	141	107	—	—
Ballyshannon Rural	4,469	375	942	714	538	433	378	187	558	—	—	344
Ballyshannon Urban	666	26	112	93	38	93	100	—	98	106	—	—
Bundoran	3,183	168	814	453	351	301	70	137	528	119	242	—
Carrickboy	2,601	117	293	257	155	318	311	129	203	614	204	—
Cavangarden	1,828	154	459	182	90	224	105	88	75	—	—	451
*Cliff	671	156	309	65	19	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	671	156	309	65	19	—	—	—	—	122	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,536	895	3,356	2,403	1,730	2,161	1,387	814	1,603	946	446	795
Total of Electoral Divisions	17,207	1,051	3,665	2,468	1,749	2,161	1,387	814	1,603	1,068	446	795
DONEGAL.												
Ballintra	2,984	169	625	425	292	320	267	223	52	312	299	—
*Binbane	766	352	378	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bonnyglen	1,009	306	322	52	34	22	71	—	66	136	—	—
*Clogher	1,409	273	605	271	90	131	39	—	—	—	—	—
*Corkermore	913	296	466	116	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal	4,801	332	872	447	430	765	593	271	647	444	—	—
*Dunkineely	2,527	217	425	233	173	342	72	43	325	697	—	—
*Eanymore	1,238	379	701	120	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Grousehall	851	103	329	111	85	152	68	—	—	—	—	—
*Haugh	665	128	190	83	90	75	37	—	62	—	—	—
*Inver	1,804	393	620	254	36	80	68	92	261	—	—	—
*Laghy	2,062	318	646	273	314	235	97	93	86	—	—	—
*Lough Eask	1,031	104	336	71	20	—	33	—	95	—	—	372
*Mountcharles	3,040	391	1,096	438	381	224	213	44	70	183	—	—
Pettigoe	2,050	126	472	330	330	292	176	49	275	—	—	—
*Tawnawully	593	282	212	69	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Templecarn	801	220	241	74	71	64	131	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynaught	2,280	260	881	482	180	151	105	93	128	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,714	3,765	6,567	2,291	1,382	1,345	829	272	965	1,016		372
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,115	887	2,850	1,684	1,232	1,528	1,141	636	1,102	756	299	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	30,829	4,652	9,417	3,885	2,614	2,873	1,970	908	2,067	1,772	299	372
DUNFANAGHY.												
*Ards	1,575	50	274	184	170	73	—	—	86	188	—	550
*Creenasmear	543	175	222	48	55	43	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Creeslough	796	254	253	110	52	127	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cross Roads	1,912	807	591	203	38	51	36	45	—	141	—	—
*Doe Castle	445	109	169	87	35	45	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunfanaghy	2,086	178	692	357	118	122	96	—	117	110	296	—
*Dunlewy	835	449	193	—	37	42	—	—	—	114	—	—
*Gortahork	873	665	154	10	—	44	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Magheraclogher	1,156	735	107	86	—	23	—	—	74	131	—	—
*Meenaclady	466	454	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,687	3,876	2,667	1,085	505	570	132	45	277	684	296	550
Total of Electoral Divisions	10,687	3,876	2,667	1,085	505	570	132	45	277	684	296	550

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Glenties.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
*Annagary	543	489	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aran	437	421	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ardara	897	454	354	15	—	21	—	—	53	—	—	—
*Crovehy	119	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crowkeeragh	277	203	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crownarad	461	114	193	23	36	—	—	—	95	—	—	—
*Dawros	1,264	279	404	100	33	74	35	—	66	—	273	—
*Doocharry	136	91	22	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunglow	326	309	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Fintown	593	321	134	27	16	50	—	45	—	—	—	—
*Glencolumbkille	712	539	88	15	15	55	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glengesh	898	519	242	85	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenleheen	386	281	105	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties	1,396	599	532	140	17	68	40	—	—	—	—	—
*Graffy	856	400	397	41	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishkee	229	168	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilcar	605	432	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilgoly	592	398	146	—	19	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killybegs	2,045	446	665	217	137	195	169	—	90	126	—	—
*Largymore	853	479	238	98	—	—	38	—	—	—	—	—
*Lettermacaward	845	558	105	—	37	27	35	—	83	—	—	—
*Maas	878	171	218	11	—	44	98	50	87	199	—	—
*Maghery	1,084	906	6	11	—	—	36	41	84	—	—	—
*Malinbeg	454	204	200	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mulmosog	482	186	128	14	15	41	—	—	98	—	—	—
*Rutland	909	693	35	15	34	22	110	—	—	—	—	—
*Tieveskeelta	285	172	90	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,562	10,001	4,647	885	377	701	561	136	656	325	273	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,562	10,001	4,647	885	377	701	561	136	656	325	273	—
Inishowen.												
*Ardmalin	1,735	334	878	128	140	72	98	85	—	—	—	—
*Ballyliffin	1,379	378	926	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buncrana,	1,948	176	673	339	170	96	221	—	—	273	—	—
*Carndonagh	1,893	299	676	176	210	342	95	42	53	—	—	—
*Carthage	1,199	385	714	35	17	—	—	48	—	—	—	—
Castlecarey	1,776	72	538	315	167	116	106	49	175	238	—	—
*Culdaff	2,202	146	936	306	71	172	288	46	76	161	—	—
*Desertegny	1,401	305	587	170	100	21	—	45	59	114	—	—
*Dunaff	1,279	429	803	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenagannon	1,284	110	261	345	153	117	106	141	51	—	—	—
Gleneely	2,158	79	773	529	415	218	74	—	66	—	—	—
*Glentogher	1,102	107	468	151	87	93	196	—	—	—	—	—
*Greencastle	1,736	222	702	261	191	117	103	40	100	—	—	—
*Illies	862	437	310	27	18	40	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malin	1,842	93	633	254	211	195	161	135	—	160	—	—
*Mintiaghs	891	237	449	140	16	49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moville	1,869	136	495	249	131	185	95	133	475	—	—	—
*Redcastle	1,628	209	685	249	84	48	106	—	—	—	247	—
*Straid	1,311	378	586	94	34	—	35	—	80	104	—	—
*Tremone	1,386	148	699	192	159	105	39	44	—	—	—	—
Whitecastle	1,804	157	705	281	135	151	34	41	83	167	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,004	4,014	9,149	2,051	1,127	1,059	960	350	368	379	247	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,711	823	4,083	2,312	1,432	1,078	797	499	849	838	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions.	32,715	4,837	13,532	4,363	2,559	2,137	1,757	849	1,217	1,217	247	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Letterkenny.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballymacool	1,955	23	196	151	121	167	181	90	271	—	—	755
Castlewray	2,762	41	248	108	175	263	214	177	238	463	509	326
*Church Hill	1,050	204	411	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	294	—
Corraghvaddy	1,435	87	417	369	122	200	36	88	116	—	—	—
Edenacarnan	1,826	91	504	380	126	331	222	91	111	—	—	—
*Gartan	627	89	253	107	34	74	70	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnavern	1,025	50	238	198	87	66	73	137	56	120	—	—
*Killymasny	1,008	127	379	194	68	168	30	42	—	—	—	—
Kincraigy	3,753	35	294	283	148	819	652	228	572	475	247	—
Letterkenny Rural	1,900	29	288	91	132	224	288	260	588	—	—	—
Letterkenny Urban	584	70	141	67	108	124	30	44	—	—	—	—
Magheraboy	3,005	46	424	171	122	419	406	407	791	489	—	330
Manorcunningham	2,996	11	61	214	268	235	531	322	765	347	242	—
*Seacor	372	99	143	51	—	45	34	—	—	—	—	—
*Templedouglas	1,911	300	660	419	225	174	34	—	99	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,968	819	1,846	912	327	461	168	42	99	—	294	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	21,841	483	2,811	2,032	1,409	2,818	2,633	1,844	3,508	1,891	908	1,411
Total of Electoral Divisions	26,809	1,302	4,657	2,944	1,736	3,279	2,801	1,886	3,607	1,894	1,202	1,411
Londonderry.												
Birdstown	2,960	22	190	182	399	534	459	344	349	180	251	—
Burt	6,242	9	40	70	102	241	541	524	1,330	2,610	925	—
Castleforward	3,733	16	42	126	143	204	70	759	1,285	1,082	206	—
Fahan	3,442	127	418	325	218	337	236	177	832	475	247	—
Inch	1,635	5	61	39	67	119	111	134	718	378	—	—
Kilderry	3,129	46	283	368	551	436	452	50	492	166	285	—
Killea	5,813	4	16	82	75	184	243	307	1,669	2,460	743	—
Newtowncunningham	4,069	11	30	52	36	149	201	220	1,911	1,394	65	—
Three Trees	1,955	23	321	233	249	178	141	41	618	121	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	32,978	263	1,431	1,477	1,840	2,482	2,454	2,356	9,084	8,866	2,722	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	32,978	263	1,434	1,477	1,840	2,482	2,454	2,356	9,084	8,866	2,722	—
Millford.												
Ballyarr	1,418	48	298	114	103	211	216	45	75	107	211	—
*Carrickart	919	303	316	110	34	92	64	—	—	—	—	—
*Carrowkeel	1,467	97	427	171	242	165	68	236	61	—	—	—
*Cranford	1,236	397	258	83	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	478
*Fanad North	1,045	456	410	62	39	—	33	45	—	—	—	—
*Fanad West	1,087	258	512	215	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glen	574	229	218	63	37	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenalla	1,843	88	196	319	353	295	266	83	118	125	—	—
*Greenfort	1,069	125	378	147	38	50	67	41	—	—	223	—
*Killygarvan	449	101	332	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmacrenan	1,352	143	513	210	156	212	68	50	—	—	—	—
*Knockalla	870	215	447	192	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Loughkeel	1,002	248	297	166	118	69	—	—	—	101	—	—
Millford	1,417	168	302	261	178	311	145	49	—	—	—	—
Rathmelton	4,561	194	535	408	406	707	394	304	574	509	—	431
Rathmullan	1,614	103	286	166	135	293	170	87	230	144	—	—
*Rosguill	706	366	217	13	—	29	31	50	—	—	—	—
Rosnakill	916	36	215	169	93	171	35	41	126	—	—	—
*Termon	975	365	465	24	51	—	—	—	70	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,399	3,160	4,307	1,246	663	452	263	372	131	101	223	478
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,141	780	2,315	1,650	1,425	2,195	1,291	669	1,183	975	211	431
Total of Electoral Divisions	24,540	3,940	6,622	2,896	2,088	2,647	1,554	1,041	1,314	1,079	434	909

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in Value.
Strabane.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Castlefinn	4,809	50	154	216	448	474	241	588	1,269	1,148	221	—
Cloghard	2,812	64	233	241	139	656	456	227	675	121	—	—
Clonleigh North	4,256	14	88	91	284	275	397	599	1,154	900	454	—
Clonleigh South	4,493	36	83	118	217	551	456	361	1,410	906	—	355
Feddyglass	3,001	12	29	40	36	290	384	228	1,220	762	—	—
Figart	2,252	34	126	182	212	523	203	227	357	102	286	—
Raphoe	3,535	58	103	156	125	138	110	272	1,047	426	552	548
St. Johnstown,	3,945	—	48	53	126	303	318	631	1,707	506	253	—
Treantaghmucklagh	3,280	16	50	164	142	699	410	572	803	454	—	—
Urney West	2,620	44	267	345	309	337	350	185	503	—	230	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	35,003	328	1,181	1,606	2,038	4,266	3,325	3,890	10,145	5,325	1,996	903
Total of Electoral Divisions	35,003	328	1,181	1,606	2,038	4,266	3,325	3,890	10,145	5,325	1,996	903
Stranorlar.												
*Altnapaste	1,571	430	484	220	87	115	—	—	54	181	—	—
*Cloghan	2,333	721	784	259	160	311	—	42	56	—	—	—
Convoy	5,294	124	670	566	318	655	650	464	1,093	464	290	—
*Dooish	959	127	420	126	67	144	75	—	—	—	—	—
Gleneely	4,492	305	791	360	257	630	380	311	543	222	693	—
*Goland	646	110	179	84	—	118	35	—	—	120	—	—
Killygordon	3,992	23	178	283	288	569	620	452	1,015	564	—	—
Knock	1,449	114	311	271	107	71	168	46	184	177	—	—
*Lettermore	1,237	231	391	208	157	145	—	43	62	—	—	—
*Meencargagh	386	106	178	36	33	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar	4,162	254	713	533	528	764	262	260	825	109	214	-
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,132	1,725	2,436	933	504	833	143	85	172	301	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,689	820	2,663	2,013	1,498	2,689	2,080	1,533	3,660	1,536	1,197	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	26,821	2,545	5,099	2,946	2,002	3,522	2,223	1,618	3,832	1,837	1,197	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	92,107	27,516	32,228	9,378	4,904	5,421	3,026	1,302	2,668	2,931	1,333	1,400
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	164,014	5,279	20,723	15,177	12,602	19,212	15,111	12,231	31,134	21,136	7,869	3,540
Total of County	256,121	32,795	52,951	24,555	17,506	24,633	18,137	13,533	33,802	24,067	9,202	4,940

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyshannon.												
Ballintra	1,085	43	370	220	133	216	64	25	7	2	—	—
Ballyshannon Rural	1,524	398	555	193	120	97	56	16	62	—	—	27
Ballyshannon Urban	112	7	26	32	3	5	19	—	8	12	—	—
Bundoran	856	143	386	155	84	33	5	16	18	6	10	—
Carrickboy	682	144	98	110	32	61	87	14	16	76	44	—
Cavangarden	748	249	355	43	23	46	16	9	4	—	—	3
*Cliff	608	285	271	33	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	608	285	271	33	5	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,007	984	1,790	753	400	458	247	80	115	96	54	30
Total of Electoral Divisions	5,615	1,269	2,061	786	405	458	247	80	115	110	54	30
Donegal.												
Ballintra	1,194	262	393	160	100	81	68	33	11	64	22	—
*Binbane	1,039	659	362	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Bonnyglen	795	470	261	19	13	8	17	—	2	5	—	—
*Clogher	944	366	409	121	30	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Corkermore	1,000	493	425	71	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Donegal	1,518	345	490	160	128	107	72	39	69	108	—	—
*Dunkineely	1,093	351	324	78	59	93	16	26	37	109	—	—
*Eanymore	1,353	603	668	73	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Grousehall	506	150	224	39	36	34	23	—	—	—	—	—
*Haugh	433	205	113	27	37	27	14	—	10	—	—	—
*Inver	1,278	613	504	127	6	7	—	7	14	—	—	—
*Laghy	1,001	441	322	90	61	36	21	10	20	—	—	—
*Lough Eask	391	115	201	32	7	—	7	—	6	—	—	23
*Mountcharles	1,711	544	736	182	134	46	40	5	11	13	—	—
Pettigoe	733	134	240	142	105	47	25	—	40	—	—	—
*Tawnawully	705	467	200	21	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Templecarn	652	357	213	16	21	18	27	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynaught	1,192	296	558	177	48	57	16	29	11	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,901	5,839	4,962	911	431	292	165	48	100	127	—	23
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,637	1,037	1,681	639	381	292	181	101	131	172	22	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	17,538	6,876	6,643	1,553	812	584	346	149	231	299	22	23
Dunfanaghy.												
*Ards	672	93	223	110	63	41	—	—	15	15	—	112
*Creenaemear	723	388	267	38	16	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Creeslough	1,016	602	273	76	9	56	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Cross Roads	2,073	1,539	460	49	7	2	4	8	—	4	—	—
*Doe Castle	527	248	212	46	6	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunfanaghy	1,204	316	602	163	28	19	29	—	12	21	14	—
*Dunlewy	1,362	1,154	173	—	7	17	—	—	—	11	—	—
*Gortahork	2,282	2,100	171	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Magheraclogher	3,125	2,937	92	29	—	22	—	—	10	35	—	—
*Meenaclady	1,828	1,809	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,812	11,186	2,492	511	136	197	33	8	37	86	14	112
Total of Electoral Divisions.	14,812	11,186	2,492	511	136	197	33	8	37	86	14	112

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
GLENTIES.												
*Annagary	3,074	3,013	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Aran	1,407	1,105	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Ardara	1,048	693	323	18	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Crovehy	444	444	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crowkeeragh	479	420	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Crownarad	367	148	187	11	18	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
*Dawros	1,026	486	361	45	13	11	6	—	52	—	52	—
*Doocharry	356	326	14	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Dunglow	924	922	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Fintown	744	589	122	16	6	6	—	5	—	—	—	—
*Glencolumbkille	1,558	1,428	109	3	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glengesh	1,376	1,003	306	50	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenleheen	880	779	101	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glenties	1,794	1,155	505	86	8	37	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Graffy	1,046	686	326	24	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Inishkeel	485	429	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilcar	1,062	909	153	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Kilgoly	1,108	943	154	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Killybegs	1,394	537	498	83	49	49	162	—	15	1	—	—
*Largymore	906	684	179	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Lettermacaward	1,819	1,633	117	—	11	10	24	—	24	—	—	—
*Maas	494	297	99	10	—	8	12	16	16	36	—	—
*Maghery	2,190	2,169	6	3	—	—	5	3	4	—	—	—
*Malinbeg	647	383	233	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Mulmosog	507	381	100	—	3	16	—	—	7	—	—	—
*Rutland	2,798	2,717	31	10	9	6	25	—	—	—	—	—
*Tieveskeelta	393	301	76	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,326	24,880	4,180	449	135	197	237	24	135	37	52	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	30,326	24,880	4,180	449	135	197	237	24	135	37	52	—
INISHOWEN.												
*Ardmalin	1,790	731	804	107	82	41	9	16	—	—	—	—
*Ballyliffin	1,429	594	799	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buncrana	1,027	283	500	122	55	17	30	—	—	20	—	—
*Carndonagh	1,288	402	567	79	71	113	29	19	8	—	—	—
*Carthage	1,382	659	673	25	8	—	—	17	—	—	—	—
Castlecarey	856	100	397	165	66	40	28	—	22	38	—	—
*Culdaff	1,286	221	779	138	17	55	26	11	14	25	—	—
*Desertegny	1,258	578	530	74	35	12	—	4	5	—	—	—
*Dunaff	1,587	695	865	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenagannon	711	152	215	148	60	30	35	42	29	—	—	—
Gleneely	1,143	113	559	217	143	79	23	—	9	—	—	—
*Glentogher	659	146	352	71	31	32	27	—	—	—	—	—
*Greencastle	1,370	340	703	143	90	29	22	14	29	—	—	—
*Illies	1,251	880	317	14	9	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malin	992	125	505	123	108	57	30	29	—	15	—	—
*Mintiaghs	880	354	420	88	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Moville	876	165	371	110	37	51	48	26	68	—	—	—
*Redcastle	1,110	343	552	112	36	20	36	—	—	—	11	—
*Straid	1,311	660	557	46	14	—	9	—	3	22	—	—
*Tremone	874	193	500	88	49	30	3	11	—	—	—	—
Whitecastle	1,169	237	569	149	77	52	5	11	30	39	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,478	6,796	8,458	1,048	450	356	161	92	59	47	11	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,774	1,175	3,116	1,034	546	326	199	108	158	112	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	24,252	7,971	11,574	2,082	996	682	360	200	217	159	11	—

* Scheduled as Congested.

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings	Classification of Holdings, according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Letterkenny.												
Ballymacool	518	26	140	59	54	55	29	17	45	—	—	93
Castlewray	634	49	144	48	74	72	61	28	28	50	64	21
*Church Hill	733	277	363	75	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Corravaddy	686	77	279	153	32	64	10	49	22	—	—	—
Edenacarnan	749	107	317	132	44	83	43	9	14	—	—	—
*Gartan	296	82	167	19	7	11	10	—	—	—	—	—
Gortnavern	441	66	166	87	35	16	12	43	3	13	—	—
*Killymasny	683	160	303	106	33	57	17	7	—	—	—	—
Kincraigy	1,050	58	188	104	40	197	127	70	148	70	48	—
Letterkenny, Rural	1,201	40	137	40	24	763	56	34	107	—	—	—
Letterkenny, Urban	211	46	47	61	8	12	—	37	—	—	—	—
Magheraboy	885	42	247	74	41	124	59	67	146	66	—	19
Manorcunningham	564	12	19	88	78	36	108	44	115	56	8	—
*Seacor	303	145	123	18	—	14	3	—	—	—	—	—
*Templedouglas	1,383	429	512	238	107	66	11	—	20	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,398	1,093	1,468	456	147	148	41	7	20	—	18	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,939	523	1,684	841	430	1,422	505	398	628	255	120	138
Total of Electoral Divisions	10,337	1,616	3,152	1,297	577	1,570	546	405	648	255	138	133
Londonderry.												
Birdstown	718	18	134	85	107	115	94	68	70	13	14	—
Burt	1,178	12	41	22	28	52	114	53	291	468	97	—
Castleforward	783	16	31	25	40	39	22	140	214	232	24	—
Fahan	1,185	222	304	147	69	110	67	32	153	78	6	—
Inch	455	41	32	20	52	38	15	22	174	61	—	—
Kilderry	1,088	76	211	159	222	92	110	16	118	34	50	—
Killea	1,219	8	11	25	20	43	45	81	375	489	119	—
Newtowncunningham	766	19	14	12	4	29	28	53	369	218	10	—
Three Trees	807	62	295	123	86	59	40	19	111	12	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,202	474	1,073	618	628	587	535	487	1,875	1,605	320	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	8,202	474	1,073	618	628	587	535	487	1,875	1,605	320	—
Millford.												
Ballyarr	557	87	161	44	35	50	38	15	58	27	42	—
*Carrickart	1,187	719	299	52	13	58	16	—	—	—	—	—
*Carrowkeel	817	158	341	99	99	69	19	56	6	—	—	—
*Cranford	1,391	886	253	49	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	191
*Fanad North	1,613	1,080	462	37	17	—	8	9	—	—	—	—
*Fanad West	1,269	613	504	123	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Glen	740	491	185	26	32	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Glenalla	768	140	149	121	145	103	50	22	17	21	—	—
*Greenfort	749	218	329	98	9	14	38	7	—	—	36	—
*Killygarvan	453	145	302	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmacrenan	689	151	336	76	34	67	17	8	—	—	—	—
*Knockalla	852	384	379	83	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
*Loughkeel	847	422	252	72	46	36	—	—	—	20	—	—
Millford	835	209	203	103	64	104	52	10	—	—	—	—
Rathmelton	1,370	206	340	135	110	160	73	32	166	117	—	31
Rathmullan	524	96	142	71	42	72	20	18	32	31	—	—
*Rosguill	1,145	920	202	8	—	7	—	8	—	—	—	—
Rosnakill	428	51	151	96	47	45	5	5	28	—	—	—
*Termon	1,371	718	608	12	29	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,464	6,784	4,116	659	286	201	81	80	19	20	36	191
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,171	1,030	1,482	646	477	601	255	110	301	196	42	31
Total of Electoral Divisions.	17,635	7,814	5,598	1,305	763	802	336	190	311	216	78	222

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Donegal—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
STRABANE.												
Castlefinn	1,034	54	86	67	106	103	52	95	251	204	16	—
Cloghard	813	91	144	116	46	136	76	63	121	20	—	—
Clonleigh North	1,118	44	38	51	112	71	168	118	228	222	66	—
Clonleigh South	835	12	20	29	25	138	87	59	267	145	—	53
Feddyglass	784	24	16	21	20	104	116	48	275	160	—	—
Figart	586	68	58	65	59	118	39	39	86	11	43	—
Raphoe	537	26	54	37	21	6	14	16	170	55	65	73
St. Johnstown	880	—	20	19	45	69	75	125	383	103	41	—
Treantaghmucklagh	812	17	27	51	36	161	87	135	171	127	—	—
Urney West	736	52	178	123	85	99	75	31	75	—	18	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,135	388	641	579	555	1,005	789	729	2,027	1,047	249	126
Total of Electoral Divisions	8,135	388	641	579	555	1,005	789	729	2,027	1,047	249	126
STRANORLAR.												
*Altnapaste	1,276	698	385	110	37	27	—	—	10	9	—	—
*Cloghan	2,332	1,317	680	127	60	126	—	10	12	—	—	—
Convoy	1,649	166	416	187	98	199	156	41	212	34	140	—
*Dooish	601	204	277	48	30	30	12	—	—	—	—	—
Gleneely	1,743	448	529	148	90	129	60	72	122	17	128	—
*Goland	411	202	116	39	—	29	7	—	—	18	—	—
Killygordon	852	25	67	139	78	107	96	98	160	82	—	—
Knock	643	151	220	107	38	30	21	3	38	32	—	—
*Lettermore	824	304	297	121	46	31	—	11	14	—	—	—
*Meencargagh	341	152	144	23	6	—	16	—	—	—	—	—
Stranorlar	1,357	277	394	194	106	125	53	52	98	—	58	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions	5,785	2,877	1,899	468	179	243	35	21	36	27	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,244	1,070	1,626	775	410	590	386	266	630	165	326	—
Total of Electoral Divisions	12,029	3,947	3,525	1,243	589	833	421	287	666	192	326	—
Total of Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	97,772	59,740	27,846	4,538	1,769	1,634	753	280	397	358	131	326
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	51,109	6,681	13,093	5,885	3,527	5,281	3,097	2,279	5,865	3,648	1,133	320
Total of County,	148,881	66,421	40,939	10,423	5,595	6,915	3,850	2,559	6,262	4,006	1,264	646

* Scheduled as Congested.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Down.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
BANBRIDGE.												
Annaclone, ...	226	15	41	33	30	26	18	24	32	7	—	—
Ardtanagh, ...	232	27	44	47	34	42	20	10	7	1	—	—
Balloolymore, ...	227	17	72	35	24	30	16	10	21	2	—	—
Ballybrick, ...	238	19	54	31	30	40	26	10	22	6	—	—
Ballyward, ...	307	47	117	66	34	21	11	6	5	—	—	—
Banbridge Rural, ...	279	13	93	43	28	41	22	16	14	6	1	2
Banbridge Urban, ...	62	12	22	8	5	8	3	2	1	1	—	—
Crossgar, ...	171	39	52	28	23	10	8	5	5	1	—	—
Dromore Rural, ...	259	26	75	41	32	41	16	7	16	3	1	1
Dromore Urban, ...	16	4	4	2	1	2	1	1	1	—	—	—
Garvaghy, ...	179	13	16	34	28	29	21	13	19	5	1	—
Gilford, ...	14	7	2	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glaskermore, ...	160	12	28	14	17	24	18	9	31	6	1	—
Leitrim, ...	294	68	116	48	30	18	8	3	2	—	1	—
Loughbrickland, ...	167	7	38	21	18	30	16	13	21	2	1	—
Magherally, ...	309	20	78	59	35	42	21	22	28	4	—	—
Moneyslane, ...	296	40	70	46	45	51	20	15	9	—	—	—
Quilly, ...	201	10	53	43	22	22	13	12	16	8	—	2
Scarva, ...	221	20	69	43	17	27	16	8	11	3	2	—
Skeagh, ...	202	16	43	27	24	33	22	9	20	8	—	—
Tirkelly, ...	250	18	72	31	44	30	19	17	18	1	—	—
Tullylish, ...	296	27	81	53	39	33	19	5	19	11	4	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,606	477	1,240	760	561	601	335	217	318	75	12	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,606	477	1,240	760	561	601	335	217	318	75	12	10
BELFAST.												
Ballyhackamore, ...	19	1	—	—	—	1	2	3	4	5	—	3
Belfast Urban, ...	51	3	6	4	5	5	4	2	15	6	—	1
Castlereagh, ...	89	7	6	12	9	9	14	6	19	5	2	—
Dundonald, ...	68	3	5	2	2	18	13	3	15	3	3	1
Holywood Rural, ...	117	2	11	6	11	16	14	5	35	7	6	4
Holywood Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	344	16	28	24	27	49	47	19	88	26	11	9
Total of Electoral Divisions,	344	16	28	24	27	49	47	19	88	26	11	9
DOWNPATRICK.												
Ardglass, ...	157	9	25	19	11	24	9	10	34	14	2	—
Ardkeen, ...	190	22	36	45	15	19	12	12	22	7	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	268	11	70	45	43	42	24	12	18	2	—	1
Castlewellan, ...	226	37	99	42	17	15	8	3	3	—	—	2
Clough, ...	159	13	30	20	25	25	19	2	17	6	1	1
Crossgar, ...	180	20	24	22	12	35	20	18	17	9	3	—
Downpatrick Rural, ...	227	27	52	19	18	25	12	13	42	15	2	2
Downpatrick Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum, ...	261	31	96	50	22	30	21	3	4	2	2	—
Dunmore, ...	284	36	107	59	24	29	11	6	9	3	—	—
Dunsfort, ...	130	3	15	8	8	16	19	19	25	15	2	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Down—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Downpatrick—*continued.*												
Hollymount,	169	12	24	28	20	28	20	7	21	7	—	2
Inch,	176	14	38	27	17	28	19	7	23	1	1	1
Killinchy,	171	12	29	8	14	18	28	21	32	9	—	—
Killough,	176	7	35	15	14	27	19	15	24	15	4	1
Killyleagh	144	9	15	14	8	19	12	16	34	12	4	1
Kilmore	191	3	27	36	24	40	30	14	12	3	—	2
Leggygowan,	252	18	47	45	29	46	30	10	22	4	—	1
Portaferry,	159	24	40	14	13	18	15	5	16	8	4	2
Quintin,	113	10	10	2	4	11	19	16	24	15	—	2
Raholp,	169	12	28	29	13	20	21	11	28	3	3	1
Roscoenor,	269	9	79	69	35	31	16	7	16	6	—	1
Seaforde,	230	20	83	49	26	22	10	8	7	2	—	1
Strangford,	131	3	14	12	10	29	22	9	21	8	—	3
Tyrella,	157	11	26	20	15	32	18	9	19	5	2	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,589	373	1,049	697	439	629	434	253	490	171	30	24
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,589	373	1,049	697	439	629	434	253	490	171	30	24
Kilkeel.												
Ballykeel,	256	102	67	33	20	19	5	3	7	—	—	—
Bryansford,	233	47	108	36	14	9	11	1	4	—	1	2
Fofanny,	354	86	161	65	21	12	5	2	2	—	—	—
Greencastle,	348	75	136	64	27	22	9	2	11	2	—	—
Kilkeel,	346	109	115	56	27	21	8	1	6	3	—	—
Killowen,	102	4	46	16	8	15	2	5	4	1	—	1
Maghera,	148	33	35	21	13	12	7	10	16	1	—	—
Mourne Park,	290	55	132	39	28	21	4	3	4	3	—	1
Mullartown,	391	207	116	22	22	12	3	2	6	1	—	—
Rosstrevor,	257	62	132	20	10	7	3	2	9	7	4	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,725	780	1,048	372	190	150	57	31	69	18	5	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,725	780	1,048	372	190	150	57	31	69	18	5	5
Lisburn.												
Annahilt,	226	5	41	30	28	56	22	24	16	3	—	1
Ballykeel,	245	19	57	33	38	41	18	12	25	1	1	—
Ballymacbrennan,	204	6	44	33	25	47	23	13	11	2	—	—
Ballyworfy,	174	17	33	26	24	21	29	7	17	—	—	—
Blaris,	173	17	46	39	13	21	9	6	14	7	—	1
Breda,	159	4	29	23	16	28	23	10	13	10	2	1
Dromara,	228	16	63	33	24	44	22	9	15	2	—	—
Drumbeg,	119	7	30	11	11	20	12	10	12	6	—	—
Drumbo,	253	9	52	48	39	39	29	13	17	6	—	1
Glasdrummin,	218	19	73	48	22	26	8	13	7	—	—	—
Hillsborough,	179	13	45	24	20	37	11	10	16	1	—	2
Killaney,	91	2	8	12	12	17	17	4	16	3	—	—
Maze,	226	9	79	28	12	41	17	16	16	6	1	1
Ouley	160	5	28	14	22	34	24	16	15	2	—	—
Saintfield,	187	21	51	32	20	32	12	7	10	1	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,842	169	679	434	326	506	276	170	220	50	4	8
Total of Electoral Divisions.	2,842	169	679	434	326	506	276	170	220	50	4	8

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation in the County of Down—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LURGAN.												
Ballyleny, ...	126	18	34	11	15	18	9	5	18	6	1	1
Donaghcloney, ...	93	5	15	14	8	15	8	7	11	8	2	—
Kilmore, ...	41	7	6	4	4	5	1	2	5	7	—	—
Magheralin, ...	149	22	41	21	15	18	7	4	12	6	1	2
Moira, ...	266	19	52	38	28	30	21	22	41	14	1	—
Tullylish, ...	315	101	78	35	17	27	21	16	14	5	—	1
Waringstown, ...	222	30	67	30	20	21	18	7	20	5	3	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,212	197	293	153	107	129	85	63	121	51	8	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,212	197	293	153	107	129	85	63	121	51	8	5
NEWRY.												
Clonallan, Upper, ...	451	111	209	63	32	22	8	2	4	—	—	—
Clonduff, ...	324	65	139	49	23	30	3	6	4	2	—	—
Crobane, ...	279	51	97	47	20	28	12	5	15	2	2	—
Donaghmore, ...	144	6	24	14	14	17	26	17	21	4	1	—
Drumgath, ...	261	35	102	42	30	29	11	8	3	1	—	—
Glen, ...	166	5	27	22	22	27	35	8	19	—	—	1
Hilltown, ...	266	45	127	47	22	15	4	1	3	2	—	—
Newry Rural, ...	408	94	156	57	29	30	9	5	16	9	3	—
Newry Urban, ...	89	48	25	9	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ouley, ...	213	11	38	27	39	39	22	12	20	5	—	—
Rathfryland, ...	330	42	129	69	32	27	10	8	9	4	—	—
Warrenpoint Rural, ...	366	68	150	56	48	23	8	—	8	3	1	1
Warrenpoint Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,297	584	1,223	502	311	291	149	73	123	32	7	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,297	584	1,223	502	311	291	149	73	123	32	7	2
NEWTOWNARDS.												
Ballygowan, ...	204	11	46	29	26	38	25	20	8	1	—	—
Ballyhalbert, ...	133	5	17	16	17	26	9	6	24	11	1	1
Ballymagiaff, ...	125	—	5	5	6	25	29	22	25	6	2	—
Ballywalter, ...	70	4	12	6	5	5	6	9	18	3	—	2
Bangor Rural, ...	342	29	55	35	22	32	33	44	59	24	4	5
Bangor Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowdore, ...	147	16	23	12	9	20	18	16	28	3	1	1
Comber, ...	202	34	38	23	18	24	16	22	18	6	2	1
Donaghadee, ...	164	18	35	14	14	20	21	13	21	7	—	1
Grey Abbey, ...	144	11	37	13	8	16	17	10	25	6	—	1
Kilmood, ...	169	11	17	16	15	32	27	18	27	5	—	1
Kircubbin, ...	153	17	20	19	16	22	11	10	22	15	1	—
Moneyreagh, ...	185	8	28	24	18	35	24	14	27	6	1	—
Mount Stewart, ...	130	4	22	13	17	27	16	10	19	1	—	1
Newtownards, North, ...	220	44	52	17	19	31	17	3	29	8	—	—
Newtownards, South, ...	247	80	52	16	10	18	12	18	31	8	1	1
Newtownards, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynakill, ...	118	4	15	12	21	17	15	11	20	2	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,753	296	474	270	241	398	296	246	401	112	14	15
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,753	296	474	270	241	398	296	246	401	112	14	15
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	22,368	2,892	6,034	3,212	2,202	2,743	1,679	1,072	1,830	535	91	78
Total of County	22,368	2,892	6,034	3,212	2,202	2,743	1,679	1,072	1,830	535	91	78

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Down.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Banbridge.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Annaclone, ...	6,577	44	282	426	512	655	638	1,097	2 102	821	—	—
Ardtanagh, ...	5,335	110	420	777	801	1,364	854	490	435	84	—	—
Balloolymore, ...	5,160	52	528	480	482	816	619	508	1,492	183	—	—
Ballybrick, ...	5,945	69	397	393	551	1,042	916	421	1,512	644	—	—
Ballyward, ...	5,644	267	1,484	1,303	832	679	449	355	275	—	—	—
Banbridge Rural, ...	5,460	40	588	456	461	893	673	544	793	417	274	321
Banbridge Urban, ...	623	24	102	73	66	131	63	64	27	73	—	—
Crossgar, ...	3,523	130	483	494	514	290	567	370	529	146	—	—
Dromore Rural, ...	4,710	63	463	433	506	855	500	275	934	302	187	192
Dromore Urban, ...	138	8	18	14	13	26	17	15	27	—	—	—
Garvaghy, ...	5,948	48	141	536	603	907	817	632	1,414	646	204	—
Gilford, ...	54	9	7	22	9	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glaskermore, ...	5,164	34	216	163	267	555	595	391	2,035	708	200	—
Leitrim, ...	6,489	487	1,624	1,344	983	809	427	259	227	—	329	—
Loughbrickland, ...	4,415	18	277	275	298	698	577	585	1,378	171	138	—
Magherally, ...	6,503	45	501	700	573	1,041	617	909	1,618	499	—	—
Moneyslane, ...	6,603	136	672	866	1,007	1,609	786	769	758	—	—	—
Quilly, ...	4,923	28	339	474	323	489	394	477	1,043	769	—	587
Scarva, ...	4,337	51	457	565	275	633	525	333	708	352	438	—
Skeagh, ...	4,965	42	276	314	406	671	707	369	1,324	856	—	—
Tirkelly, ...	5,230	61	513	391	774	787	645	701	1,246	112	—	—
Tullylish, ...	6,395	73	498	587	606	733	530	193	945	899	551	780
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	104,141	1,839	10,286	11,086	10,862	15,689	11,917	9,757	20,822	7,682	2,321	1,880
Total of Electoral Divisions.	104,141	1,839	10,286	11,086	10,862	15,689	11,917	9,757	20,822	7,682	2,321	1,880
Belfast.												
Ballyhackamore, ...	1,095	1	—	—	—	34	61	78	155	183	—	583
Belfast (Urban), ...	1,405	7	37	20	23	71	74	57	623	268	—	225
Castlereagh, ...	2,671	10	32	150	147	172	418	224	879	408	231	—
Dundonald, ...	3,078	6	45	33	37	470	543	169	747	331	565	132
Holywood Rural, ...	4,446	7	83	126	217	459	386	98	1,580	295	581	664
Holywood Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	12,695	31	197	329	424	1,206	1,482	626	3,984	1,485	1,327	1,604
Total of Electoral Divisions.	12,695	31	197	329	424	1,206	1,482	626	3,984	1,485	1,327	1,604
Downpatrick.												
Ardglass, ...	5,935	16	155	183	172	532	301	425	2,088	1,675	388	—
Ardkeen, ...	5,176	91	357	694	314	494	427	501	1,356	942	—	—
Ballynahinch, ...	6,520	43	553	615	789	1,140	774	575	1,204	235	—	592
Castlewellan, ...	6,389	228	1,000	733	398	453	365	228	581	—	—	2,403
Clough, ...	4,960	80	336	323	444	727	654	96	1,163	648	213	276
Crossgar, ...	6,751	86	183	318	259	1,004	767	886	1,180	1,341	727	—
Downpatrick Rural, ...	6,153	33	227	130	246	481	304	419	2,184	1,590	343	196
Downpatrick Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum, ...	6,008	131	921	858	540	954	785	163	349	856	451	—
Dunmore, ...	6,729	237	1,494	1,101	654	1,058	440	345	1,010	390	—	—
Dunsfort, ...	5,681	14	103	92	147	395	585	819	1,542	1,568	416	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Down—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Downpatrick—*continued*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hollymount, ...	5,638	26	177	329	325	727	667	318	1,487	354	—	725
Inch, ...	6,291	45	301	377	330	865	637	345	1,693	184	189	1,375
Killinchy, ...	5,502	27	202	94	242	429	946	813	1,703	1,046	—	—
Killough, ...	6,434	17	269	158	201	532	516	588	1,379	1,721	726	327
Killyleagh, ...	6·188	27	111	144	124	430	321	698	2,149	1,263	679	242
Kilmore, ...	5,905	10	244	564	466	1,071	1,158	638	715	323	—	716
Leggygowan, ...	6,963	80	396	709	526	1,224	1,101	490	1,515	565	—	357
Portaferry, ...	5,595	68	260	155	212	447	475	254	1,120	908	727	959
Quintin, ...	5,106	18	46	20	46	257	533	569	1,441	1,535	—	641
Raholp, ...	5,600	25	194	349	224	650	732	489	1,861	384	524	168
Rosscoinor, ...	7,686	43	870	1,231	821	1,062	677	379	1,330	857	—	416
Seaforde, ...	6,434	141	847	779	659	731	439	407	547	310	—	1,544
Strangford, ...	5,641	8	106	138	169	726	702	353	1,318	931	—	1,190
Tyrella, ...	4,969	37	202	336	252	832	628	367	1,203	585	527	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	144,254	1,531	9,554	10,430	8,593	17,221	14,934	11,165	32,128	20,661	5,910	12,127
Total of Electoral Divisions,	144,254	1,531	9,554	10,430	8,593	17,221	14,934	11,165	32,128	20,661	5,910	12,127
Kilkeel.												
Ballykeel, ...	5,295	839	1,198	606	547	570	208	150	1,177	—	—	—
Bryansford, ...	10,620	468	1391	749	383	1,279	524	68	2,310	—	144	3,304
Fofanny, ...	7,189	1,100	2,166	2,528	555	375	221	116	128	—	—	—
Greencastle, ...	4,980	403	1,306	982	484	595	311	63	657	179	—	—
Kilkeel, ...	5,017	741	1,232	961	668	606	235	18	309	247	—	—
Killowen, ...	1,658	14	386	186	141	263	65	176	188	35	—	204
Maghera, ...	3,109	129	309	366	237	313	178	476	991	110	—	—
Mourne Park, ...	5,304	420	1,517	620	517	443	120	143	229	195	—	1,100
Mullartown, ...	6,271	2,387	1,524	650	593	472	98	57	393	97	—	—
Rostrevor, ...	5,446	541	1,768	294	612	162	59	202	93	528	840	347
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,889	7,042	12,797	7,942	4,737	5,078	2,019	1,469	6,475	1,391	984	4,955
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,889	7,042	12,797	7,942	4,737	5,078	2,019	1,469	6,475	1,391	984	4,955
Lisburn.												
Annahilt, ...	6,556	14	342	417	552	1,548	858	1,130	1,097	306	—	292
Ballykeel, ...	5,519	45	375	415	654	993	599	505	1,609	81	243	—
Ballymacbrennan, ...	4,915	11	318	417	470	1,231	888	584	766	230	—	—
Ballyworfy, ...	3,750	40	224	308	410	457	926	294	1,091	—	—	—
Blaris, ...	2,859	29	233	380	179	351	258	173	637	611	—	8
Breda, ...	4,877	11	177	274	296	629	634	369	635	863	382	607
Dromara, ...	5,283	84	688	548	512	1,340	987	476	1,015	233	—	—
Drumbeg, ...	2,180	17	152	101	113	307	210	234	588	398	—	—
Drumbo, ...	6,476	33	369	640	765	1,112	1,053	655	1,120	601	—	128
Glasdrumman, ...	4,449	56	688	730	513	895	314	761	492	—	—	—
Hillsborough, ...	4,485	34	285	296	328	793	361	387	866	91	—	1,042
Killaney, ...	3,156	3	48	163	222	429	629	201	1,124	337	—	—
Maze, ...	4,806	32	495	309	147	876	524	593	883	606	166	175
Ouley, ...	4,614	11	245	174	426	939	879	745	960	235	—	—
Saintfield, ...	4,171	69	426	404	406	810	454	347	665	119	—	471
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	68,696	489	5,065	5,578	5,993	12,770	9,574	7,454	13,548	4,711	791	2,723
Total of Electoral Divisions,	68,696	489	5,065	5,578	5,993	12,770	9,574	7,454	13,548	4,711	791	2,723

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Down—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Lurgan.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballyleny, ...	3,334	20	202	120	225	286	266	189	1,065	535	204	222
Donaghcloney, ...	2,949	8	91	139	125	269	220	255	569	927	346	—
Kilmore, ...	1,307	10	32	43	51	93	29	82	324	643	—	—
Magheralin, ...	3,166	37	198	176	224	349	180	86	577	579	152	608
Moira, ...	7,395	31	351	420	438	663	642	834	2,354	1,528	134	—
Tullylish, ...	4,558	213	461	362	240	511	599	572	781	464	—	355
Waringstown, ...	4,387	51	369	280	289	373	481	246	1,065	438	304	491
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	27,096	370	1,704	1,540	1,592	2,544	2,417	2,264	6,735	5,114	1,140	1,676
Total of Electoral Divisions,	27,096	370	1,704	1,540	1,592	2,544	2,417	2,264	6,735	5,114	1,140	1,676
Newry.												
Clonallan, Upper, ...	7,147	556	2,518	1,161	733	921	496	111	651	—	—	—
Clonduff, ...	6,109	456	1,836	951	640	1,179	176	324	293	254	—	—
Crobane, ...	5,116	230	947	695	372	745	440	223	850	200	414	—
Donaghmore, ...	4,232	19	158	153	226	384	818	664	1,255	391	164	—
Drumgath, ...	4,660	180	1,041	681	651	863	444	424	256	120	—	—
Glen, ...	4,033	8	176	240	319	547	983	286	989	—	—	485
Hilltown, ...	5,030	466	1,660	1,143	592	479	195	75	165	255	—	—
Newry Rural, ...	5,438	326	1,160	627	483	643	251	188	743	669	348	—
Newry Urban, ...	306	46	77	45	—	64	17	22	35	—	—	—
Ouley, ...	5,156	25	272	337	645	935	710	498	1,150	584	—	—
Rathfryland, ...	5,232	155	1,064	954	616	729	343	386	585	400	—	—
Warrenpoint Rural, ...	5,529	309	1,424	852	969	597	215	—	252	90	40	781
Warrenpoint Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	57,988	2,776	12,333	7,839	6,246	8,086	5,088	3,201	7,224	2,963	966	1,266
Total of Electoral Divisions,	57,988	2,776	12,333	7,839	6,246	8,086	5,088	3,201	7,224	2,963	966	1,266
Newtownards.												
Ballygowan, ...	4,862	31	388	413	492	980	925	918	545	170	—	—
Ballyhalbert, ...	4,769	12	114	170	280	589	286	240	1,369	1,305	147	257
Ballymaglaff, ...	5,394	—	35	63	89	608	964	920	1,572	779	364	—
Ballywalter, ...	2,948	8	73	59	74	99	185	312	1,009	271	—	858
Bangor Rural, ...	16,330	89	328	435	393	836	1,172	1,932	3,609	2,827	656	4,053
Bangor Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowdore, ...	4,611	36	146	155	125	478	591	655	1,613	334	211	267
Comber, ...	5,393	72	217	249	318	554	559	903	1,155	603	403	360
Donaghadee, ...	4,659	67	286	195	234	470	592	434	1,397	420	—	564
Grey Abbey, ...	5,050	37	442	232	144	415	591	448	1,630	770	—	341
Kilmood, ...	5,796	28	131	213	267	795	977	768	1,700	649	—	268
Kircubbin, ...	5,512	52	130	223	262	566	396	448	1,327	1,905	203	—
Moneyreagh, ...	6,076	30	210	319	340	915	810	615	1,801	819	217	—
Mount Stewart, ...	4,917	12	188	290	388	835	600	492	1,120	83	—	909
Newtownards, North, ...	5,379	95	494	287	407	838	554	112	1,814	778	—	—
Newtownards, South, ...	6,243	169	299	223	199	490	426	813	2,036	961	242	385
Newtownards Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynakill, ...	3,532	10	87	132	317	371	466	471	1,219	272	187	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	91,471	748	3,568	3,658	4,329	9,839	10,094	10,481	24,916	12,946	2,630	8,262
Total of Electoral Divisions,	91,471	748	3,568	3,658	4,329	9,839	10,094	10,481	24,916	12,946	2,630	8,262
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	561,230	14,826	55,504	48,402	42,776	72,433	57,525	46,417	115,832	56,953	16,069	34,493
Total of County, ...	561,230	14,826	55,504	48,402	42,776	72,423	57,525	46,417	115,832	56,953	16,069	34,493

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Down.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Banbridge.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Annaclone,	6,708	56	291	435	506	663	638	1,066	2,183	870	—	—
Ardtanagh,	4,308	78	312	599	610	1,030	702	449	412	116	—	—
Ballcoolymore,	4,741	50	496	441	420	740	526	464	1,381	213	—	—
Ballybrick,	6,020	56	394	385	517	1,006	896	444	1,543	779	—	—
Ballyward,	3,862	137	827	829	593	505	389	271	311	—	—	—
Banbridge Rural,	7,259	40	662	547	489	1,009	785	717	937	732	278	1,063
Banbridge Urban,	946	37	144	104	92	209	102	93	53	112	—	—
Crossgar,	2,513	94	385	357	415	253	299	235	345	130	—	—
Dromore Rural,	5,553	71	527	532	563	992	551	306	1,089	358	224	340
Dromore Urban,	272	14	31	22	16	52	37	49	51	—	—	—
Garvaghy,	5,290	34	112	453	509	731	711	580	1,319	611	230	—
Gilford,	132	15	12	25	16	29	35	—	—	—	—	—
Glaskermore,	5,419	32	204	175	301	594	625	399	2,107	772	210	—
Leitrim,	3,287	185	768	606	513	466	258	139	115	—	237	—
Loughbrickland,	4,786	18	282	260	304	738	548	641	1,521	246	228	—
Magherally,	7,250	51	551	738	615	1,036	708	997	1,882	672	—	—
Moneyslane,	5,231	96	509	584	807	1,270	696	665	604	—	—	—
Quilly,	5,892	31	405	549	388	533	459	533	1,223	1,004	—	767
Scarva,	4,675	57	491	600	292	672	551	360	766	388	498	—
Skeagh,	5,585	46	303	340	428	842	769	393	1,415	1,049	—	—
Tirkelly,	5,239	50	513	378	778	760	655	785	1205	115	—	—
Tullylish,	9,860	77	572	660	697	811	689	225	1,419	1,423	1,035	2,252
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	104,828	1,325	8,791	9,619	9,869	14,941	11,639	9,811	21,881	9,590	2,940	4,422
Total of Electoral Divisions,	104,828	1,325	8,791	9,619	9,869	14,941	11,639	9,811	21,881	9,590	2,940	4,422
Belfast.												
Ballyhackamore,	4,189	1	—	—	—	23	64	136	322	702	—	2,941
Belfast (Urban),	2,941	9	46	50	89	120	138	94	1,191	689	—	515
Castlereagh,	3,669	13	31	126	158	216	497	277	1,286	623	442	—
Dundonald,	3,869	9	41	22	35	460	462	134	1,010	474	752	470
Holywood Rural,	8,602	7	85	79	192	399	473	234	2,625	1,177	1,460	1,871
Holywood Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,270	39	203	277	474	1,218	1,634	875	6,434	3,665	2,654	5,797
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,270	39	203	277	474	1,218	1,634	875	6,434	3,665	2,654	5,797
Downpatrick.												
Ardglass,	6,724	25	191	240	200	512	332	457	2,360	1,948	459	—
Ardkeen,	5,125	59	265	565	268	459	433	538	1,420	1,118	—	—
Balynahinch,	6,530	35	491	580	728	1,056	841	548	1,203	261	—	787
Castlewellan,	4,362	105	700	535	295	377	277	140	164	—	—	1,769
Clough,	4,862	34	197	240	436	607	669	88	1,215	771	232	373
Crossgar,	6,327	58	179	275	215	864	705	787	1,211	1,292	741	—
Downpatrick Rural,	8,891	58	380	231	332	626	414	597	2,879	1,968	443	963
Downpatrick Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum,	4,565	84	747	631	368	627	853	128	273	305	549	—
Dunmore,	4,391	113	770	746	415	700	384	256	652	355	—	—
Dunsfort,	6,356	10	101	103	147	404	661	851	1,704	1,865	510	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Down—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Downpatrick—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hollymount, ...	6,001	27	165	353	346	699	698	313	1,500	980	—	920
Inch, ...	5,911	35	259	384	296	720	656	316	1,537	170	216	1,372
Killinchy, ...	6,216	25	196	97	256	457	966	958	1,999	1,262	—	—
Killough, ...	8,219	17	264	191	238	678	672	665	1,728	2,220	1,023	523
Killyleagh, ...	7,388	23	105	174	133	477	416	740	2,459	1,590	891	380
Kilmore, ...	5,625	5	207	458	429	982	1,065	628	710	320	—	821
Leggygowan, ...	6,468	50	331	594	511	1,185	1,045	457	1,421	495	—	379
Portaferry, ...	6,321	65	274	165	238	453	494	220	1,175	1,134	954	1,149
Quintin, ...	6,183	26	68	26	67	285	664	706	1,793	1,890	—	658
Raholp, ...	6,084	36	206	356	229	517	739	508	1,955	451	738	349
Rossconor, ...	6,106	31	590	842	617	768	529	309	1,122	838	—	460
Seaforde, ...	5,088	60	590	604	484	549	348	355	453	246	—	1,399
Strangford, ...	6,642	8	103	144	175	718	750	402	1,422	1,108	—	1,812
Tyrella, ...	5,014	21	180	241	266	828	617	405	1,293	608	555	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	145,399	1,010	7,559	8,725	7,689	15,548	15,228	11,372	33,648	23,195	7,311	14,114
Total of Electoral Divisions,	145,399	1,010	7,559	8,725	7,689	15,548	15,228	11,372	33,648	23,195	7,311	14,114
Kilkeel.												
Ballykeel, ...	2,725	255	461	407	351	473	188	132	458	—	—	—
Bryansford, ...	3,703	148	732	450	246	230	368	46	272	—	244	967
Fofanny, ...	3,137	259	1,056	803	366	294	166	84	109	—	—	—
Greencastle, ...	4,231	81	932	825	472	536	326	90	717	252	—	—
Kilkeel, ...	3,900	285	783	717	469	530	276	42	406	392	—	—
Killowen, ...	1,952	13	326	195	135	359	76	214	227	105	—	302
Maghera, ...	2,954	84	221	257	224	283	255	471	1,049	110	—	—
Mourne Park, ...	4,377	159	890	508	491	502	136	139	380	417	—	755
Mullartown, ...	2,804	387	747	266	375	291	107	96	415	120	—	—
Rosstrevor, ...	5,122	225	876	257	175	171	106	97	609	930	1,000	677
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,906	1,896	7,024	4,685	3,304	3,669	2,004	1,411	4,642	2,326	1,244	2,701
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,906	1,896	7,024	4,685	3,304	3,669	2,004	1,411	4,642	2,326	1,244	2,701
Lisburn.												
Annahilt, ...	6,293	15	319	385	497	1,383	767	1,063	1,087	385	—	392
Ballykeel, ...	5,797	58	400	416	668	1,027	656	543	1,683	106	240	—
Ballymacbrennan, ...	4,819	14	299	433	449	1,170	827	606	803	218	—	—
Ballyworfy, ...	3,959	45	241	325	411	493	968	293	1,183	—	—	—
Blaris, ...	4,474	46	316	497	226	524	319	265	950	977	—	354
Breda, ...	6,657	12	210	289	284	689	760	451	904	1,400	473	1,185
Dromara, ...	4,856	49	482	430	428	1,091	769	408	949	250	—	—
Drumbeg, ...	3,661	18	216	138	190	498	433	436	850	882	—	—
Drumbo, ...	6,316	30	360	604	687	956	988	587	1,063	733	—	308
Glasdrumman, ...	3,504	47	495	604	392	695	270	592	409	—	—	—
Hillsborough, ...	5,335	36	332	320	361	899	392	437	997	110	—	1,451
Killaney, ...	3,132	3	45	154	214	417	604	181	1,199	315	—	—
Maze, ...	6,002	25	585	361	225	1,029	603	722	1,083	858	207	304
Ouley, ...	4,359	10	199	174	390	869	833	707	959	218	—	—
Saintfield, ...	4,121	61	363	396	345	801	421	320	665	153	—	596
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	73,285	469	4,862	5,526	5,767	12,541	9,610	7,611	14,784	6,605	920	4,590
Total of Electoral Divisions,	73,285	469	4,862	5,526	5,767	12,541	9,610	7,611	14,784	6,605	920	4,590

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Down—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Lurgan.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballyleny, ...	4,195	29	239	137	266	320	306	218	1,258	668	298	456
Donaghcloney, ...	3,618	13	108	186	139	356	274	319	724	1,057	442	—
Kilmore, ...	1,706	19	42	50	65	111	35	96	398	890	—	—
Magheralin, ...	4,687	59	286	254	265	445	233	182	820	940	250	903
Moira, ...	8,915	41	393	478	490	737	784	934	2,891	1,946	221	—
Tullylish, ...	6,096	262	549	449	303	713	762	724	1,013	811	—	510
Waringstown, ...	6,186	82	487	368	348	504	668	316	1,442	641	722	608
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	35,353	505	2,104	1,922	1,876	3,186	3,062	2,789	8,546	6,953	1,933	2,477
Total of Electoral Divisions,	35,353	505	2,104	1,922	1,876	3,186	3,062	2,789	8,546	6,953	1,933	2,477
Newry.												
Clonallan, Upper, ...	4,217	308	1,420	794	557	536	267	86	249	—	—	—
Clonduff, ...	3,850	194	958	618	397	748	105	262	241	327	—	—
Crobane, ...	4,868	155	673	590	340	681	423	226	982	298	500	—
Donaghmore, ...	4,804	15	165	169	250	426	910	769	1,437	461	202	—
Drumgath, ...	3,617	100	711	523	521	717	374	356	214	101	—	—
Glen, ...	5,045	8	213	278	388	673	1,250	351	1,239	—	—	645
Hilltown, ...	3,036	131	938	564	382	351	133	47	188	302	—	—
Newry Rural, ...	6,915	286	1,080	717	499	747	326	216	1,182	1,154	708	—
Newry Urban, ...	666	112	176	111	—	97	36	44	90	—	—	—
Ouley, ...	5,543	25	268	361	668	1,001	745	548	1,258	669	—	—
Rathfryland, ...	4,906	115	868	876	553	668	360	363	610	493	—	—
Warrenpoint Rural, ...	5,780	197	1,048	694	843	593	293	—	551	410	230	921
Warrenpoint Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,247	1,646	8,518	6,295	5,398	7,238	5,222	3,268	8,241	4,215	1,640	1,566
Total of Electoral Divisions,	53,247	1,646	8,518	6,295	5,398	7,238	5,222	3,268	8,241	4,215	1,640	1,566
Newtownards.												
Ballygowan, ...	4,648	29	341	366	454	937	893	891	552	185	—	—
Ballyhalbert, ...	5,700	13	132	198	304	651	327	276	1,713	1,496	255	335
Ballymagiaff, ...	6,142	—	41	64	105	655	1,028	1,036	1,769	935	509	—
Ballywalter, ...	3,560	11	85	77	91	137	219	406	1,293	342	—	899
Bangor Rural, ...	18,284	86	363	437	380	799	1,144	1,962	4,108	3,124	961	4,920
Bangor Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowdore, ...	5,285	34	158	156	163	507	627	724	1,011	406	293	306
Comber, ...	5,915	74	243	295	323	605	578	916	1,175	741	514	451
Donaghadee, ...	5,580	39	253	180	254	516	721	581	1,472	894	—	670
Grey Abbey, ...	4,966	28	266	157	132	394	590	437	1,678	837	—	447
Kilmood, ...	6,076	24	119	200	276	787	978	813	1,785	740	—	354
Kircubbin, ...	5,875	52	137	239	287	570	376	452	1,492	1,980	290	—
Moneyreagh, ...	6,060	21	199	305	319	903	816	625	1,789	853	230	—
Mount Stewart, ...	4,622	11	149	156	303	706	567	442	1,199	140	—	949
Newtownards, North, ...	5,624	124	329	213	349	794	583	148	2,131	953	—	—
Newtownards, South, ...	6,305	179	328	208	172	470	392	787	2,047	1,140	224	358
Newtownards, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynakill, ...	3,997	11	107	155	373	406	523	522	1,358	276	266	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	98,639	736	3,250	3,406	4,285	9,837	10,362	11,018	27,472	15,042	3,542	9,689
Total of Electoral Divisions,	98,639	736	3,250	3,406	4,285	9,837	10,362	11,018	27,472	15,042	3,542	9,689
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	568,927	7,626	42,311	40,455	38,662	68,178	58,761	48,155	125,648	71,591	22,184	45,356
Total of County, ..	568,927	7,626	42,311	40,455	38,662	68,178	58,761	48,155	125,648	71,591	22,184	45,356

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Down.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Banbridge.												
Annaclone,	1,120	15	99	105	129	161	97	136	269	109	—	—
Ardtanagh,	1,175	96	132	200	159	228	152	102	72	34	—	—
Ballcolymore,	1,062	28	191	104	75	169	79	88	239	89	—	—
Ballybrick,	1,457	41	212	121	122	186	196	74	355	150	—	—
Ballyward,	1,538	131	440	311	179	192	105	53	127	—	—	—
Banbridge Rural,	1,781	45	248	159	134	157	228	78	309	206	20	197
Banbridge Urban,	229	—	—	95	19	25	—	5	—	85	—	—
Crossgar,	814	110	226	110	120	53	53	52	85	5	—	—
Dromore Rural,	1,565	71	266	214	203	259	164	63	225	53	40	7
Dromore Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garvaghy,	1,031	59	86	142	133	165	116	98	185	41	6	—
Gilford,	37	—	7	—	—	9	21	—	—	—	—	—
Glaskermore,	883	29	75	37	68	93	76	56	291	126	32	—
Leitrim,	1,182	180	389	193	176	110	46	29	23	—	36	—
Loughbrickland,	670	8	74	56	82	108	73	81	156	24	8	—
Magherally,	1,549	32	238	194	151	259	126	139	265	145	—	—
Moneyslane,	1,738	139	244	210	219	357	221	167	181	—	—	—
Quilly,	1,507	44	300	172	104	116	88	182	255	203	—	43
Scarva,	923	31	224	188	57	139	89	32	91	27	45	—
Skeagh,	1,261	55	160	111	118	228	175	69	208	137	—	—
Tirkelly,	1,780	67	295	175	267	245	188	193	322	28	—	—
Tullylish,	2,387	74	304	196	191	209	101	37	209	460	224	382
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,689	1,255	4,210	3,093	2,706	3,468	2,394	1,734	3,867	1,922	411	629
Total of Electoral Divisions.	25,689	1,255	4,210	3,093	2,706	3,468	2,394	1,734	3,867	1,922	411	629
Belfast.												
Ballyhackamore,	423	10	—	—	—	—	14	30	34	48	—	287
Belfast (Urban),	587	—	31	140	23	18	11	8	174	52	—	130
Castlereagh,	648	38	16	36	42	48	121	55	184	68	40	—
Dundonald,	589	21	15	10	15	89	93	15	127	37	114	53
Holywood Rural,	1,212	12	52	45	56	147	75	25	363	123	178	136
Holywood Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tota lof Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,459	81	114	231	136	302	314	133	882	328	332	606
Total of Electoral Divisions.	3,459	81	114	231	136	302	314	133	882	328	332	606
Downpatrick.												
Ardglass,	708	9	49	65	41	59	26	38	199	188	34	—
Ardkeen,	1,232	97	166	233	64	95	66	130	220	161	—	—
Ballynahinch,	1,282	19	214	184	178	163	150	58	179	81	—	56
Castlewellan,	871	115	283	121	73	48	57	42	14	—	—	118
Clough,	701	39	79	59	87	132	100	17	110	40	12	26
Crossgar,	1,084	37	67	75	38	171	130	136	150	212	68	—
Downpatrick Rural,	809	70	47	27	25	89	41	41	243	184	35	7
Downpatrick Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dundrum,	1,199	90	350	241	114	143	126	21	44	19	51	—
Dunmore,	1,370	125	305	236	116	161	48	81	122	86	—	—
Dunsfort,	884	—	60	23	45	71	100	119	229	175	62	—

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Down—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
DOWNPATRICK—*continued.*												
Hollymount, ...	817	28	52	86	63	92	98	38	188	90	—	82
Inch, ...	1,000	52	154	109	55	130	115	36	214	36	22	77
Killinchy, ...	1,144	34	114	38	71	105	180	167	297	138	—	—
Killough, ...	935	21	43	65	73	101	100	69	168	193	73	29
Killyleagh, ...	996	18	40	78	26	83	57	125	279	164	77	49
Kilmore, ...	1,073	12	91	145	122	184	167	79	104	39	—	130
Leggygowan, ...	1,330	53	161	195	163	239	179	65	211	55	—	9
Portaferry, ...	777	51	86	34	27	57	64	34	113	107	81	123
Quintin, ...	864	15	68	13	17	55	97	81	169	259	—	90
Raholp, ...	733	30	93	92	38	60	106	58	203	21	25	7
Rossconor, ...	1,486	31	342	258	145	197	125	53	149	107	—	79
Seaforde, ...	931	48	226	149	111	122	53	54	58	34	—	76
Strangford, ...	896	13	47	42	28	135	170	40	160	128	—	133
Tyrella, ...	829	55	77	68	59	175	100	67	124	78	26	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,951	1,062	3,304	2,636	1,779	2,867	2,455	1,649	3,947	2,595	566	1,091
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,951	1,062	3,304	2,636	1,779	2,867	2,455	1,649	3,947	2,595	566	1,091
KILKEEL.												
Ballykeel, ...	1,646	506	388	200	176	186	42	13	135	—	—	—
Bryansford, ...	1,164	139	439	156	77	107	101	7	29	—	48	61
Foranny, ...	1,434	234	662	299	102	71	30	30	6	—	—	—
Greencastle, ...	1,731	273	663	328	125	134	65	25	84	34	—	—
Kilkeel, ...	1,758	445	517	291	184	136	65	9	91	20	—	—
Killowen, ...	526	14	188	72	48	98	7	37	44	8	—	10
Maghera, ...	709	70	102	129	53	61	49	103	115	27	—	—
Mourne Park, ...	1,508	216	556	247	167	139	32	26	37	54	—	34
Mullartown, ...	2,863	1,196	720	263	150	174	43	67	179	71	—	—
Rosstrevor, ...	1,356	261	543	82	42	31	13	13	42	90	142	97
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,695	3,354	4,778	2,067	1,124	1,137	447	330	762	304	190	202
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,695	3,354	4,778	2,067	1,124	1,137	447	330	762	304	190	202
LISBURN.												
Annahilt, ...	1,406	14	180	148	130	313	113	181	193	64	—	70
Ballykeel, ...	1,528	69	282	144	155	280	150	98	338	48	14	—
Ballymacbrennan, ...	1,043	15	138	109	111	234	155	111	140	30	—	—
Ballyworfy, ...	818	45	114	105	98	107	158	53	138	—	—	—
Blaris, ...	1,161	39	186	172	54	178	89	64	158	204	—	37
Breda, ...	1,525	21	111	129	80	236	193	101	161	346	60	87
Dromara, ...	1,155	63	213	155	93	200	132	107	138	54	—	—
Drumbeg, ...	1,031	—	106	57	91	219	95	99	218	146	—	—
Drumbo, ...	1,576	52	221	227	193	250	222	104	168	110	—	29
Glasdrumman, ...	1,191	78	265	229	123	235	73	105	83	—	—	—
Hillsborough, ...	969	27	141	79	49	251	97	59	166	44	—	56
Killaney, ...	703	9	24	53	72	115	106	30	220	74	—	—
Maze, ...	1,653	38	338	150	66	204	96	150	205	284	29	33
Culey, ...	920	17	121	67	102	186	154	111	126	36	—	—
Saintfield, ...	722	47	97	91	74	136	78	41	109	8	—	42
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,422	534	2,487	1,915	1,491	3,204	1,911	1,414	2,561	1,448	103	354
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,422	534	2,487	1,915	1,491	3,204	1,911	1,414	2,561	1,448	103	354

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Down—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Lurgan.												
Ballyleny, ...	827	37	166	50	69	86	40	35	178	101	34	31
Donaghcloney, ...	850	13	64	53	32	85	77	76	153	217	80	—
Kilmore, ...	465	31	34	33	19	32	10	39	71	193	—	—
Magheralin, ...	1,140	108	165	103	78	149	37	29	200	142	22	107
Moira, ...	1,527	51	197	123	80	147	120	163	439	207	—	—
Tullylish, ...	2,145	399	354	201	118	212	134	200	228	257	—	42
Waringstown, ...	1,937	115	259	189	141	171	219	58	375	139	229	42
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,891	754	1,239	752	537	882	637	600	1,647	1,256	365	222
Total of Electoral Divisions.	8,891	754	1,239	752	537	882	637	600	1,647	1,256	365	222
Newry.												
Clonallan, Upper, ...	1,699	329	766	242	135	115	44	20	48	—	—	—
Clonduff, ...	1 399	208	541	208	134	168	37	42	50	16	—	—
Crobane, ...	1,313	177	335	205	121	130	64	37	154	29	61	—
Donaghmore, ...	634	—	63	30	56	93	123	77	149	28	15	—
Drumgath, ...	1,070	84	325	137	135	164	88	70	52	15	—	—
Glen, ...	737	—	73	59	78	131	176	59	126	—	—	35
Hilltown, ...	927	71	432	183	98	61	18	4	26	34	—	—
Newry Rural, ...	1,794	330	453	304	128	178	41	25	141	140	54	—
Newry Urban, ...	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ouley, ...	1,019	32	128	88	137	172	136	111	162	53	—	—
Rathfryland, ...	1,525	78	438	283	169	167	81	94	146	69	—	—
Warrenpoint Rural, ...	1,446	143	473	230	217	147	57	—	64	13	—	102
Warrenpoint Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,571	1,447	4,035	1,969	1,408	1,526	865	539	1,118	397	130	137
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,571	1,447	4,035	1,969	1,408	1,526	865	539	1,118	397	130	137
Newtownards.												
Ballygowan, ...	1,434	52	278	171	160	233	216	165	149	10	—	—
Ballyhalbert, ...	1,051	25	89	82	99	134	43	39	312	188	11	29
Ballymaglaff, ...	1,139	—	7	10	17	160	154	162	311	191	127	—
Ballywalter, ...	504	9	21	10	17	12	32	30	125	46	—	202
Bangor Rural, ...	2,703	86	166	155	105	115	216	336	521	463	172	368
Bangor Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carrowdore, ...	1,189	47	113	99	32	141	115	81	300	76	85	100
Comber, ...	1,064	60	71	42	85	101	129	120	178	121	81	76
Donaghadee, ...	1,224	74	183	116	81	156	116	132	196	116	—	54
Grey Abbey, ...	763	38	122	91	24	68	78	58	187	76	—	21
Kilmood, ...	1,153	46	82	53	64	177	219	144	237	90	—	41
Kircubbin, ...	894	36	99	59	72	93	52	57	147	221	58	—
Moneyreagh, ...	1,161	26	99	83	79	159	130	129	254	187	15	—
Mount Stewart, ...	864	15	80	72	67	138	98	62	174	4	—	154
Newtownards, North, ...	1,085	49	154	77	92	168	68	25	320	132	—	—
Newtownards, South, ...	970	14	42	29	42	78	63	99	337	159	52	55
Newtownards, Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tullynakill, ...	812	15	69	74	104	82	117	81	214	23	33	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,010	592	1,675	1,223	1,140	2,015	1,846	1,720	3,962	2,103	634	1,100
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,010	592	1,675	1,223	1,140	2,015	1,846	1,720	3,962	2,103	634	1,100
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	125,688	9,079	21,842	13,886	10,321	15,401	10,869	8,119	18,746	10,353	2,731	4,341
Total of County, ...	125,688	9,079	21,842	13,886	10,321	15,401	10,869	8,119	18,746	10,353	2,731	4,341

COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Fermanagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in Each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyshannon.												
Belleek, ...	140	50	56	17	8	3	2	—	1	3	—	—
Castlecaldwell, ...	119	55	46	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	1	—
Church Hill, ...	174	6	48	25	17	39	12	9	13	4	—	1
Garrison, ...	153	24	68	33	10	8	6	2	2	—	—	—
Inishmacsaint, ...	415	40	180	101	40	35	7	6	4	2	—	—
Lattone, ...	110	19	69	10	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallybreen, ...	37	22	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roogagh, ...	65	14	35	1	6	4	2	3	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,213	230	514	192	92	99	31	22	21	10	1	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,213	230	514	192	92	99	31	22	21	10	1	1
Clones.												
Carnmore, ...	75	10	42	12	7	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Clonkeelan, ...	96	8	26	13	9	19	9	4	7	—	1	—
Coolnamarrow, ...	146	19	34	26	21	23	9	6	8	—	—	—
Derrysteaton, ...	212	16	66	57	28	27	5	2	9	2	—	—
Dresternan, ...	182	33	77	25	17	13	10	6	—	1	—	—
Kilturk, ...	47	9	7	7	9	5	3	4	2	1	—	—
Magheraveely, ...	162	16	33	28	29	27	10	6	10	3	—	—
Mullynagowan, ...	98	8	19	21	9	18	10	5	4	4	—	—
Newtown Butler, ...	104	5	15	14	20	15	13	6	9	6	1	—
Rosslea, ...	481	128	232	63	21	18	9	3	6	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,603	252	551	266	170	167	80	42	55	17	3	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,603	252	551	266	170	167	80	42	55	17	3	—
Enniskillen.												
Aghanaglack, ...	41	6	21	3	4	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
Ballycassidy, ...	61	12	18	5	5	7	3	1	5	2	2	1
Ballydoolagh, ...	102	7	20	25	16	22	3	2	7	—	—	—
Ballyreagh, ...	75	9	24	9	12	10	4	4	2	1	—	—
Castlecoole, ...	141	19	30	22	21	30	8	4	6	—	—	1
Clabby, ...	120	37	39	19	7	12	2	2	2	—	—	—
Coolyermer, ...	86	1	9	11	18	28	9	5	5	—	—	—
Cuilcagh, ...	66	12	14	14	7	8	7	2	1	1	—	—
Derrybrusk, ...	65	1	5	9	6	17	13	4	6	3	1	—
Derrylester, ...	226	43	98	44	19	14	3	3	1	1	—	—
Doagh, ...	85	23	14	8	14	9	7	6	4	—	—	—
Drumane, ...	145	25	54	30	12	11	9	1	3	—	—	—
Ely, ...	165	12	25	19	12	32	20	14	18	11	—	2
Enniskillen Rural, ...	248	19	69	46	25	28	17	8	20	10	3	3
Enniskillen Urban, ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence Court, ...	230	55	48	43	24	32	13	3	9	2	—	1
Gardenhill, ...	70	23	24	6	2	3	3	—	5	4	—	—
Glenkeel, ...	94	11	35	20	11	5	8	1	3	—	—	—
Gortahurk, ...	145	21	50	27	13	20	10	3	1	—	—	—
Holywell, ...	115	19	57	20	6	5	1	3	3	—	1	—
Imeroo, ...	162	16	87	30	16	9	2	—	2	—	—	—
Inishmore, ...	60	7	6	13	6	15	3	5	4	1	—	—
Killesher, ...	72	10	16	11	6	5	12	4	4	2	1	1
Kinawley, ...	157	25	62	38	12	9	7	—	2	2	—	—
Kinglass, ...	83	19	25	16	5	13	-	2	2	1	—	—
Laragh, ...	95	19	27	13	3	9	10	5	4	4	1	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Enniskillen—*continued.*												
Lisbellaw,	169	25	49	30	18	18	14	5	7	2	1	—
Lisbofin,	114	12	19	20	18	17	9	7	8	2	1	1
Monea,	147	17	38	29	23	21	11	4	3	1	—	—
Newporton,	192	23	74	30	19	17	14	7	8	—	—	—
Old Barr,	74	6	22	17	9	14	4	—	1	—	1	—
Rahalton,	130	16	18	16	13	29	17	6	14	1	—	—
Ross,	115	1	38	20	20	19	6	2	8	1	—	—
Tempo,	205	22	99	37	15	15	5	6	5	—	1	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,056	574	1,234	700	417	507	255	120	174	52	13	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,056	574	1,234	700	417	507	255	120	174	52	13	10
Irvinestown.												
Bellanamallard,	49	8	5	12	11	3	3	3	2	1	—	1
Brookhill,	99	14	41	13	10	12	4	1	2	1	1	—
Clonelly,	136	23	46	26	13	16	4	3	4	—	—	1
Drumkeeran,	109	10	51	22	15	7	2	2	—	—	—	—
Drumrush,	104	21	17	19	13	18	10	2	1	3	—	—
Ederny,	101	18	31	20	12	6	6	1	4	3	—	—
Glenvannan,	100	5	26	21	14	22	5	4	3	—	—	—
Irvinestown,	192	31	53	22	21	22	25	8	8	1	—	1
Kesh,	115	17	27	16	9	12	11	8	12	2	1	—
Lack,	126	21	44	35	15	9	1	1	—	—	—	—
Lisnarrick,	57	12	6	4	11	5	4	4	8	3	—	—
Magheraculmoney,	178	12	52	48	29	25	8	2	1	1	—	—
Milltown,	178	30	41	32	16	30	10	7	7	3	1	1
Rockfield or Killadeas,	56	6	13	5	8	11	5	2	3	1	—	2
Tirmacspird,	130	16	40	29	15	21	3	2	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,730	244	493	324	212	219	101	50	59	19	3	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,730	244	493	324	212	219	101	50	59	19	3	6
Lisnaskea.												
Aghakillymaud,	159	20	77	30	19	7	1	2	3	—	—	—
Aghyoule,	201	34	83	49	15	15	3	—	2	—	—	—
Armagh Manor,	63	11	19	9	4	9	3	2	5	—	1	—
Belle Isle,	128	17	30	22	15	12	13	6	10	1	—	2
Brookeborough,	96	17	18	12	11	13	11	8	3	2	—	1
Carrickmacosker,	76	7	25	21	7	9	2	1	2	2	—	—
Corralongford,	160	13	32	32	22	39	10	7	5	—	—	—
Cross,	203	19	41	39	19	44	17	8	15	1	—	—
Crum,	311	43	117	49	34	30	18	4	11	4	—	1
Deerpark,	198	37	48	37	19	24	12	8	8	5	—	—
Derrylea,	190	29	51	32	22	32	8	7	6	3	—	—
Doon,	143	20	70	27	3	12	5	1	5	—	—	—
Drummully,	106	13	42	23	12	5	4	3	4	—	—	—
Greenhill,	89	5	11	16	7	28	10	5	6	—	1	—
Grogey,	169	14	72	31	22	23	3	3	1	—	—	—
Kilmore,	132	17	30	21	11	29	6	5	9	3	1	—
Lisnaskea,	267	34	80	40	32	33	19	6	20	2	1	—
Maguiresbridge,	126	8	26	23	24	23	8	7	5	2	—	—
Mullaghfad,	90	9	34	21	13	9	4	—	—	—	—	—
Springtown,	82	10	38	17	7	9	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,989	377	944	551	318	405	158	83	120	25	4	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,989	377	944	551	318	405	158	83	120	25	4	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	11,591	1,677	3,736	2,033	1,209	1,397	625	317	429	123	24	21
Total of County, ...	11,591	1,677	3,736	2,033	1,209	1,397	625	317	429	123	24	21

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Fermanagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyshannon.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Belleek, ...	2,646	552	855	292	191	86	68	—	87	515	—	—
Castlecaldwell, ...	2,986	598	866	148	77	356	144	151	112	176	358	—
Church Hill, ...	11,270	106	1,767	798	648	3,011	900	746	1,468	1,168	—	658
Garrison, ...	4,768	308	1,593	1,210	368	514	465	117	193	—	—	—
Inishmacsaint, ...	16,089	440	4,469	3,959	1,834	2,256	817	723	516	1,075	—	—
Lattone, ...	5,715	375	3,415	744	580	601	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallybreen, ...	813	205	309	76	91	132	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roogagh, ...	6,553	374	2,137	186	1,120	1,041	393	1,302	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	50,840	2,958	15,411	7,413	4,909	7,997	2,787	3,039	2,376	2,934	358	658
Total of Electoral Divisions,	50,840	2,958	15,411	7,413	4,909	7,997	2,787	3,039	2,376	2,934	358	658
Clones.												
Carnmore, ...	3,216	154	1,417	677	532	135	301	—	—	—	—	—
Clonkeelan, ...	2,755	38	249	212	220	574	429	276	558	—	199	—
Coolnamarrow, ...	5,904	176	795	760	788	1,366	556	788	675	—	—	—
Derrysteaton, ...	5,051	65	747	1,069	741	902	254	131	812	330	—	—
Dresternan, ...	3,925	183	1,131	568	483	427	629	357	—	147	—	—
Kilturk, ...	1,559	21	70	136	216	181	167	303	207	258	—	—
Magheraveely, ...	4,467	39	281	465	612	884	382	357	933	514	—	—
Mullynagowan, ...	2,885	21	206	410	216	570	457	271	298	436	—	—
Newtown Butler, ...	4,391	18	156	235	476	514	615	366	810	929	272	—
Rosslea, ...	10,065	1,041	4,494	1,813	644	654	395	157	590	—	277	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,218	1,756	9,546	6,345	4,928	6,207	4,185	3,006	4,883	2,614	748	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,218	1,756	9,546	6,345	4,928	6,207	4,185	3,006	4,883	2,614	748	—
Enniskillen.												
Aghanaglack, ...	3,540	384	1,350	200	292	825	95	296	98	—	—	—
Ballycassidy, ...	3,061	54	146	84	98	208	94	60	416	363	430	1,108
Ballydoolagh, ...	3,151	37	271	574	424	837	203	109	696	—	—	—
Ballyreagh, ...	3,374	67	479	236	578	651	237	584	311	231	—	—
Castlecoole, ...	4,462	84	411	497	712	1,105	363	278	676	—	—	336
Clabby, ...	3,962	255	1,459	666	278	638	117	233	316	—	—	—
Coolyermer, ...	2,963	1	104	204	442	989	507	311	405	—	—	—
Cuilcagh, ...	6,533	219	548	331	463	690	1,620	484	165	2,013	—	—
Derrybrusk, ...	2,843	7	46	145	150	554	509	223	406	631	172	—
Derryleester, ...	5,134	274	1,456	1,065	648	636	207	285	94	469	—	—
Doagh, ...	3,985	176	365	243	759	436	746	760	500	—	—	—
Drumane, ...	2,669	144	575	514	291	367	481	55	242	—	—	—
Ely, ...	7,912	27	227	344	244	1,034	905	975	1,567	1,683	—	906
Enniskillen Rural, ...	6,853	44	395	451	379	589	505	288	1,123	1,029	328	1,722
Enniskillen Urban, ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence Court, ...	9,414	300	612	963	728	1,459	1,533	187	1,755	311	—	1,566
Gardenhill, ...	3,515	372	1,101	206	121	168	224	—	536	787	—	—
Glenkeel, ...	5,954	78	1,027	611	1,337	238	1,910	78	675	—	—	—
Gortahurk, ...	4,082	192	597	605	522	871	972	210	113	—	—	—
Holywell, ...	5,396	217	1,444	1,359	661	408	67	233	584	—	423	—
Imeroo, ...	5,013	179	1,846	1,162	779	636	133	—	278	—	—	—
Inishmore, ...	2,106	32	77	244	150	562	156	327	363	195	—	—
Killesher, ...	7,629	124	563	1,536	855	1,018	1,332	361	543	372	307	618
Kinawley, ...	3,493	110	851	897	346	401	389	—	136	363	—	—
Kinglass, ...	2,179	111	367	370	150	563	—	164	164	290	—	—
Laragh, ...	2,911	42	312	228	61	334	490	197	312	549	386	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Enniskillen—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Lisbellaw, ...	4,945	107	795	534	616	589	731	343	572	407	251	—
Lisbofin, ...	5,477	42	234	459	524	761	766	655	818	461	309	448
Monea, ...	3,803	66	461	576	674	755	514	256	348	153	—	—
Newporton, ...	5,687	75	1,107	781	604	686	836	531	1,067	—	—	—
Old Barr, ...	4,679	130	885	919	545	720	451	—	165	—	864	—
Rahalton, ...	5,365	111	241	319	376	1,065	862	364	1,865	162	—	—
Ross, ...	4,182	7	716	479	654	821	332	101	961	111	—	—
Tempo, ...	5,617	102	1,716	1,034	562	670	248	603	438	—	244	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	151,893	4,174	22,784	18,836	16,023	22,284	18,535	9,551	18,708	10,580	3,714	6,704
Total of Electoral Divisions,	151,893	4,174	22,784	18,836	16,023	22,284	18,535	9,551	18,708	10,580	3,714	6,704
Irvinestown.												
Bellanamallard, ...	1,632	24	63	218	290	92	116	217	145	161	—	306
Brookhill, ...	3,447	161	749	388	349	755	246	83	255	122	339	—
Clonelly, ...	3,834	87	589	539	438	588	202	223	528	—	—	640
Drumkeeran, ...	4,120	115	1,183	900	938	463	218	303	—	—	—	—
Drumrush, ...	3,330	124	295	423	438	757	569	135	135	454	—	—
Ederny, ...	2,958	105	473	489	353	264	282	78	338	576	—	—
Glenvannan, ...	4,766	41	513	720	532	1,358	526	506	570	—	—	—
Irvinestown, ...	5,435	264	414	355	430	635	993	624	639	135	—	946
Kesh, ...	3,750	56	281	286	216	402	487	488	1,057	257	220	—
Lack, ...	3,586	143	816	1,200	966	352	42	67	—	—	—	—
Lisnarrick, ...	2,170	109	46	54	267	146	165	213	679	491	—	—
Magheraculmoney, ...	4,559	90	709	1,203	989	880	414	91	40	143	—	—
Milltown, ...	6,159	134	647	698	431	970	467	435	601	393	278	1,105
Rockfield or Killadeas, ...	2,362	38	117	64	177	400	202	96	324	130	—	814
Tirmacspird, ...	4,530	98	880	896	579	1,217	230	178	452	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	56,638	1,589	7,775	8,433	7,393	9,279	5,159	3,737	5,763	2,862	837	3,811
Total of Electoral Divisions,	56,638	1,589	7,775	8,433	7,393	9,279	5,159	3,737	5,763	2,862	837	3,811
Lisnaskea.												
Aghakillymaud, ...	3,055	89	999	653	510	268	36	191	309	—	—	—
Aghyoule, ...	4,418	405	1,359	1,194	551	624	168	—	117	—	—	—
Armagh Manor, ...	2,192	57	372	207	104	485	191	82	484	—	210	—
Belle Isle, ...	4,406	54	342	407	386	427	629	366	759	229	—	807
Brookeborough, ...	4,031	65	157	216	350	456	498	568	234	321	—	1,166
Carrickmacosker, ...	2,403	43	394	474	264	532	83	65	155	393	—	—
Corralongford, ...	5,613	91	678	859	725	1,724	530	460	546	—	—	—
Cross, ...	7,639	110	639	939	539	1,690	974	542	2,076	130	—	—
Crum, ...	8,834	167	1,430	1,061	1,081	1,178	1,174	337	979	742	—	685
Deerpark, ...	7,117	178	782	1,391	812	1,138	740	545	787	744	—	—
Derrylea, ...	4,958	116	590	618	592	1,206	399	421	657	359	—	—
Doon, ...	3,781	163	1,206	822	87	551	343	81	528	—	—	—
Drummully, ...	2,683	53	505	506	374	222	235	245	543	—	—	—
Greenhill, ...	3,158	24	119	297	189	990	438	252	587	—	262	—
Grogey, ...	5,267	110	1,319	864	832	1,334	236	378	194	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	4,634	68	342	451	302	1,096	296	345	771	599	364	—
Lisnaskea, ...	8,904	142	1,966	1,133	1,345	1,151	766	312	1,698	260	131	—
Maguiresbridge, ...	3,274	33	185	343	510	676	383	410	438	296	—	—
Mullaghfad, ...	4,890	117	1,178	1,001	1,028	1,214	352	—	—	—	—	—
Springtown, ...	2,227	86	778	427	336	537	63	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	93,484	2,171	15,340	13,863	10,917	17,499	8,534	5,600	11,862	4,073	967	2,658
Total of Electoral Divisions,	93,484	2,171	15,340	13,863	10,917	17,499	8,534	5,600	11,862	4,073	967	2,658
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	397,073	12,648	70,856	54,890	44,170	63,266	39,200	24,933	43,592	23,063	6,624	13,831
Total of County, ...	397,073	12,648	70,856	54,890	44,170	63,266	39,200	24,933	43,592	23,063	6,624	13,831

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Fermanagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyshannon.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Belleek, ...	1,457	131	394	208	140	70	72	—	63	379	—	—
Castlecaldwell, ...	1,303	140	291	50	51	103	70	92	74	188	244	—
Church Hill, ...	4,517	19	343	303	299	976	430	404	821	568	—	354
Garrison, ...	1,937	72	518	527	176	197	206	94	147	—	—	—
Inishmacsaint, ...	5,175	94	1,299	1,245	703	853	254	267	241	219	—	—
Lattone, ...	905	62	470	126	132	115	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallybreen, ...	180	53	76	12	16	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roogagh, ...	709	44	239	14	110	94	65	143	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,183	615	3,630	2,485	1,627	2,431	1,097	1,000	1,346	1,354	244	354
Total of Electoral Divisions,	16,183	615	3,630	2,485	1,627	2,431	1,097	1,000	1,346	1,354	244	354
Clones.												
Carnmore, ...	718	26	306	149	122	50	65	—	—	—	—	—
Clonkeelan, ...	2,255	7	204	168	159	480	324	173	463	—	277	—
Coolnamarrow, ...	2,658	53	237	331	382	569	318	264	504	—	—	—
Derrysteaton, ...	3,534	37	494	715	494	651	181	88	606	268	—	—
Dresternan, ...	2,292	80	547	307	295	316	343	269	—	130	—	—
Kilturk, ...	1,050	10	47	90	152	127	107	183	147	187	—	—
Magheraveely, ...	3 482	27	238	353	506	648	329	263	670	448	—	—
Mullynagowan, ...	2,284	18	141	277	166	415	339	219	236	473	—	—
Newtown Butler, ...	3,403	16	110	175	344	392	457	272	636	753	248	—
Rosslea, ...	4,523	344	1,529	783	366	436	320	137	367	—	241	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,199	618	3,853	3,348	2,986	4,084	2,788	1,868	3,629	2,259	766	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	26,199	618	3,853	3,348	2,986	4,084	2,788	1,868	3,629	2,259	766	—
Enniskillen.												
Aghanaglack, ...	495	14	134	38	67	97	33	45	67	—	—	—
Ballycassidy, ...	2,870	33	134	67	84	149	107	44	369	268	440	1,175
Ballydoolagh, ...	1,974	15	152	314	279	545	99	90	480	—	—	—
Ballyreagh, ...	1,318	16	179	107	207	247	127	179	127	129	—	—
Castlecoole, ...	2,882	29	204	279	368	747	276	179	428	—	—	372
Clabby, ...	1,313	71	263	235	123	297	69	92	163	—	—	—
Coolyermer, ...	2,050	1	68	142	318	682	322	234	283	—	—	—
Cullcagh, ...	1,183	30	105	176	123	184	249	95	92	129	—	—
Derrybrusk, ...	2,378	1	36	111	109	416	460	189	400	431	225	-
Derrylester, ...	2,421	110	678	533	326	354	104	133	54	129	—	—
Doagh, ...	1,444	33	118	106	245	204	240	272	226	—	—	—
Drumane, ...	1,835	42	390	368	214	278	309	41	193	—	—	—
Ely, ...	6,286	10	183	230	206	793	686	643	1,209	1,600	—	726
Enniskillen Rural, ...	8,666	54	473	574	432	690	583	356	1,318	1,255	803	2,128
Enniskillen Urban, ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence Court, ...	4,494	90	336	527	421	806	446	126	657	248	—	337
Gardenhill, ...	1,381	44	154	68	36	67	112	—	345	555	—	—
Glenkeel, ...	1,325	25	256	247	192	119	272	43	171	—	—	—
Gortahurk, ...	2,041	44	355	362	229	463	393	134	61	—	—	—
Holywell, ...	1,529	54	388	235	105	121	33	127	225	—	241	—
Imeroo, ...	1,712	47	612	369	278	215	64	—	127	—	—	—
Inishmore, ...	1,430	3	50	168	106	358	110	224	271	140	—	—
Killesher, ...	2,121	17	106	141	112	120	442	177	262	224	201	319
Kinawley, ...	1,969	51	427	476	208	216	234	—	107	250	—	—
Kinglass, ...	1,161	37	186	207	87	311	—	87	119	127	—	—
Laragh, ...	2,283	20	195	163	49	215	343	220	257	488	283	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Fermanagh —*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Enniskillen—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Lisbellaw, ...	3,268	51	357	374	317	421	497	223	495	281	252	—
Lisbofin, ...	3,098	18	134	254	308	428	317	315	532	225	205	362
Monea, ...	2,591	42	278	357	399	522	396	183	252	162	—	—
Newporton, ...	3,154	58	560	388	328	412	506	316	586	—	—	—
Old Barr, ...	1,329	19	159	214	164	325	146	—	62	—	240	—
Rahalton, ...	3,192	40	126	205	224	707	567	267	950	106	—	—
Ross, ...	2,315	1	270	259	354	444	203	82	595	107	—	—
Tempo, ...	2,849	47	743	451	256	370	175	275	314	—	218	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	80,310	1,170	8,809	8,745	7,274	12,323	8,920	5,391	11,797	6,854	3,108	5,919
Total of Electoral Divisions,	80,310	1,170	8,809	8,745	7,274	12,323	8,920	5,391	11,797	6,854	3,108	5,919
Irvinestown.												
Bellanamallard, ...	1,284	21	41	153	193	83	101	148	107	123	—	314
Brookhill, ...	1,684	44	271	157	178	296	135	44	152	163	244	—
Clonelly, ...	2,286	49	328	318	230	374	145	131	266	—	—	445
Drumkeeran, ...	1,250	25	385	272	253	163	65	87	—	—	—	—
Drumrush	1,892	45	95	240	230	423	355	86	68	350	—	—
Ederny, ...	1,779	44	229	244	207	148	208	50	258	391	—	—
Glenvannan, ...	1,817	11	200	260	235	546	165	177	223	—	—	—
Irvinestown, ...	4,478	70	375	275	377	538	883	349	645	118	—	848
Kesh, ...	2,845	40	180	206	154	290	386	360	800	210	219	—
Lack, ...	1,347	43	316	433	254	217	39	45	—	—	—	—
Lisnarrick, ...	1,621	16	41	50	186	113	148	179	533	355	—	—
Magheraculmoney, ...	2,702	35	379	605	516	579	279	88	100	121	—	—
Milltown, ...	4,527	60	313	419	280	734	342	310	410	372	257	1,030
Rockfield or Killadeas, ...	1,976	16	86	60	133	268	168	91	237	158	—	759
Tirmacspird, ...	1,952	38	305	368	265	521	108	95	252	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	33,440	557	3,544	4,060	3,691	5,293	3,527	2,240	4,051	2,361	720	3,396
Total of Electoral Divisions,	33,440	557	3,544	4,060	3,691	5,293	3,527	2,240	4,051	2,361	720	3,396
Lisnaskea.												
Aghakillymaud, ...	1,784	41	545	388	328	163	31	88	200	—	—	—
Aghyoule, ...	2,121	85	590	598	256	353	119	—	120	—	—	—
Armagh Manor, ...	1,316	28	128	115	69	225	112	86	335	—	218	—
Belle Isle, ...	3,240	23	220	260	265	307	464	265	550	188	—	698
Brookeborough, ...	3,115	45	128	162	195	315	386	376	215	366	—	927
Carrickmacosker, ...	1,360	14	185	262	124	234	69	47	142	283	—	—
Corralongford, ...	2,993	31	242	397	375	956	344	318	330	—	—	—
Cross, ...	4,248	33	309	483	331	1,065	599	352	968	108	—	—
Crum, ...	5,382	89	864	591	576	706	646	169	826	482	—	433
Deerpark, ...	3,786	84	352	447	340	577	412	355	601	618	—	—
Derrylea, ...	3,420	62	375	411	389	792	266	312	441	372	—	—
Doon, ...	1,852	54	495	337	54	295	183	41	393	—	—	—
Drummully, ...	1,548	34	286	287	215	117	142	138	329	—	—	—
Greenhill, ...	2,382	18	82	203	124	720	346	234	408	—	247	—
Grogey, ...	2,175	37	511	393	388	558	104	133	51	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	3,096	20	212	268	194	712	207	231	601	413	238	—
Lisnaskea, ...	5,514	57	499	517	556	819	665	264	1,635	297	205	—
Maguiresbridge, ...	2,695	20	175	293	413	572	272	306	311	333	—	—
Mullaghfad, ...	1,130	23	235	269	237	227	139	—	—	—	—	—
Springtown, ...	854	28	255	205	120	210	36	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	54,011	826	6,688	6,886	5,549	9,923	5,542	3,715	8,456	3,460	908	2,058
Total of Electoral Divisions,	54,011	826	6,688	6,886	5,549	9,923	5,542	3,715	8,456	3,460	908	2,058
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	210,143	3,786	26,524	25,524	21,127	34,054	21,874	14,214	29,279	16,288	5,746	14,727
Total of County.	210,143	3,786	26,524	25,524	21,127	34,054	21,874	14,214	29,279	16,288	5,746	14,727

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Fermanagh.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Ballyshannon.												
Belleek, ...	500	165	192	88	16	8	15	—	6	10	—	—
Castlecaldwell, ...	475	189	194	20	10	25	12	8	4	—	13	—
Church Hill, ...	945	17	216	89	83	215	60	64	107	50	—	44
Garrison, ...	710	99	276	163	51	57	37	9	18	—	—	—
Inishmacsaint, ...	2,113	136	859	484	224	238	36	47	40	49	—	—
Lattone, ...	559	92	319	60	55	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mallybreen, ...	178	87	66	3	9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rocgagh, ...	305	35	162	9	44	27	6	22	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,785	820	2,284	916	492	616	166	150	175	109	13	44
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,785	820	2,284	916	492	616	166	150	175	109	13	44
Clones.												
Carnmore, ...	359	38	166	76	34	21	24	—	—	—	—	—
Clonkeelan, ...	565	10	105	61	52	117	92	12	73	—	43	—
Coolnamarrow, ...	719	68	126	109	127	133	60	42	54	—	—	—
Derrysteaton, ...	878	24	199	224	129	152	40	9	75	26	—	—
Dresternan, ...	794	85	288	110	99	73	79	42	—	18	—	—
Kilturk	205	25	19	21	35	25	21	20	13	26	—	—
Magheraveely, ...	766	21	118	111	119	136	60	48	88	65	—	—
Mullynagowan, ...	397	5	45	89	34	70	67	26	29	31	—	—
Newtown Butler, ...	576	14	35	47	86	72	63	51	98	91	19	—
Rosslea, ...	1,868	354	970	252	92	60	65	14	54	—	7	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	7,127	644	2,072	1,100	807	859	571	264	484	257	69	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	7,127	644	2,072	1,100	807	859	571	264	484	257	69	—
Enniskillen.												
Aghanaglack, ...	163	13	75	13	20	25	6	7	4	—	—	—
Ballycassidy, ...	440	28	57	31	20	21	13	—	52	23	65	130
Ballydoolagh, ...	432	9	61	109	78	106	23	14	82	—	—	—
Ballyreagh, ...	425	36	84	35	65	67	49	41	24	24	—	—
Castlecoole, ...	741	20	156	91	112	194	45	35	49	—	—	39
Clabby, ...	576	136	174	96	31	81	25	18	15	—	—	—
Coolyermer, ...	429	—	33	50	82	148	52	25	39	—	—	—
Cuilcagh, ...	301	32	54	48	33	47	40	19	10	18	—	—
Derrybrusk, ...	350	1	25	30	18	76	83	15	53	41	8	—
Derrylester, ...	884	76	354	193	99	90	16	43	6	7	—	—
Doagh, ...	393	35	54	46	34	41	70	39	24	—	—	—
Drumane, ...	575	47	188	138	63	59	59	4	17	—	—	—
Ely, ...	679	7	33	35	44	127	106	67	83	110	—	67
Enniskillen Rural, ...	1,378	16	71	64	62	91	98	51	192	159	358	216
Enniskillen Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Florence Court, ...	1,199	166	192	211	109	194	96	13	116	43	—	54
Gardenhill, ...	271	58	69	23	5	13	18	—	18	67	—	—
Glenkeel, ...	375	18	134	88	49	34	35	5	12	—	—	—
Gortahurk	674	52	211	132	62	117	66	25	9	—	—	—
Holywell, ...	485	47	227	99	27	25	13	10	16	—	21	—
Imeroo, ...	650	41	284	119	90	69	17	—	30	—	—	—
Inishmore, ...	259	2	23	42	26	82	19	21	37	7	—	—
Killesher, ...	346	9	41	43	30	22	62	22	37	41	19	20
Kinawley, ...	626	42	216	170	53	43	62	—	23	17	—	—
Kinglass, ...	416	62	112	85	23	95	—	11	17	11	—	—
Laragh, ...	432	60	101	44	15	42	45	11	57	43	14	—

IV—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Fermanagh—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RETEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
ENNISKILLEN—*continued.*												
Lisbellaw, ...	800	55	179	114	101	96	95	30	53	52	25	—
Lisbofin, ...	634	34	71	84	68	115	43	52	88	23	25	31
Monea, ...	618	39	142	100	116	101	61	16	31	12	—	—
Newporton, ...	971	68	312	149	92	110	94	61	85	—	—	—
Old Barr, ...	396	20	71	73	58	89	29	—	8	—	48	—
Rahalton, ...	603	25	46	65	47	131	124	26	128	11	—	—
Ross, ...	526	—	127	77	99	102	40	11	63	7	—	—
Tempo, ...	904	46	383	171	78	75	48	58	35	—	10	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	19,001	1,300	4,360	2,868	1,959	2,728	1,652	750	1,513	721	593	557
Total of Electoral Divisions,	19,001	1,300	4,360	2,868	1,959	2,728	1,652	750	1,513	721	593	557
IRVINESTOWN.												
Bellanamallard, ...	210	9	6	27	60	17	10	15	13	24	—	29
Brookhill, ...	502	70	141	64	56	76	31	11	23	13	17	—
Clonelly, ...	532	41	140	85	56	80	38	25	29	—	—	38
Drumkeeran, ...	468	33	216	105	57	28	12	17	—	—	—	—
Drumrush, ...	481	29	53	81	74	91	70	3	10	70	—	—
Ederny, ...	435	25	143	62	42	47	20	8	40	48	—	—
Glenvannan, ...	520	21	105	101	52	129	49	37	26	—	—	—
Irvinestown, ...	819	24	120	88	87	90	216	47	80	11	—	56
Kesh, ...	533	25	91	66	43	63	70	39	99	21	16	—
Lack, ...	493	21	174	168	60	50	10	10	—	—	—	—
Lisnarrick, ...	286	12	21	26	51	18	25	23	103	7	—	—
Magheraculmoney, ...	835	23	192	226	153	146	60	13	8	14	—	—
Milltown, ...	939	42	162	143	64	162	57	66	58	33	4	148
Rockfield or Killadeas, ...	417	10	41	18	28	76	57	14	23	28	—	122
Tirmacspird, ...	602	25	150	151	87	119	33	11	26	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	8,072	410	1,755	1,411	970	1,192	758	339	538	269	37	393
Total of Electoral Divisions,	8,072	410	1,755	1,411	970	1,192	758	339	538	269	37	393
LISNASKEA.												
Aghakillymaud, ...	730	46	321	146	98	45	6	20	48	—	—	—
Aghyoule, ...	978	111	367	257	89	109	26	—	19	—	—	—
Armagh Manor, ...	333	45	64	43	19	55	10	22	48	—	27	—
Belle Isle, ...	706	59	103	95	93	91	83	31	59	12	—	80
Brookeborough, ...	554	42	36	30	60	73	60	83	19	34	—	117
Carrickmacosker, ...	369	28	68	95	40	65	9	14	11	39	—	—
Corralongford, ...	801	39	91	118	103	237	66	78	69	—	—	—
Cross, ...	1,096	52	160	188	74	265	93	65	181	18	—	—
Crum, ...	1,576	131	488	212	169	191	128	27	91	92	—	47
Derrylark, ...	812	30	132	149	91	115	96	59	80	60	—	—
Derrylea, ...	846	68	157	101	85	192	56	42	77	68	—	—
Doon, ...	742	62	311	153	19	59	53	7	78	—	—	—
Drummully, ...	511	38	183	104	65	20	34	16	51	—	—	—
Greenhill, ...	505	23	42	67	33	142	62	54	71	—	11	—
Grogey, ...	763	61	299	152	112	96	5	24	14	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	671	41	129	106	55	156	29	34	74	10	37	—
Lisnaskea, ...	1,205	63	311	149	142	161	123	34	175	32	15	—
Maguiresbridge, ...	477	17	74	63	73	118	29	42	37	24	—	—
Mullaghfad, ...	440	28	136	101	63	62	50	—	—	—	—	—
Springtown, ...	373	31	169	76	36	51	10	—	—	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,488	1,015	3,641	2,405	1,519	2,303	1,028	652	1,202	389	90	244
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,488	1,015	3,641	2,405	1,519	2,303	1,028	652	1,202	389	90	244
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	54,473	4,189	14,112	8,700	5,747	7,698	4,175	2,155	3,912	1,745	802	1,238
Total of County, ...	54,473	4,189	14,112	8,700	5,747	7,698	4,175	2,155	3,912	1,745	802	1,238

COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Londonderry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
COLERAINE.												
Aghadowey,	143	10	36	21	17	23	8	6	14	6	2	—
Agivey,	179	23	42	32	22	26	13	9	8	4	—	—
Articlave,	119	14	11	20	13	26	13	6	15	1	—	—
Ballylagan,	101	8	7	6	5	15	14	10	28	8	—	—
Bannbrook,	102	5	19	11	11	12	14	5	14	11	—	—
Bovagh,	120	6	35	20	17	20	13	2	5	2	—	—
Coleraine (Urban),	37	—	13	5	2	6	1	3	4	3	—	—
Downhill,	101	9	44	19	10	10	3	2	3	—	—	1
Drumcroon,	153	8	34	18	17	25	18	11	20	1	1	—
Garvagh,	180	12	52	44	27	24	18	5	6	—	—	1
Glenkeen,	205	8	105	48	21	11	5	4	1	1	—	1
Hervey Hill,	225	78	81	31	9	15	3	2	6	—	—	—
Kilrea,	202	13	84	42	17	30	3	4	3	1	—	—
Knockantern,	208	25	22	17	15	39	19	12	50	8	1	—
Letterloan,	117	9	36	18	11	23	9	6	4	1	—	—
Portstewart,	97	9	11	7	7	12	10	10	23	7	—	1
Ringsend,	82	2	26	10	22	12	2	3	5	—	—	—
Slaght,	161	34	58	42	19	5	—	2	—	1	—	—
Somerset,	148	9	30	15	25	23	19	8	15	3	—	1
Tamlaght,	250	18	103	53	34	23	11	4	4	—	—	—
The Grove,	209	21	103	39	20	13	8	2	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	3,148	321	952	518	341	393	209	116	231	58	4	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,148	321	952	518	341	393	209	116	231	58	4	5
LIMAVADY.												
Aghanloo,	126	7	15	19	18	17	18	9	21	2	—	—
Ballykelly,	125	13	21	24	16	18	6	7	14	4	—	2
Bellarena,	89	6	22	19	12	11	6	4	7	1	—	1
Benone,	92	7	14	17	18	19	6	5	5	1	—	—
Drum,	211	32	107	31	14	14	7	5	—	1	—	—
Dungiven,	195	22	66	42	17	32	6	4	4	1	1	—
Faughanvale,	203	19	71	30	16	36	16	4	7	3	—	1
Feeny,	138	22	52	33	11	9	3	1	4	2	—	1
Fore Glen	125	6	23	32	21	23	8	3	8	1	—	—
Fruithill,	199	15	28	30	21	39	20	11	20	10	1	4
Gelvin,	150	2	33	35	24	23	17	7	6	3	—	—
Glenshane,	184	24	90	42	15	11	1	—	1	—	—	—
Keady,	80	6	14	13	12	16	4	7	7	1	—	—
Limavady (Urban)	35	12	5	8	3	4	1	1	1	—	—	—
Lislane,	106	3	17	10	11	33	8	10	9	5	—	—
Myroe,	73	7	8	—	2	9	7	4	16	14	3	3
Owenreagh,	113	14	40	21	17	8	4	3	5	1	—	—
Straw,	144	26	40	16	14	25	10	7	5	1	—	—
The Highlands,	196	45	61	24	18	16	12	8	11	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	2,584	288	727	446	280	363	160	100	151	52	5	12
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,584	288	727	446	280	363	160	100	151	52	5	12

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Londonderry.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LONDONDERRY.												
Ardmore,	124	31	37	13	11	10	5	1	8	6	1	—
Ballymullins,	297	72	154	32	17	14	7	—	—	1	—	—
Banagher,	223	57	103	36	7	13	2	3	2	—	—	—
Bondsglen,	98	6	20	21	13	11	5	9	11	2	—	—
Claudy,	110	5	41	22	12	16	3	3	4	3	—	1
Eglinton,	191	24	39	25	20	21	15	15	20	10	1	1
Glendermot	156	14	26	31	17	20	14	11	17	4	2	—
Liberties, Lower,	167	13	24	15	17	25	17	7	20	15	5	4
Liberties, Upper,	72	7	14	8	8	8	6	5	6	4	3	3
Londonderry (Urban),	46	4	10	5	7	4	4	2	5	4	1	—
Lough Enagh,	121	7	17	11	14	15	16	3	30	8	—	—
Tamnaherin,	165	9	47	28	23	23	9	10	13	2	1	—
Waterside,	78	—	6	8	2	13	16	10	14	9	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,848	254	538	255	168	193	119	79	150	68	14	10
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,848	254	538	255	168	193	119	79	150	68	14	10
MAGHERAFELT.												
Ballymoghan,	175	8	54	32	21	33	14	8	5	—	—	—
Ballyronan,	195	22	63	46	27	14	11	6	5	1	—	—
Bancran,	335	83	183	44	14	9	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bellaghy,	447	137	183	54	28	25	12	2	4	1	—	1
Brackagh Slievegallion,	210	30	94	34	17	16	8	5	5	1	—	—
Carnamoney,	292	39	167	44	25	11	3	1	2	—	—	—
Castle Dawson,	459	153	175	57	24	23	7	3	9	6	—	2
Claudy,	319	88	131	46	19	16	8	4	6	1	—	—
Desertmartin,	247	46	98	41	14	30	8	6	3	1	—	—
Draperstown,	329	51	185	47	28	7	3	4	3	1	—	—
Gulladuff,	266	62	115	48	17	14	5	1	4	—	—	—
Iniscarn,	211	45	89	38	15	17	5	1	1	—	—	—
Lissan, Upper,	302	89	127	35	16	21	5	2	7	—	—	—
Maghera,	264	53	72	46	28	38	12	5	9	—	—	1
Magherafelt,	284	36	121	47	28	27	12	6	5	2	—	—
Moneyhaw,	145	21	29	25	16	15	18	6	12	2	1	—
Moneymore,	195	24	66	30	13	27	16	5	11	2	1	—
Rocktown,	364	98	161	38	30	23	9	1	2	2	—	—
Salterstown,	189	16	63	40	23	24	11	5	6	1	—	—
Springhill,	196	35	64	29	16	19	7	6	14	5	1	—
Swatragh,	325	51	151	55	36	19	5	5	2	—	—	1
The Loop,	204	13	5	42	31	21	5	3	4	—	—	—
The Six Towns,	139	33	75	17	6	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
Tobermore,	223	47	80	38	15	25	8	3	4	3	—	—
Tullykeeran,	343	96	192	20	13	8	10	2	2	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,658	1,376	2,823	993	520	489	204	91	125	29	3	5
Total of Electoral Divisions,	6,658	1,376	2,823	993	520	489	204	91	125	29	3	5
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	14,238	2,239	5,040	2,212	1,309	1,438	692	386	657	207	26	32
Total of County,	14,238	2,239	5,040	2,212	1,309	1,438	692	386	657	207	26	32

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Londonderry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
COLERAINE,	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aghadowey,	5,924	54	496	455	488	773	364	421	1,188	1,316	369	—
Agivey,	4,662	105	436	545	523	819	634	518	611	471	—	—
Articlave,	5,367	47	236	459	382	1,080	737	868	1,412	146	—	—
Ballylagan,	4,637	32	80	77	103	479	541	438	1,989	898	—	—
Bannbrook,	4,920	19	205	221	291	411	705	325	1,336	1,407	—	—
Bovagh,	3,950	31	460	391	525	869	717	146	464	347	—	—
Coleraine (Urban),	780	—	60	26	22	117	24	99	127	305	—	—
Downhill,	6,086	127	1,349	711	1,552	901	285	157	439	—	—	565
Drumcroon,	5,916	36	388	344	551	924	805	671	1,825	88	284	—
Garvagh,	5,879	59	574	1,008	756	970	1,021	367	487	—	—	637
Glenkeen,	8,104	70	2,149	1,659	865	714	822	294	160	512	—	859
Hervey Hill,	3,992	405	942	690	290	634	142	116	773	—	—	—
Kilrea,	4,045	54	859	777	378	1,080	329	249	263	56	—	—
Knockantern,	8,087	168	360	318	279	1,198	747	599	3,432	849	137	—
Letterloan,	7,238	44	923	625	757	1,404	811	1,481	950	243	—	—
Portstewart,	3,932	61	78	98	132	313	331	424	1,563	663	—	269
Ringsend,	5,379	5	611	260	1,362	938	240	648	1,315	—	—	—
Slaght,	6,826	399	2,093	2,131	1,453	358	—	178	—	214	—	—
Somerset,	6,022	109	438	248	565	806	801	413	1,518	274	—	850
Tamlaght,	5,849	105	1,397	1,135	1,005	922	637	254	394	—	—	—
The Grove,	5,941	146	2,082	1,192	708	704	593	169	347	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	113,536	2,076	16,216	13,370	12,987	16,414	11,286	8,835	20,593	7,789	790	3,180
Total of Electoral Divisions.	113,536	2,076	16,216	13,370	12,987	16,414	11,286	8,835	20,593	7,789	790	3,180
LIMAVADY.												
Aghanloo,	6,431	26	317	895	879	796	981	492	1,813	232	—	—
Ballykelly,	8,595	459	730	1,004	1,143	767	350	1,135	1,204	741	—	1,062
Bellarena,	5,558	22	301	438	363	535	344	278	915	439	—	1,023
Benone,	7 68	21	720	447	1,024	1,570	707	516	1,899	364	—	—
Drum,	7,683	373	2,541	1,590	959	850	543	491	—	336	—	—
Dungiven,	7,174	106	979	984	668	2,252	632	312	356	636	249	—
Fauchanvale,	9,267	359	1,414	1,548	915	1,848	969	675	653	481	—	405
Feeny,	9,534	1,250	1,146	1,261	601	811	208	86	359	284	—	3,528
Fore Glen,	7,918	125	1,073	1,662	1,123	1,642	527	326	1,263	177	—	—
Fruithill,	10,679	50	239	497	476	1,355	914	609	1,440	1,513	94	3,492
Gelvin,	8,482	7	718	1,204	916	1,333	1,276	884	525	1,619	—	—
Glenshane,	15,810	388	3,271	4,022	1,712	3,335	541	—	2,541	—	—	—
Keady,	5,320	124	565	525	652	693	219	1,061	1,072	409	—	—
Limavady (Urban),	201	14	14	49	24	34	25	7	34	—	—	—
Lisiane,	7,655	34	465	421	501	2,635	693	777	1,100	1,029	—	—
Myroe,	6,530	15	43	—	30	233	207	162	977	2,005	559	2,299
Owenreagh,	11,635	166	993	879	1,253	356	715	478	5,333	1,462	—	—
Straw,	5,423	285	716	415	555	1,472	468	625	557	330	—	—
The Highlands,	6,228	564	1,332	650	477	617	558	473	1,277	280	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	147,391	4,388	17,577	18,491	14,271	23,134	10,877	9,387	23,318	12,337	902	12,709
Total of Electoral Divisions,	147,391	4,388	17,577	18,491	14,271	23,134	10,877	9,387	23,318	12,337	902	12,709

II.—TABLE showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Londonderry.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, WITH THE AREA UNDER EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LONDONDERRY.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ardmore, ...	5,197	833	930	353	342	477	243	84	888	706	92	249
Ballymullins, ...	6,925	637	2,950	1,092	768	812	416	—	—	250	—	—
Banagher, ...	8,306	713	2,207	1,223	1,228	1,951	158	343	483	—	—	—
Bondsglen, ...	6,807	53	561	904	927	821	482	864	1,620	575	—	—
Claudy, ...	4,966	116	931	592	548	977	199	257	516	478	—	352
Eglinton, ...	8,370	266	645	780	430	778	581	817	1,576	1,563	485	449
Glendermot	7,175	236	397	895	494	816	708	625	1,888	557	559	—
Liberties, Lower, ...	7,825	88	227	172	316	1,041	856	336	1,183	1,851	900	855
Liberties, Upper, ...	3,955	35	282	189	247	295	329	321	513	440	595	709
Londonderry (Urban), ...	1,024	13	63	66	85	75	123	54	245	213	87	—
Lough Enagh, ...	6,588	19	201	255	351	644	765	177	3,017	1,159	—	—
Tamnaherin, ...	9,801	76	1,324	1,259	1,319	1,443	543	1,165	2,024	414	234	—
Waterside, ...	3,363	—	48	127	44	366	468	476	763	1,071	—	—
Total of Non-Congested	80,302	3,085	10,766	7,907	7,099	10,496	5,871	5,519	14,716	9,277	2,952	2,614
Total of Electoral Divisions,	80,302	3,085	10,766	7,907	7,099	10,496	5,871	5,519	14,716	9,277	2,952	2,614
MAGHERAFELT.												
Ballymoghan, ...	4,679	48	627	576	542	1,173	648	569	496	—	—	—
Ballyronan, ...	4,140	74	739	895	668	476	504	317	407	60	—	—
Bancran, ...	7,480	1,105	3,630	1,485	796	337	127	—	—	—	—	—
Bellaghy, ...	6,864	556	1,768	1,020	730	888	474	150	446	186	—	646
Brackagh Slieve on, ...	5,354	205	1,729	752	658	588	385	330	568	139	—	—
Carnamoney, ...	6,505	314	3,187	1,204	848	500	172	75	205	—	—	—
Castle Dawson, ...	6,357	481	1,389	844	429	634	290	143	616	764	—	767
Claudy, ...	4,547	383	1,261	783	446	501	395	197	469	112	—	—
Desertmartin, ...	4,445	214	1,024	685	389	998	311	430	207	187	—	—
Draperstown, ...	8,018	754	2,675	1,160	1,043	262	173	205	1,526	220	—	—
Gulladuff, ...	4,226	257	1,294	926	475	520	265	37	452	—	—	—
Iniscarn, ...	5,730	412	1,927	1,223	536	727	352	140	413	—	—	—
Lissan, Upper, ...	7,741	915	2,349	1,170	823	1,277	285	252	670	—	—	—
Maghera, ...	6,325	219	702	902	658	1,270	606	266	810	—	—	892
Magherafelt, ...	4,543	166	1,158	770	615	731	430	246	273	154	—	—
Moneyhaw, ...	4,208	87	363	452	355	498	805	368	973	198	109	—
Moneymore, ...	4,174	108	769	502	250	642	572	153	676	286	216	—
Rocktown, ...	5,150	425	1,717	724	791	679	430	50	129	205	—	—
Salterstown, ...	3,712	57	585	662	545	745	464	250	364	40	—	—
Springhill, ...	4,835	102	612	443	327	587	318	348	1,185	680	233	—
Swatragh, ...	9,260	375	2,611	1,352	1,437	750	755	307	1,484	—	—	189
The Loop, ...	4,136	54	948	791	852	764	230	191	306	—	—	—
The Six Towns, ...	8,434	779	4,091	1,486	730	1,308	—	40	—	—	—	—
Tobermore, ...	4,756	235	928	803	449	931	374	213	305	518	—	—
Tullykeeran, ...	6,670	651	3,454	646	485	365	674	217	178	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	142,289	8,976	41,537	22,256	15,877	18,151	10,039	5,494	13,158	3,749	558	2,494
Total of Electoral Divisions,	142,289	8,976	41,537	22,256	15,877	18,151	10,039	5,494	13,158	3,749	558	2,494
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	483,518	18,525	86,096	62,024	50,234	68,195	38,073	29,235	71 785	33,152	5,202	20,997
Total of County,	483,518	18,525	86,096	62,024	50,234	68,195	38,073	29,235	71,785	33,152	5,202	20,997

III.—TABLE showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Londonderry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Valuation.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND TOTAL RATEABLE VALUATION OF THOSE IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
COLERAINE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aghadowey,	4,377	27	278	267	299	574	289	281	994	840	528	—
Agivey,	3,676	55	299	395	390	659	449	406	535	488	—	
Articlave,	3,098	30	79	260	228	652	429	269	1,020	131	—	—
Ballylagan,	4,591	19	59	78	86	390	484	454	1,986	1,035	—	—
Bannbrook,	3,769	11	125	140	193	298	497	240	906	1,359	—	
Bovagh,	2,444	20	241	236	288	489	470	80	323	288	—	—
Coleraine (Urban),	1,197	—	90	56	37	136	32	135	318	393	—	—
Downhill,	2,620	25	355	241	183	256	111	86	234	—	—	1,129
Drumcroon,	4,196	25	250	214	245	639	623	489	1,369	117	225	—
Garvagh,	3,686	41	380	549	469	586	635	227	349	—	—	450
Glenkeen	2,889	24	769	584	369	273	180	173	68	126	—	323
Hervey Hill,	2,129	194	483	377	159	374	116	86	340	—	—	—
Kilrea,	2,918	34	566	510	292	741	287	189	195	104	—	—
Knockantern,	7,512	60	151	221	268	969	681	568	3,266	1,097	231	—
Letterloan,	2,230	18	266	228	191	564	307	271	285	100	—	—
Portstewart,	4,190	24	79	86	121	285	340	451	1,632	817	—	355
Ringsend,	1,556	5	198	125	374	278	63	139	374	—	—	—
Slaght,	1,759	106	463	514	326	134	—	86	—	130	—	—
Somerset,	4,437	18	229	200	443	577	674	361	1,044	345	—	546
Tamlaght,	3,469	46	767	670	586	583	364	183	270	—	—	—
The Grove,	2,467	62	705	479	369	307	283	85	177	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	69,210	844	6,832	6,430	5,916	9,764	7,314	5,268	15,685	7,370	984	2,803
Total of Electoral Divisions,	69,210	844	6,832	6,430	5,916	9,764	7,314	5,268	15,685	7,370	984	2,803
LIMAVADY.												
Aghanoo,	3,810	15	106	243	317	446	624	416	1,425	218	—	—
Ballykelly,	4,242	38	160	311	278	435	211	304	1,032	587	—	886
Bellarena,	2,646	12	164	231	213	278	203	180	513	163	—	689
Benone,	2,116	15	105	205	319	402	213	224	356	187	—	—
Drum,	2,433	87	717	383	248	362	239	228	—	169	—	—
Dungiven,	3,174	66	466	527	297	799	206	176	242	114	281	—
Faughanvale,	4,172	49	457	373	284	883	552	178	494	423	—	479
Feeny,	2,393	62	412	414	195	217	105	43	277	243	—	425
Fore Glen,	2,538	18	165	405	365	562	264	130	527	102	—	—
Fruithill,	8,415	35	190	370	354	1,002	702	512	1,323	1,271	222	2,434
Gelvin,	3,471	4	269	469	423	562	595	319	397	433	—	—
Glenshane,	1,844	78	602	499	261	275	33	—	96	—	—	—
Keady,	1,931	16	103	167	208	386	135	315	441	160	—	—
Limavady (Urban),	445	31	30	100	49	90	37	43	65	—	—	—
Lislane,	3,183	9	123	117	196	798	279	457	600	604	—	—
Myroe,	5,868	22	47	—	37	238	237	167	1,107	2,065	736	1,212
Owenreagh,	1,803	45	283	270	296	185	138	137	346	103	—	—
Straw,	2,513	70	264	189	270	613	349	312	311	135	—	—
The Highlands,	3,179	92	490	303	307	401	339	362	784	131	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	60,176	764	5,063	5,576	4,917	9,024	5,521	4,503	10,336	7,108	1,239	6,125
Total of Electoral Divisions,	60,176	764	5,063	5,576	4,917	9,024	5,521	4,503	10,336	7,108	1,239	6,125

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Londonderry.—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Londonderry.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ardmore, ...	3,020	87	260	158	194	248	176	44	565	720	265	303
Ballymullins, ...	2,626	195	992	386	311	329	239	—	—	174	—	—
Banagher, ...	2,058	158	644	442	123	331	62	134	164	—	—	—
Bondsglen, ...	2,607	15	142	281	224	275	172	401	754	343	—	—
Claudy, ...	2,471	14	295	284	210	378	100	144	278	462	—	306
Eglinton, ...	6,229	66	285	313	359	514	509	681	1,428	1,370	300	404
Glendermot	4,531	34	184	391	296	499	482	499	1,170	449	527	—
Liberties, Lower, ...	8,413	45	176	190	303	630	615	314	1,416	2,190	1,179	1,355
Liberties, Upper, ...	3,770	17	105	104	138	191	209	230	459	559	681	1,077
Londonderry (Urban), ...	1,755	13	80	59	121	109	143	93	352	571	214	—
Lough Enagh, ...	4,953	18	133	138	253	400	568	147	2,270	1,026	—	—
Tamnaherin, ...	3,849	25	323	354	409	579	315	456	834	276	278	—
Waterside, ...	3,764	—	37	105	31	341	562	442	903	1,343	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	50,046	687	3,656	3,205	2,972	4,824	4,152	3,585	10,593	9,483	3,444	3,445
Total of Electoral Divisions,	50,046	687	3,656	3,205	2,972	4,824	4,152	3,585	10,593	9,483	3,444	3,445
Magherafelt.												
Ballymoghan, ...	3,200	18	383	408	377	829	468	367	350	—	—	—
Ballyronan, ...	3,108	54	435	673	471	340	383	278	345	129	—	—
Bancran, ...	2,508	233	1,195	542	253	211	74	—	—	—	—	—
Bellaghy, ...	4,504	354	1,169	676	471	593	430	96	245	115	—	355
Brackagh Slievegallion, ...	2,874	97	679	430	297	407	276	214	353	121	—	—
Carnamoney	2,811	114	1,131	543	439	249	115	45	175	—	—	—
Castle Dawson	5,618	291	1,114	682	411	539	238	138	564	855	—	785
Claudy, ...	3,275	227	839	564	328	391	274	180	367	105	—	—
Desertmartin, ...	3,186	126	680	521	260	729	267	272	206	125	—	—
Draperstown, ...	3,221	163	1,213	593	500	160	103	177	177	135	—	—
Gulladuff, ...	2,556	152	737	608	295	331	164	41	228	—	—	—
Iniscarn, ...	2,145	107	601	465	268	418	175	43	68	—	—	—
Lissan, Upper, ...	3,075	276	800	425	290	531	185	89	479	—	—	—
Maghera, ...	4,278	129	482	579	487	930	424	224	586	—	—	437
Magherafelt, ...	3,903	95	842	596	503	641	422	282	288	234	—	—
Moneyhaw, ...	3,407	58	217	296	280	362	640	284	798	253	219	—
Moneymore, ...	3,832	76	501	394	232	659	536	230	750	225	229	—
Rocktown, ...	3,577	228	1,062	468	537	562	324	46	101	249	—	—
Salterstown, ...	3,048	48	428	498	399	589	372	230	368	116	—	—
Springhill, ...	4,022	70	448	367	283	486	238	277	1,043	572	238	—
Swatragh, ...	3,814	159	1,000	669	610	452	164	226	155	—	—	379
The Loop, ...	2,766	35	605	525	544	509	171	135	242	—	—	—
The Six Towns, ...	1,109	88	499	202	102	170	—	48	—	—	—	—
Tobermore, ...	3,032	127	557	461	270	599	271	142	252	353	—	—
Tullykeeran, ...	2,885	251	1,413	252	244	193	334	85	113	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	81,754	3,576	19,030	12,437	9,151	11,880	7,048	4,149	8,253	3,587	686	1,957
Total of Electoral Divisions,	81,754	3,576	19,030	12,437	9,151	11,880	7,048	4,149	8,253	3,587	686	1,957
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County,	261,186	5,871	34,581	27,648	22,956	35,492	24,035	17,505	44,867	27,548	6,353	14,330
Total of County,	261,186	5,871	34,581	27,648	22,956	35,492	24,035	17,505	44,867	27,548	6,353	14,330

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Londonderry.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
COLERAINE.												
Aghadowey,	1,248	35	158	110	97	167	57	79	234	187	124	—
Agivey,	985	73	166	130	122	153	94	67	58	122	—	—
Articlave,	829	51	42	97	82	153	110	61	203	30	—	—
Ballylagan,	1,045	15	39	28	29	85	110	69	496	174	—	—
Bannbrook,	789	11	68	72	90	86	124	62	117	159	—	—
Bovagh,	839	37	113	134	129	152	145	22	49	58	—	—
Coleraine (Urban),	264	—	18	17	—	15	—	82	74	58	—	—
Downhill,	850	20	209	99	74	95	30	38	131	—	—	154
Drumcroon,	1,234	17	159	78	113	164	205	125	294	21	58	—
Garvagh,	1,089	29	184	241	164	161	161	77	54	—	—	18
Glenkeen,	1,072	27	447	234	122	83	38	54	7	28	—	32
Hervey Hill,	1,110	236	367	177	44	144	45	10	87	—	—	—
Kilrea,	934	25	304	195	73	159	65	41	40	32	—	—
Knockantern,	1,519	45	53	71	55	210	164	106	681	111	23	—
Letterloan,	770	36	160	98	68	192	99	38	69	10	—	—
Portstewart,	782	25	32	26	33	67	71	93	308	114	—	13
Ringsend,	490	10	116	46	122	82	17	21	76	—	—	—
Slaght,	746	117	236	216	103	40	—	11	—	23	—	—
Somerset,	958	19	113	65	116	152	118	93	172	65	—	45
Tamlaght,	1,483	48	495	281	217	189	128	55	70	—	—	—
The Grove,	1,117	65	440	192	123	103	92	40	62	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	20,153	941	3,919	2,607	1,976	2,652	1,873	1,244	3,282	1,192	205	262
Total of Electoral Divisions.	20,153	941	3,919	2,607	1,976	2,652	1,873	1,244	3,282	1,192	205	262
LIMAVADY.												
Aghanloo,	764	1	61	103	102	99	115	60	209	14	—	—
Ballykelly,	991	75	103	153	81	99	42	47	194	99	—	98
Bellarena,	847	25	104	131	70	68	35	46	187	53	—	128
Benone,	647	19	74	76	93	154	61	56	77	37	—	—
Drum,	1,365	121	615	208	102	122	76	87	—	34	—	—
Dungiven,	903	40	219	187	80	213	45	28	19	14	58	—
Faughanvale,	1,447	113	386	155	132	275	152	37	82	88	—	27
Feeny,	859	88	199	127	54	43	36	7	45	191	—	69
Fore Glen,	1,008	42	143	203	151	167	62	35	177	28	—	—
Fruithill,	1,596	42	78	126	84	233	166	133	204	233	57	240
Gelvin,	836	6	131	151	123	125	109	53	77	61	—	—
Glenshane	855	108	397	201	74	53	12	—	10	—	—	—
Keady,	442	19	37	47	44	85	26	71	101	12	—	—
Limavady (Urban),	82	20	6	27	7	—	7	7	8	—	—	—
Lislane,	836	13	73	45	79	161	55	76	123	211	—	—
Myroe,	792	25	28	—	10	30	34	20	110	224	95	216
Owenreagh,	661	37	181	96	98	41	51	21	109	27	—	—
Straw,	874	110	162	58	90	190	72	77	83	32	—	—
The Highlands,	1,167	147	318	92	89	127	129	87	132	46	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	16,972	1,051	3,315	2,186	1,563	2,285	1,285	948	1,947	1,404	210	778
Total of Electoral Divisions.	16,972	1,051	3,315	2,186	1,563	2,285	1,285	948	1,947	1,404	210	778

IV.—TABLE showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Londonderry.—*continued.*

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS ACCORDING TO RATEABLE VALUATION, AND POPULATION IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
LONDONDERRY.												
Ardmore, ...	1,084	137	158	78	68	88	43	4	198	139	87	84
Ballymullins, ...	1,517	333	808	129	111	82	45	—	—	9	—	—
Banagher, ...	1,236	222	524	236	56	92	16	53	37	—	—	—
Bondsglen, ...	876	26	100	136	97	74	33	86	233	91	—	—
Claudy, ...	818	12	207	105	78	136	16	27	63	142	—	32
Eglinton, ...	1,365	116	166	121	79	122	130	128	275	128	12	88
Glendermot	1,141	48	134	143	65	136	117	62	255	93	88	—
Liberties, Lower, ...	2,058	79	98	92	82	191	215	91	369	458	187	196
Liberties, Upper, ...	712	22	38	35	35	51	79	64	71	82	52	183
Londonderry (Urban), ...	294	12	20	35	3	11	40	21	32	116	4	—
Lough Enagh, ...	1,127	23	56	63	60	107	137	24	484	173	—	—
Tamnaherin, ...	1,294	30	249	168	139	172	114	116	203	43	60	—
Waterside, ...	943	—	38	41	14	97	128	152	160	313	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	14,465	1,060	2,596	1,382	887	1,359	1,113	828	2,380	1,787	490	583
Total of Electoral Division,	14,465	1,060	2,596	1,382	887	1,359	1,113	828	2,380	1,787	490	583
MAGHERAFELT.												
Ballymoghan, ...	1,012	20	219	180	118	253	102	68	52	—	—	—
Ballyronan, ...	1,299	91	301	230	201	136	120	97	96	27	—	—
Bancran, ...	1,454	315	774	214	78	47	26	—	—	—	—	—
Bellaghy, ...	2,340	474	802	319	248	241	112	24	58	34	—	23
Brackagh Slievegallion, ...	983	77	409	146	101	90	59	36	56	9	—	—
Carnamoney, ...	1,322	130	720	209	143	73	14	4	29	—	—	—
Castle Dawson, ...	2,672	712	899	426	137	165	29	30	108	142	—	24
Claudy, ...	1,737	339	594	264	126	118	100	69	93	34	—	—
Desertmartin, ...	1,369	190	422	205	91	231	82	101	34	13	—	—
Draperstown, ...	1,448	181	716	234	140	58	48	24	40	7	—	—
Gulladuff, ...	1,355	216	471	267	105	142	71	2	81	—	—	—
Iniscarn, ...	953	145	362	163	105	121	41	10	6	—	—	—
Lissan, Upper, ...	1,376	335	553	184	92	113	42	10	47	—	—	—
Maghera, ...	1,400	116	279	208	152	295	123	55	88	—	—	84
Magherafelt, ...	1,217	106	442	218	149	156	81	28	30	7	—	—
Moneyhaw, ...	879	81	89	87	96	88	100	48	143	107	40	—
Moneymore, ...	852	59	265	101	34	119	71	19	55	40	89	—
Rocktown, ...	1,857	358	758	205	157	222	66	15	24	52	—	—
Salterstown, ...	1,021	60	262	171	110	187	54	63	82	32	—	—
Springhill, ...	985	110	220	107	74	96	63	39	169	91	16	—
Swatragh, ...	1,748	170	607	252	223	103	56	45	43	—	—	249
The Loop, ...	1,052	34	350	183	170	160	37	31	87	—	—	—
The Six Towns, ...	683	130	358	87	43	46	—	19	—	—	—	—
Tobermore, ...	1,072	152	352	213	80	102	60	31	43	34	—	—
Tullykeeran, ...	1,631	325	931	94	86	64	73	24	34	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	33,717	4,926	12,155	4,967	3,059	3,426	1,630	892	1,503	629	145	385
Total of Electoral Divisions,	33,717	4,926	12,155	4,967	3,059	3,426	1,630	892	1,503	629	145	385
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	85,307	7,978	21,985	11,142	7,485	9,722	5,901	3,912	9,112	5,012	1,050	2,008
Total of County,	85,307	7,978	21,985	11,142	7,485	9,722	5,901	3,912	9,112	5,012	1,050	2,008

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

I.—TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Monaghan.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CARRICKMACROSS.												
Ballymackney, ...	207	52	56	32	19	26	8	4	6	2	2	—
Bocks, ...	251	50	120	37	21	18	2	—	2	1	—	—
Carrickmacross Rural, ...	257	33	63	59	34	31	11	8	12	5	1	—
Carrickmacross Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corracharra, ...	155	13	67	41	16	14	1	1	—	1	1	—
Crossalare, ...	249	45	112	47	13	20	3	3	4	2	—	—
Donaghmoyne, ...	150	25	44	26	12	14	7	5	11	5	—	1
Drumboory, ...	165	35	45	18	22	17	11	4	7	3	2	1
Drumcarrow, ...	218	32	67	60	33	19	4	1	—	1	—	1
Drumgurra, ...	273	36	100	66	32	26	9	2	1	1	—	—
Enagh, ...	201	36	58	37	25	23	15	4	2	—	1	—
Inishkeen, ...	267	62	95	53	23	17	6	1	8	2	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	243	50	95	44	15	25	12	3	2	2	—	—
Kiltybegs, ...	221	39	93	36	20	22	5	—	2	2	1	1
Loughfea, ...	150	23	57	26	9	17	7	2	4	4	1	—
Raferagh, ...	269	38	119	57	21	21	10	2	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,281	569	1,191	639	315	310	111	40	62	31	9	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,281	569	1,191	639	315	310	111	40	62	31	9	4
CASTLEBLAYNEY.												
Annayalla, ...	300	50	153	60	22	9	2	3	1	—	—	—
Ballybay Rural, ...	223	44	63	35	25	24	14	7	9	1	—	1
Ballybay Urban, ...	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellatrain, ...	122	12	55	22	20	4	3	1	3	1	—	1
Broomfield, ...	319	70	135	60	24	17	5	3	3	2	—	—
Carrickaslane, ...	257	36	72	62	38	26	12	4	5	2	—	—
Carrickatee, ...	216	47	79	47	18	19	2	1	3	—	—	—
Castleblayney Rural, ...	369	64	138	76	41	24	10	6	7	2	—	1
Castleblayney Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Hill, ...	268	33	77	52	33	32	19	9	13	—	—	—
Creeve, ...	339	60	145	72	26	15	13	6	2	—	—	—
Cremartin, ...	460	67	195	118	34	29	10	3	4	—	—	—
Greagh, ...	222	33	87	50	26	19	3	2	2	—	—	—
Laragh, ...	228	28	119	50	16	10	2	1	1	—	1	—
Mullyash, ...	231	23	80	50	28	30	10	7	3	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	3,556	569	1,398	754	351	258	105	53	56	8	1	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	3,556	569	1,398	754	351	258	105	53	56	8	1	3
CLONES.												
Clones Rural, ...	299	44	74	49	31	37	20	13	25	6	—	—
Clones Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currin, ...	222	12	75	36	34	38	12	4	9	1	—	1
Drummully, ...	83	11	25	17	6	12	6	1	3	2	—	—
Killeevan, ...	184	23	45	36	28	28	9	6	6	3	—	—
Newbliss, ...	229	37	87	40	24	19	6	6	4	5	1	—
St. Tierney, ...	125	11	30	22	15	13	15	4	11	4	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,142	138	336	200	138	147	68	34	58	21	1	1
Total of Electoral Divisions.	1,142	138	336	200	138	147	68	34	58	21	1	1

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Cases, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cootehill.												
Aghabog, ...	214	15	66	48	44	20	11	5	3	1	—	1
Anny, ...	224	32	67	41	23	38	12	3	5	3	—	—
Cormeen, ...	267	36	103	57	28	21	5	4	10	3	—	—
Dawsongrove, ...	191	21	58	43	16	24	9	10	6	2	1	1
Drum, ...	161	10	41	43	26	25	7	2	6	1	—	—
Killynenagh, ...	165	3	40	47	32	23	15	3	2	—	—	—
Lisnaveane, ...	244	12	71	76	34	27	15	4	4	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,466	129	446	355	203	178	74	31	36	11	1	2
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,466	129	446	355	203	178	74	31	36	11	1	2
Monaghan.												
Anketell Grove, ...	307	39	134	56	19	26	10	14	7	2	—	—
Bellanode, ...	222	17	54	40	27	35	16	7	18	7	1	—
Bragan, ...	142	26	79	23	12	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Caddagh, ...	258	21	70	73	34	39	10	2	8	1	—	—
Castleshane, ...	303	19	119	59	45	33	15	7	3	2	—	1
Clones, ...	220	32	81	39	29	18	7	9	5	—	—	—
Clontibret, ...	306	42	117	54	32	34	14	13	—	—	—	—
Derrygorry, ...	152	12	67	34	11	16	4	3	4	1	—	—
Drumhillagh, ...	332	52	145	58	35	24	10	6	2	—	—	—
Drumsnat, ...	212	36	78	34	25	18	9	8	2	2	—	—
Emyvale, ...	198	20	67	54	22	14	11	2	7	1	—	—
Enagh, ...	145	12	36	34	20	24	8	6	3	2	—	—
Figullar, ...	182	6	56	45	21	31	15	3	4	1	—	—
Glaslough, ...	139	16	30	21	15	17	12	7	13	4	2	2
Killylough, ...	204	31	118	39	9	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	200	20	95	48	18	14	4	1	—	—	—	—
Monaghan Rural, ...	394	54	139	71	35	44	20	10	15	3	1	2
Monaghan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rackwallace, ...	319	29	102	78	45	38	16	6	5	—	—	—
Scotstown, ...	238	11	80	50	39	25	16	4	10	2	1	—
Shanmullagh, ...	138	14	78	19	16	8	2	1	—	—	—	—
Sheskin, ...	249	33	160	38	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tedavnet, ...	248	30	113	52	26	12	6	4	3	1	—	1
Tehallan, ...	231	29	70	42	30	32	10	4	12	2	—	—
Tullycorbet, ...	338	22	136	71	47	37	13	7	4	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,677	623	2,224	1,132	623	551	232	124	125	32	5	6
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,677	623	2,224	1,132	623	551	232	124	125	32	5	6
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	15,122	2,028	5,595	3,080	1,630	1,444	590	282	337	103	17	16
Total of County, ...	15,122	2,028	5,595	3,080	1,630	1,444	590	282	337	103	17	16

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Monaghan.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Carrickmacross.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ballymackney,	3,677	123	456	441	333	685	254	171	382	240	592	—
Bocks,	3,958	271	1,453	727	568	608	84	—	142	105	—	—
Carrickmacross Rural,	5,098	74	502	853	708	800	435	294	772	495	165	—
Carrickmacross Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corracharra,	3,063	48	732	717	386	525	45	59	—	151	400	—
Crossalare,	3,876	173	1,029	802	303	654	112	142	358	303	—	—
Donaghmoyne,	4,131	73	359	407	242	464	263	258	958	668	—	439
Drumboory,	4,116	86	407	264	485	492	423	189	543	439	460	328
Drumcarrow,	5,248	130	777	1,135	913	706	208	60	—	179	—	1,140
Drumgurra,	4,918	153	1,138	1,205	805	843	397	124	94	159	—	—
Enagh,	3,986	114	561	622	598	770	646	255	140	—	280	—
Inishkeen,	4,943	249	1,026	994	602	572	312	63	755	370	—	—
Kilmurry,	4,234	212	962	738	396	787	575	208	134	222	—	—
Kiltybegs,	4,045	122	885	572	443	639	226	—	175	198	299	486
Loughfea,	3,419	75	512	397	192	516	313	118	359	602	335	—
Raferagh,	4,747	209	1,479	1,075	573	693	541	117	60	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	63,459	2,112	12,278	10,949	7,547	9,754	4,834	2,058	4,872	4,131	2,531	2,393
Total of Electoral Divisions,	63,459	2,112	12,278	10,949	7,547	9,754	4,834	2,058	4,872	4,131	2,531	2,393
Castleblayney.												
Annayalla,	4,636	327	1,826	1,237	583	306	97	172	88	—	—	—
Ballybay Rural,	4,658	114	550	547	555	775	536	312	747	7	—	515
Ballybay Urban,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellatrain,	2,495	45	533	351	488	137	122	52	208	127	—	432
Broomfield,	4,703	265	1,324	1,009	589	536	208	183	232	357	—	—
Carrickaslane,	4,895	139	724	1,013	862	822	488	236	327	284	—	—
Carrickatee,	3,593	258	927	898	445	649	92	50	274	—	—	—
Castleblayney Rural,	5,915	210	1,216	1,178	842	706	389	274	531	232	—	337
Castleblayney Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Hill,	5,816	110	698	821	772	1,021	831	437	1,126	—	—	—
Creeve,	5,934	303	1,790	1,393	667	525	679	375	202	—	—	—
Cremartin,	6,326	312	1,824	1,595	745	920	454	187	289	—	—	—
Greagh,	3,818	151	975	922	642	697	174	110	147	—	—	—
Laragh,	3,522	145	1,336	919	407	310	118	58	89	—	140	—
Mullyash,	5,403	99	1,063	1,202	819	1,047	492	409	272	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	61,716	2,480	14,786	13,085	8,416	8,451	4,680	2,855	4,532	1,007	140	1,284
Total of Electoral Divisions,	61,716	2,480	14,786	13,085	8,416	8,451	4,680	2,855	4,532	1,007	140	1,284
Clones.												
Clones Rural,	6,381	178	594	588	539	922	687	500	1,610	763	—	—
Clones Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currin,	5,872	57	828	633	772	1,200	597	210	662	218	—	695
Drummully,	2,169	39	340	313	172	422	258	61	247	317	—	—
Killeevan,	4,067	80	459	548	596	802	395	363	433	391	—	—
Newbliss,	4,589	150	781	642	559	573	259	313	352	728	232	—
St. Tierney,	3,183	31	223	325	319	322	534	185	772	472	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	26,261	535	3,225	3,049	2,957	4,241	2,730	1,632	4,076	2,889	232	695
Total of Electoral Divisions,	26,261	535	3,225	3,049	2,957	4,241	2,730	1,632	4,076	2,889	232	695

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cootehill.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Aghabog, ...	5,041	56	696	818	1,081	637	538	277	366	209	—	363
Anny, ...	4,880	141	706	667	531	1,237	496	169	412	521	—	—
Cormeen, ...	5,571	168	1,093	1,062	730	721	230	240	795	532	—	—
Dawsongrove, ...	6,032	51	541	681	397	746	393	590	415	335	309	1,574
Drum, ...	3,887	30	404	787	621	877	321	115	553	229	—	—
Killynenagh, ...	4,121	19	485	860	789	819	729	161	259	—	—	—
Lisnaveane, ...	5,389	46	753	1,288	851	970	687	242	338	214	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	34,921	511	4,678	6,113	5,000	6,007	3,394	1,794	3,138	2,040	309	1,937
Total of Electoral Divisions,	34,921	511	4,678	6,113	5,000	6,007	3,394	1,794	3,138	2,040	309	1,937
Monaghan.												
Anketell Grove, ...	6,241	222	1,533	1,031	467	902	410	834	611	231	—	—
Bellanode, ...	5,960	69	492	577	526	953	590	349	1,225	904	275	—
Bragan, ...	5,319	437	2,461	1,297	989	35	100	—	—	—	—	—
Caddagh, ...	5,432	94	713	1,299	816	1,233	431	119	610	117	—	—
Castleshane, ...	5,425	76	1,054	862	902	949	548	296	166	198	—	374
Clones, ...	4,281	133	1,004	778	630	581	300	446	409	—	—	—
Clontibret, ...	5,588	192	1,241	904	753	1,083	643	772	—	—	—	—
Derrygorry, ...	3,459	59	836	650	306	633	210	153	419	193	—	—
Drumhillagh, ...	5,713	241	1,770	1,020	930	816	423	371	142	—	—	—
Drumsnat, ...	3,580	151	782	581	529	485	348	411	111	182	—	—
Emyvale, ...	3,589	88	659	899	462	414	433	93	442	99	—	—
Enagh, ...	3,059	46	299	535	412	708	340	300	192	227	—	—
Figullar, ...	4,162	27	628	797	477	983	720	168	238	124	—	—
Glaslough, ...	5,643	39	245	282	290	421	428	340	905	490	352	1,851
Killylough, ...	4,056	224	1,934	962	251	287	398	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	3,231	92	1,066	910	434	505	173	51	—	—	—	—
Monaghan Rural, ...	7,696	162	1,043	900	675	1,057	565	415	801	246	99	1,733
Monaghan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rackwallace, ...	5,765	110	906	1,262	1,002	1,154	665	292	374	—	—	—
Scotstown, ...	5,815	61	854	831	870	749	777	219	894	296	264	—
Shanmullagh, ...	3,049	130	1,116	496	679	390	132	106	—	—	—	—
Sheskin, ...	7,510	514	3,920	2,142	580	281	73	—	—	—	—	—
Tedavnet, ...	5,524	144	1,825	1,020	657	547	249	214	180	109	—	579
Tehallan, ...	4,104	82	514	527	521	801	353	182	937	187	—	—
Tullycorbet, ...	6,426	80	1,335	1,239	1,139	1,231	547	391	303	161	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	120,627	3,473	28,230	21,801	15,297	17,198	9,856	6,522	8,959	3,764	990	4,537
Total of Electoral Divisions,	120,627	3,473	28,230	21,801	15,297	17,198	9,856	6,522	8,959	3,764	990	4,537
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	306,984	9,111	63,197	54,997	39,217	45,651	25,494	14,861	25,577	13,831	4,202	10,846
Total of County, ...	306,984	9,111	63,197	54,997	39,217	45,651	25,494	14,861	25,577	13,831	4,202	10,846

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Monaghan.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Carrickmacross.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Ballymackney, ...	3,546	108	405	413	323	656	271	181	382	306	501	—
Bocks, ...	2,536	145	843	466	366	425	66	—	110	115	—	—
Carrickmacross Rural, ...	4,981	78	439	783	594	685	380	346	839	613	224	—
Carrickmacross Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corracharra, ...	2,037	29	482	511	270	339	32	50	—	105	219	—
Crossalare, ...	2,867	118	744	578	225	474	102	128	281	217	—	—
Donaghmoyne, ...	3,881	60	299	329	207	352	246	217	823	759	—	539
Drumboory, ...	3,555	67	324	221	386	419	377	168	457	395	434	307
Drumcarrow, ...	3,634	64	465	749	581	482	132	41	—	112	—	1,008
Drumgurra, ...	3,437	104	733	825	552	634	303	99	75	112	—	—
Enagh, ...	3,041	87	423	457	420	551	525	186	113	—	279	—
Inishkeen, ...	3,268	156	653	629	406	381	216	45	506	276	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	3,073	116	663	537	270	578	401	146	132	230	—	—
Kiltybegs, ...	3,307	86	678	444	351	515	168	—	139	225	250	451
Loughfea, ...	2,681	60	419	321	155	405	221	93	250	506	251	—
Raferagh, ...	2,988	110	848	707	352	485	346	85	55	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	48,782	1,388	8,418	7,970	5,458	7,381	3,786	1,785	4,162	3,971	2,158	2,305
Total of Electoral Divisions,	48,782	1,388	8,418	7,970	5,458	7,381	3,786	1,785	4,162	3,971	2,158	2,305
Castleblayney.												
Annayalla	2,827	142	1,069	761	382	211	62	133	67	—	—	—
Ballybay Rural, ...	3,926	93	450	424	437	596	486	304	624	108	—	404
Ballybay Urban, ...	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellatrain, ...	1,991	34	391	269	371	107	101	49	222	106	—	341
Broomfield, ...	3,455	170	919	767	416	416	170	135	186	276	—	—
Carrickaslane, ...	3,899	106	519	776	655	635	426	188	292	302	—	—
Carrickatee, ...	2,304	99	584	566	314	452	63	45	181	—	—	—
Castleblayney Rural, ...	5,017	174	936	958	717	579	363	269	434	281	—	306
Castleblayney Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Hill, ...	4,570	80	546	644	580	794	634	404	888	—	—	—
Creeve, ...	3,688	146	1,009	876	445	352	452	266	142	—	—	—
Cremartin, ...	4,693	190	1,331	1,198	585	686	333	142	228	—	—	—
Greagh, ...	2,666	82	633	732	451	458	110	85	115	—	—	—
Laragh, ...	2,488	75	827	627	280	237	71	41	52	—	278	—
Mullyash, ...	3,365	52	563	643	489	752	345	313	208	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,893	1,447	9,777	9,241	6,122	6,275	3,616	2,374	3,639	1,073	278	1,051
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,893	1,447	9,777	9,241	6,122	6,275	3,616	2,374	3,639	1,073	278	1,051
Clones.												
Clones Rural, ...	6,747	110	518	611	536	944	667	641	1,802	898	—	—
Clones Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currin, ...	4,731	36	540	476	605	931	427	195	629	164	—	728
Drummully, ...	1,569	18	205	217	107	294	203	41	197	287	—	—
Killeevan, ...	3,426	48	340	413	471	670	308	281	405	470	—	—
Newbliss, ...	3,889	118	617	465	415	454	212	289	263	765	291	—
St. Tierney, ...	2,952	24	199	271	266	304	521	173	703	491	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,314	354	2,419	2,473	2,400	3,597	2,358	1,620	3,999	3,075	291	728
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,314	354	2,419	2,473	2,400	3,597	2,358	1,620	3,999	3,075	291	728

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cootehill.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aghabog, ...	3,728	38	469	595	764	482	400	217	241	184	—	338
Anny, ...	3,681	73	485	517	399	946	415	135	294	417	—	—
Cormeen, ...	3,852	95	692	691	436	507	166	177	677	361	—	—
Dawsongrove, ...	4,161	46	391	558	271	590	297	442	389	279	228	670
Drum, ...	2,904	29	281	546	459	633	239	90	438	189	—	—
Killynenagh, ...	2,848	11	321	582	537	558	515	137	187	—	—	—
Lisnaveane, ...	3,901	33	527	954	590	657	529	179	276	156	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	25,075	325	3,166	4,443	3,506	4,373	2,561	1,377	2,502	1,586	228	1,008
Total of Electoral Divisions,	25,075	325	3,166	4,443	3,506	4,373	2,561	1,377	2,502	1,586	228	1,008
Monaghan.												
Anketell Grove, ...	4,369	120	907	684	322	623	334	644	485	250	—	—
Bellanode, ...	5,701	44	396	488	474	872	562	313	1,283	1,063	206	—
Bragan, ...	1,144	75	509	288	207	26	39	—	—	—	—	—
Caddagh, ...	4,120	58	471	936	598	962	344	92	539	120	—	—
Castleshane, ...	5,001	50	845	742	779	812	525	307	180	225	—	536
Clones, ...	3,087	83	561	499	503	441	249	393	358	—	—	—
Clontibret, ...	4,149	119	816	659	559	855	490	651	—	—	—	—
Derrygorry, ...	2,228	37	469	426	187	401	131	135	268	174	—	—
Drumhillagh	3,760	134	1,027	691	616	566	348	272	106	—	—	—
Drumsnat, ...	2,948	91	519	417	441	441	307	362	140	230	—	—
Emyvale, ...	2,847	52	411	686	372	338	383	84	420	101	—	—
Enagh, ...	2,683	34	252	426	355	603	282	259	187	285	—	—
Figullar, ...	3,173	15	430	566	368	755	533	136	249	121	—	—
Glaslough, ...	5,823	30	191	248	263	404	415	316	831	504	445	2,176
Killylough, ...	1,758	96	828	491	154	120	69	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	2,144	42	667	608	310	347	127	43	—	—	—	—
Monaghan Rural, ...	8,931	136	1,028	897	592	1,091	705	476	1,019	437	265	2,285
Monaghan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rackwallace, ...	4,588	83	722	975	764	908	552	263	321	—	—	—
Scotstown, ...	4,435	29	580	612	671	642	540	181	665	291	224	—
Shanmullagh, ...	1,422	36	548	239	302	189	65	43	—	—	—	—
Sheskin, ...	2,070	104	1,149	445	196	144	32	—	—	—	—	—
Tedavnet, ...	3,447	78	780	623	453	318	201	176	207	104	—	507
Tehallan, ...	4,046	74	516	530	526	797	348	179	864	212	—	—
Tullycorbet, ...	4,789	41	994	892	833	901	456	313	245	114	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	88,663	1,661	15,616	14,068	10,845	13,556	8,037	5,638	8,367	4,231	1,140	5,504
Total of Electoral Divisions,	88,663	1,661	15,616	14,068	10,845	13,556	8,037	5,638	8,367	4,231	1,140	5,504
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	230,727	5,175	39,396	38,195	28,331	35,182	20,358	12,794	22,669	13,936	4,095	10,596
Total of County, ...	230,727	5,175	39,396	38,195	28,331	35,182	20,358	12,794	22,669	13,936	4,095	10,596

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Monaghan.

[Unions and Electoral Divisions	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Carrickmacross.												
Ballymackney, ...	845	128	150	150	69	131	49	40	81	20	27	—
Bocks, ...	966	113	427	164	112	118	13	—	14	5	—	—
Carrickmacross Rural, ...	973	56	196	201	134	156	45	48	81	39	17	—
Carrickmacross Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corracharra, ...	674	43	274	153	82	80	7	13	—	12	10	—
Crossalare, ...	920	100	416	190	68	88	16	12	28	2	—	—
Donaghmoyne, ...	663	73	143	117	65	58	42	35	64	57	—	9
Drumboory, ...	699	107	121	73	96	81	57	21	61	25	38	19
Drumcarrow, ...	983	78	238	283	142	90	28	7	—	58	—	59
Drumgurra, ...	1,144	124	379	289	149	118	52	13	6	14	—	—
Enagh, ...	748	75	181	139	117	80	93	16	25	—	22	—
Inishkeen, ...	1,219	219	391	262	94	97	34	2	70	50	—	—
Kilmurry, ...	1,079	142	356	210	65	130	93	37	29	17	—	—
Kiltybegs, ...	942	103	391	136	95	135	26	—	9	17	9	21
Loughfea, ...	586	60	182	81	26	79	35	25	36	37	25	—
Raferagh, ...	1,071	90	434	241	103	93	79	22	9	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,512	1,511	4,279	2,689	1,417	1,534	669	291	513	353	148	108
Total of Electoral Divisions,	13,512	1,511	4,279	2,689	1,417	1,534	669	291	513	353	148	108
Castleblayney.												
Annayalla, ...	1,162	142	549	266	111	47	7	37	3	—	—	—
Ballybay Rural, ...	761	47	139	97	83	81	71	53	108	—	—	82
Ballybay Urban, ...	62	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bellatrain, ...	519	37	179	75	116	17	19	8	31	23	—	14
Broomfield, ...	1,207	171	474	248	105	109	16	38	16	30	—	—
Carrickaslane, ...	963	107	228	225	156	116	54	22	44	11	—	—
Carrickatee, ...	918	96	325	224	98	111	24	6	34	—	—	—
Castleblayney Rural, ...	1,055	116	276	218	158	111	62	42	43	18	—	11
Castleblayney Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Church Hill, ...	1,101	90	231	188	147	143	89	81	127	—	—	—
Creeve, ...	1,335	107	491	341	124	91	92	45	44	—	—	—
Cremartin, ...	1,692	125	673	450	184	147	53	25	35	—	—	—
Greagh, ...	769	44	284	183	124	94	12	17	11	—	—	—
Laragh, ...	944	85	413	235	76	75	17	6	8	—	29	—
Mullyash, ...	900	35	253	196	112	161	61	46	36	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	13,388	1,264	4,515	2,946	1,594	1,308	577	426	540	82	29	107
Total of Electoral Divisions.	13,388	1,264	4,515	2,946	1,594	1,308	577	426	540	82	29	107
Clones.												
Clones Rural, ...	1,481	87	208	230	138	175	123	147	298	75	—	—
Clones Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Currin, ...	1,183	37	296	159	189	265	71	23	92	19	—	32
Drummully, ...	525	47	97	96	35	107	45	14	24	60	—	—
Killeevan, ...	844	86	138	139	139	135	59	39	68	41	—	—
Newbliss, ...	900	53	311	155	130	84	19	34	42	61	11	—
St. Tierney, ...	551	23	75	78	61	64	108	24	91	27	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,484	333	1,125	857	692	830	425	281	615	283	11	32
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,484	333	1,125	857	692	830	425	281	615	283	11	32

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Monaghan—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cootehill.												
Aghabog, ...	971	35	196	176	227	111	87	25	57	21	—	36
Anny, ...	877	49	178	132	106	200	51	36	37	88	—	—
Cormeen, ...	1,080	75	323	236	140	108	22	31	87	58	—	—
Dawsongrove, ...	955	35	161	171	71	125	62	63	52	28	21	166
Drum, ...	648	16	116	155	106	119	44	20	47	25	—	—
Killynenagh, ...	749	2	134	217	134	137	90	20	15	—	—	—
Lisnaveane, ...	976	14	202	268	154	128	100	34	56	20	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	6,256	226	1,310	1,355	938	928	456	229	351	240	21	202
Total of Electoral Divisions,	6,256	226	1,310	1,355	938	928	456	229	351	240	21	202
Monaghan.												
Anketell Grove, ...	1,159	86	439	268	69	139	43	61	37	17	—	—
Bellanode, ...	934	39	132	127	100	139	83	57	162	61	34	—
Bragan, ...	601	81	316	119	68	6	11	—	—	—	—	—
Caddagh, ...	1,071	48	208	310	149	213	35	9	91	8	—	—
Castleshane, ...	1,260	43	363	221	212	170	81	103	24	18	—	25
Clones, ...	958	69	327	157	145	111	32	73	44	—	—	—
Clontibret, ...	1,297	102	402	251	159	171	97	115	—	—	—	—
Derrygorry, ...	506	28	195	125	43	64	6	16	29	—	—	—
Drumhillagh, ...	1,312	167	525	238	163	108	52	32	27	—	—	—
Drumsnat, ...	845	75	268	151	131	86	57	47	4	26	—	—
Emyvale, ...	686	44	207	184	90	63	35	9	54	—	—	—
Enagh, ...	638	22	108	117	83	136	46	27	24	75	—	—
Figullar, ...	634	14	138	138	59	141	105	10	28	1	—	—
Glaslough, ...	763	35	92	81	47	82	77	40	108	38	20	143
Killylough, ...	828	94	429	216	36	33	20	—	—	—	—	—
Kilmore, ...	783	24	315	208	95	116	17	8	—	—	—	—
Monaghan Rural, ...	2,696	97	378	274	181	359	126	59	136	45	915	126
Monaghan Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rackwallace, ...	1,217	56	302	313	197	167	108	35	39	—	—	—
Scotstown, ...	1,058	24	313	186	159	140	106	32	80	12	6	—
Shanmullagh, ...	449	23	224	90	60	36	13	3	—	—	—	—
Sheskin, ...	1,155	128	678	224	74	44	7	—	—	—	—	—
Tedavnet, ...	1,121	70	440	205	136	81	42	19	37	8	—	83
Tehallan, ...	990	51	249	159	127	174	70	40	98	22	—	—
Tullycorbet, ...	1,393	50	451	304	222	182	89	30	43	22	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,354	1,470	7,499	4,666	2,805	2,961	1,358	825	1,065	353	975	377
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,354	1,470	7,499	4,666	2,805	2,961	1,358	825	1,065	353	975	377
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County	62,994	4,804	18,728	12,513	7,446	7,561	3,435	2,052	3,084	1,311	1,184	826
Total of County, ...	62,994	4,804	18,728	12,513	7,446	7,561	3,435	2,052	3,084	1,311	1,184	826

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

I. TABLE showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tyrone.

UNIONS AND ELECTORAL DIVISIONS.	Total Number of Holdings.	CLASSIFICATION OF HOLDINGS, AND NUMBER IN EACH CLASS.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
CASTLEDERG.												
Bomackatall,	109	18	54	15	8	9	1	1	3	—	—	—
Castlebane,	99	6	22	26	16	12	5	5	6	1	—	—
Castlederg,	101	12	26	12	14	18	4	6	9	—	—	—
Clare,	125	25	41	23	11	12	8	4	—	1	—	—
Clunahill,	153	27	92	22	7	3	1	1	—	—	—	—
Corgary,	171	47	87	13	9	7	7	1	—	—	—	—
Drumquin,	85	6	35	16	5	14	7	—	2	—	—	—
Killen,	171	26	63	21	17	24	11	6	3	—	—	—
Killeter,	165	44	82	18	11	5	2	1	2	—	—	—
Lisnacloon,	113	13	54	14	10	8	9	1	3	—	1	—
Listymore,	74	3	10	9	15	15	11	3	7	1	—	—
Magheracreggan,	81	6	2	8	13	16	19	8	9	—	—	—
Magheranageeragh,	216	30	100	42	16	13	8	4	3	—	—	—
West Longfield,	104	17	49	15	6	12	2	2	1	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	1,767	280	717	254	158	168	95	43	48	3	1	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	1,767	280	717	254	158	168	95	43	48	3	1	—
CLOGHER.												
Aghintain,	144	32	52	15	19	10	8	2	3	2	—	1
Augher,	155	18	44	31	19	22	12	3	5	—	1	—
Aughnacloy Rural,	172	23	50	26	21	29	7	4	6	4	1	1
Aughnacloy Urban,	5	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballagh,	118	13	36	22	10	15	7	1	11	2	—	1
Ballygawley,	239	41	105	40	20	18	5	3	4	2	1	—
Cecil,	369	54	151	79	39	29	9	2	4	2	—	—
Clogher,	155	16	57	27	17	16	6	4	9	1	1	1
Cole,	111	9	25	19	23	23	10	1	1	—	—	—
Cullamore,	138	10	58	40	18	8	2	—	1	1	—	—
Errigal,	171	18	93	25	12	16	3	1	2	1	—	—
Favor Royal,	181	28	63	28	20	20	11	2	7	1	—	1
Fivemiletown,	159	25	53	26	9	21	9	6	7	2	—	1
Foremass,	170	29	104	28	4	4	—	—	1	—	—	—
Killyfaddy,	196	18	58	48	23	23	9	6	7	4	—	—
Tullyvar,	208	14	62	52	25	30	10	7	5	1	—	2
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,691	350	1,012	506	279	286	108	42	73	23	4	8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,691	350	1,012	506	279	286	108	42	73	23	4	8
COOKSTOWN.												
Ballyclog,	213	36	51	30	21	29	17	14	11	1	1	2
Ballynasollus,	164	49	85	15	6	6	1	2	—	—	—	—
Beaghmore,	162	61	80	10	6	2	—	1	2	—	—	—
Coagh,	187	22	54	34	23	16	17	5	12	4	—	—
Cookstown Rural,	191	40	64	43	10	18	4	2	5	1	2	2
Cookstown Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeenan,	305	139	155	5	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Killycolpy,	295	55	107	55	23	22	13	5	12	3	—	—
Lissan Lower,	196	68	67	30	13	9	2	3	3	—	1	—
Munterevlin,	509	187	190	72	25	21	9	2	3	—	—	—
Oaklands,	247	52	121	28	13	18	5	6	3	—	—	1
Oritor,	256	60	103	48	19	14	7	1	4	—	—	—
Pomeroy,	360	92	175	59	16	15	2	—	—	—	—	1
Stewartstown,	218	23	66	37	27	24	8	12	13	8	—	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cookstown—*continued.*												
The Rock, ...	249	41	94	55	21	18	12	3	4	1	—	—
The Sandholes, ...	205	33	62	37	24	31	6	3	7	2	—	—
Tullaghoge, ...	275	36	78	50	24	30	26	12	11	7	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	4,032	994	1,552	608	274	275	130	71	90	27	4	7
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,032	994	1,552	608	274	275	130	71	90	27	4	7
Dungannon.												
Aghnahoe, ...	298	26	161	54	23	19	7	3	5	—	—	—
Altmore, ...	356	73	175	54	25	22	5	—	2	—	—	—
Ballymagran, ...	227	13	73	49	38	32	7	6	6	2	1	—
Benburb, ...	339	46	101	63	37	48	20	7	15	2	—	—
Bernagh, ...	237	25	68	41	20	35	16	16	13	3	—	—
Brantry, ...	200	7	61	39	32	34	20	4	3	—	—	—
Caledon, ...	163	3	25	18	20	27	18	21	23	6	—	2
Castlecaulfield, ...	359	52	137	76	46	27	12	5	3	—	—	1
Clanancese, ...	276	23	108	52	38	26	11	11	5	2	—	—
Clonavaddy, ...	238	49	104	41	25	11	6	—	2	—	—	—
Crossdernot, ...	278	49	91	49	35	30	13	4	7	—	—	—
Derrygortrevy, ...	251	28	71	70	29	22	11	8	4	5	—	3
Donaghmore, ...	392	51	154	76	32	37	21	7	9	4	—	1
Drumaspil, ...	382	101	129	58	29	34	9	8	8	5	1	—
Dungannon (Urban), ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meenagh, ...	292	68	127	48	24	13	8	1	3	—	—	—
Minterburn, ...	166	7	24	37	17	35	23	12	9	2	—	—
Mountjoy, ...	340	118	155	30	15	11	3	2	6	—	—	—
Moy, ...	291	36	103	53	29	31	9	11	12	6	—	1
Tullyniskane, ...	373	133	136	39	21	20	11	4	8	1	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,458	908	2,003	947	535	514	230	130	143	38	2	8
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,458	908	2,003	947	535	514	230	130	143	38	2	8
Irvinestown.												
Drumharvey, ...	210	19	42	49	41	32	13	6	7	1	—	—
Kilskeery, ...	207	38	88	28	26	14	4	5	2	2	—	—
Moorefield, ...	289	37	110	47	34	29	12	10	9	1	—	—
Trillick, ...	175	26	51	30	19	19	8	8	10	3	—	1
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	881	120	291	154	120	94	37	29	28	7	—	1
Total of Electoral Divisions,	881	120	291	154	120	94	37	29	28	7	—	1
Omagh.												
Athenree, ...	234	46	132	34	8	10	2	1	—	—	1	—
Beragh, ...	188	22	64	31	25	23	10	5	8	—	—	—
Camderry, ...	90	5	16	11	13	17	10	7	8	3	—	—
Camowen, ...	125	11	24	14	15	28	17	5	10	1	—	—
Carrickmore, ...	237	158	70	6	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Carryglass, ...	70	12	32	15	6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Clanabogan, ...	188	28	75	27	13	21	12	2	9	1	—	—
Creggan, ...	151	71	77	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crockanboy, ...	248	70	136	26	7	6	2	—	1	—	—	—
Derrybard, ...	65	7	23	11	6	8	4	1	3	1	1	—
Dervaghroy, ...	157	21	50	23	16	15	13	9	9	—	1	—
Draughton, ...	141	26	64	25	17	5	1	1	2	—	—	—
Dromore, ...	160	14	39	33	14	24	12	7	15	2	—	—
Drumnakilly, ...	102	5	39	35	13	7	2	—	1	—	—	—
Drumquin, ...	171	21	59	31	25	15	10	5	5	—	—	—
Dunbreen, ...	162	15	65	39	16	10	10	3	2	2	—	—

I.—Table showing Total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes, arranged according to Valuation, in the County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings, and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Omagh—*continued.*												
Fallagh,	159	52	96	5	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fallaghearn,	147	13	26	36	14	19	12	9	15	3	—	—
Fintona,	152	29	48	18	15	16	7	8	8	2	1	—
Glenlark,	174	61	91	11	2	6	1	1	1	—	—	—
Gortgranagh,	82	5	22	11	9	17	13	1	4	—	—	—
Gortin,	165	25	64	31	20	14	4	3	2	1	1	—
Greenan,	170	15	80	30	20	13	3	3	6	—	—	—
Killyclogher,	82	9	19	7	15	13	12	3	2	1	—	1
Lisnacreaght,	70	3	24	16	6	10	7	2	2	—	—	—
Loughmacrory,	191	78	105	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughmuck,	133	7	15	28	16	18	15	10	23	1	—	—
Mountfield,	82	18	33	14	9	2	5	1	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy Forest East,	126	21	40	17	7	14	8	8	7	3	1	—
Mountjoy Forest West,	58	5	6	8	4	11	13	2	7	1	—	1
Moyle,	163	25	57	16	17	18	12	5	12	1	—	—
Mullagharn,	155	9	38	31	27	21	16	7	5	1	—	—
Mullaghslin,	190	42	62	31	19	19	10	3	4	—	—	—
Omagh Rural,	141	16	36	13	16	18	16	3	11	9	3	—
Omagh Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seskinore,	187	12	44	46	23	26	12	9	12	1	1	1
Six Mile Cross,	248	31	119	46	22	17	8	4	1	—	—	—
Tattymoyle,	115	15	43	17	7	14	10	3	6	—	—	—
Trinamadan,	124	21	63	22	12	4	1	—	1	—	—	—
Tullyclunagh,	161	9	43	31	16	21	20	11	7	3	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	5,764	1,053	2,139	854	495	508	312	143	210	37	10	3
Total of Electoral Divisions,	5,764	1,053	2,139	854	495	508	312	143	210	37	10	3
Strabane.												
Altaclady,	90	5	7	8	14	15	15	5	15	5	—	1
Ballymagorry,	137	13	22	18	11	24	16	14	14	3	2	—
Ballyneaner,	111	5	23	18	21	24	9	4	6	1	—	—
Baronscourt,	54	2	6	11	7	16	4	2	4	—	—	2
Camus,	138	19	42	15	12	14	13	4	16	2	1	—
Churchlands,	143	8	13	16	29	27	20	11	14	—	—	—
Douglasburn,	100	17	27	15	10	11	11	1	7	1	—	—
Dunnalong,	117	3	5	8	13	20	17	13	29	6	2	1
Dunnamanagh,	125	17	30	22	11	20	8	6	9	2	—	—
Glenchiel,	173	48	108	11	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Glenmornan,	134	15	65	29	9	7	5	1	2	—	1	—
Glenroan,	106	11	66	17	5	5	2	—	—	—	—	—
Lislea,	143	56	55	12	10	7	2	1	—	—	—	—
Loughash,	151	56	70	12	5	4	—	1	3	—	—	—
Mountcastle,	100	9	15	15	18	18	8	2	11	4	—	—
Mount Hamilton,	94	27	51	10	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Newtown Stewart,	65	10	20	10	5	7	5	3	5	—	—	—
Plumb Bridge,	132	25	52	20	13	17	4	—	1	—	—	—
Strabane (Urban),	118	15	32	16	11	12	7	4	13	8	—	—
Stranagalwilly,	151	38	103	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urney East,	169	17	41	16	24	26	15	5	16	9	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	2,551	416	858	304	237	279	164	77	165	41	6	4
Total of Electoral Divisions,	2,551	416	858	304	237	279	164	77	165	41	6	4
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	23,144	4,121	8,572	3,627	2,098	2,124	1,076	535	757	176	27	31
Total of County.	28,144	4,121	8,572	3,627	2,098	2,124	1,076	535	757	176	27	31

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castlederg.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
Bomackatall,	4,274	193	1,558	620	526	547	76	85	669	—	—	—
Castlebane,	3,101	28	269	545	517	499	216	368	624	35	—	—
Castlederg,	3,166	85	306	273	486	731	156	382	747	—	—	—
Clare,	4,845	474	1,299	656	655	592	416	571	—	182	—	—
Clunahill,	6,830	373	3,256	2,217	379	170	225	210	—	—	—	—
Corgary,	17,462	3,075	9,932	1,769	881	1,182	559	64	—	—	—	—
Drumquin,	3,331	73	902	483	139	880	614	—	240	—	—	—
Killen,	9,715	563	2,587	1,136	1,210	1,664	1,612	530	413	—	—	—
Killeter,	11,158	1,392	5,507	1,979	763	928	134	104	351	—	—	—
Lisnacloon,	4,435	174	1,232	479	333	582	581	52	282	—	720	—
Listymore,	3,879	34	285	238	644	830	711	274	726	137	—	—
Magheracreggan,	4,095	102	54	218	415	791	1,158	537	820	—	—	—
Magheranageeragh,	6,650	432	2,530	1,515	579	654	513	193	234	—	—	—
West Longfield,	7,571	514	1,983	738	1,130	2,170	723	173	140	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	90,512	7,512	31,700	12,866	8,657	12,220	7,694	3,543	5,246	354	720	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	90,512	7,512	31,700	12,866	8,657	12,220	7,694	3,543	5,246	354	720	—
Clogher.												
Aghintain,	7,379	453	1,184	574	591	535	436	104	188	418	—	2,896
Augher,	3,512	56	493	518	451	699	540	151	359	—	245	—
Aughnacloy Rural,	4,537	80	424	360	423	848	299	211	399	645	219	629
Aughnacloy Urban,	20	4	4	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballagh,	6,683	409	1,001	826	667	1,139	385	70	838	286	—	1,062
Ballygawley,	6,488	606	2,467	977	490	769	221	178	290	247	243	—
Cecil,	7,691	326	2,131	1,670	1,149	1,110	419	88	331	467	—	—
Clogher,	5,520	347	2,221	449	361	437	257	210	522	90	187	439
Cole,	3,891	129	692	509	1,005	871	509	75	101	—	—	—
Cullamore,	6,609	94	1,617	2,720	1,314	492	74	—	139	159	—	—
Errigal,	4,903	212	2,114	738	411	782	358	50	143	95	—	—
Favor Royal,	5,421	306	905	528	470	649	472	97	538	135	—	1,321
Fivemiletown,	6,088	237	1,382	758	358	614	404	486	640	280	—	929
Foremass,	4,873	515	2,351	1,146	197	145	—	—	519	—	—	—
Killyfaddy,	7,072	132	1,199	1,407	857	1,118	601	470	625	663	—	—
Tullyvar,	5,482	80	685	997	653	1,066	507	370	377	12	—	735
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	86,169	3,986	20,870	14,177	9,397	11,286	5,482	2,560	6,009	3,497	894	8,011
Total of Electoral Divisions,	86,169	3,986	20,870	14,177	9,397	11,286	5,482	2,560	6,009	3,497	894	8,011
Cookstown.												
Ballyclog,	5,443	114	447	496	456	928	656	642	754	89	248	613
Ballynasollus,	7,155	1,092	2,801	518	510	490	85	1,659	—	—	—	—
Beaghmore,	9,220	1,202	3,433	928	860	419	—	974	1,404	—	—	—
Coagh,	4,140	97	453	519	459	469	673	264	764	442	—	—
Cookstown Rural,	3,052	114	359	494	177	447	99	64	285	112	136	765
Cookstown Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeenan,	7,755	2,896	4,390	168	131	130	40	—	—	—	—	—
Killycolpy,	5,554	210	1,031	836	591	812	515	297	839	423	—	—
Lissan Lower,	7,704	1,082	1,774	920	431	563	75	2,289	234	—	336	—
Munterevlin,	6,676	923	2,092	1,406	608	762	483	109	233	—	—	—
Oaklands,	5,091	558	1,784	603	396	711	250	375	248	—	—	166
Oritor,	5,657	487	1,668	1,255	690	605	455	61	436	—	—	—
Pomeroy,	7,218	957	2,819	1,459	541	661	114	—	—	—	—	66
Stewartstown,	5,017	99	544	539	545	643	282	614	828	923	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cookstown—*continued*.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres
The Rock,	4,714	318	1,132	1,040	504	567	527	164	335	127	—	—
The Sandholes,	4,044	140	537	558	569	1,010	218	157	533	322	—	—
Tullaghoge,	6,721	187	809	828	463	889	1,090	603	782	885	—	175
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	95,161	10,476	26,073	12,577	7,991	10,106	5,562	8,272	7,675	3,323	720	2,386
Total of Electoral Divisions,	95,161	10,476	26,073	12,577	7,991	10,106	5,562	8,272	7,675	3,323	720	2,386
Dungannon.												
Aghnahoe,	7,464	478	3,339	1,394	649	644	406	197	357	—	—	—
Altmore	7,427	766	2,724	1,493	719	806	396	—	523	—	—	—
Ballymagran,	5,874	65	933	907	993	1,197	299	326	459	390	305	—
Benburb,	6,876	158	937	1,047	769	1,396	859	378	1,016	316	—	—
Bernagh,	4,426	66	492	516	355	871	549	583	746	248	—	—
Brantry,	4,424	28	644	683	738	996	906	219	210	—	—	—
Caledon,	7,905	4	198	258	410	712	659	943	1,535	616	—	2,570
Castlecaulfield,	5,658	210	1,208	1,151	968	788	463	231	158	—	—	481
Clananeese,	5,805	105	1,199	900	913	880	533	584	416	275	—	—
Clonavaddy,	4,753	616	1,708	879	794	395	210	—	151	—	—	—
Crossdernot	4,760	200	810	818	753	887	548	185	559	—	—	—
Derrygortrevy,	4,907	96	617	994	583	532	383	297	166	429	—	810
Donaghmore,	6,208	155	1,218	1,018	562	999	748	282	529	392	—	305
Drumaspil,	5,509	316	1,038	845	499	855	333	351	503	560	209	—
Dungannon (Urban),	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meenagh,	3,907	347	1,192	751	529	405	309	56	318	—	—	—
Minterburn,	4,925	24	230	562	356	1,066	977	759	660	291	—	—
Mountjoy,	4,400	592	1,763	596	447	337	134	103	428	—	—	—
Moy,	5,623	123	772	711	515	821	311	507	693	628	—	542
Tullyniskane,	4,909	480	1,235	642	451	644	472	240	637	108	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	105,760	4,829	22,257	16,165	12,003	15,231	9,495	6,241	10,064	4,253	514	4,708
Total of Electoral Divisions,	105,760	4,829	22,257	16,165	12,003	15,231	9,495	6,241	10,064	4,253	514	4,708
Irvinestown.												
Drumharvey,	5,460	126	465	904	1,016	1,092	608	424	641	184	—	—
Kilskeery,	6,161	446	1,657	865	1,060	683	280	463	193	514	—	—
Moorefield,	6,816	243	1,250	949	924	1,049	642	728	850	181	—	—
Trillick,	5,414	94	800	610	496	703	443	591	974	595	—	108
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	23,851	909	4,172	3,328	3,496	3,527	1,973	2,206	2,658	1,474	—	108
Total of Electoral Divisions,	23,851	909	4,172	3,328	3,496	3,527	1,973	2,206	2,658	1,474	—	108
Omagh.												
Athenree,	8,753	787	4,133	1,723	689	674	270	70	—	—	407	—
Beragh,	5,880	355	979	775	887	965	688	362	869	—	—	—
Camderry,	5,020	23	227	288	474	915	779	684	1,131	499	—	—
Camowen,	4,594	105	290	350	488	1,021	947	369	875	149	—	—
Carrickmore,	6,024	3,074	2,443	302	30	45	—	130	—	—	—	—
Carryglass,	1,748	150	571	387	251	136	253	—	—	—	—	—
Clanabogan,	6,087	451	1,420	641	798	981	587	204	789	216	—	—
Creggan,	7,123	1,323	5,055	205	—	540	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crockanboy,	9,882	1,477	5,242	1,483	612	446	410	—	212	—	—	—
Derrybard,	2,125	30	335	228	156	277	157	61	268	186	427	—
Dervaghroy,	5,116	170	794	556	469	692	612	658	915	—	250	—
Draughton,	2,954	280	1,060	536	594	181	52	37	214	—	—	—
Dromore,	5,347	62	518	666	379	879	617	449	1,596	181	—	—
Drumnakilly,	3,155	31	783	1,203	547	330	94	—	167	—	—	—
Drumquin,	7,124	243	1,368	960	1,295	925	653	698	982	—	—	—
Dunbreen,	7,737	143	1,382	1,610	914	689	736	344	273	1,646	—	—

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Omagh—*continued.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Fallagh, ...	8,657	1,541	4,553	359	784	1,000	—	—	420	—	—	—
Fallaghearn, ...	5,642	94	265	690	366	731	531	603	1,685	677	—	—
Fintona, ...	3,722	84	441	297	321	518	258	530	693	307	273	—
Glenlark, ...	13,473	1,477	4,199	831	603	2,836	144	1,220	2,163	—	—	—
Gortgranagh, ...	3,596	29	443	328	375	1,039	940	56	386	—	—	—
Gortin, ...	7,821	232	1,540	1,481	1,077	910	356	845	317	231	532	—
Greenan, ...	6,025	193	1,915	902	828	698	197	299	993	—	—	—
Killyclogher, ...	4,236	76	244	226	555	692	763	222	197	1,125	—	136
Lisnacreaght, ...	3,002	32	492	569	249	686	521	169	284	—	—	—
Loughmacrory, ...	6,285	1,896	3,794	323	43	229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughmuck, ...	5,292	36	152	548	419	656	704	579	2,040	158	—	—
Mountfield, ...	4,120	436	1,171	1,142	628	200	486	57	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy Forest East, ...	6,321	197	805	606	210	698	629	696	1,576	634	270	—
Mountjoy Forest West, ...	3,074	21	111	177	137	458	821	123	654	122	—	450
Moyle, ...	7,596	366	1,807	645	812	1,163	861	380	1,497	65	—	—
Mullagharn, ...	6,431	66	991	1,015	1,100	1,003	921	714	496	125	—	—
Mullaghslin, ...	6,405	581	1,392	931	784	1,069	808	291	549	—	—	—
Omagh Rural, ...	3,855	54	210	123	229	380	452	170	759	986	492	—
Omagh Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seskinore, ...	5,891	43	480	783	507	935	569	512	969	140	400	553
Six Mile Cross	6,157	430	2,185	1,279	823	662	440	253	85	—	—	—
Tattymoyle, ...	4,333	293	1,006	510	282	656	872	189	525	—	—	—
Trinamadan, ...	6,773	416	2,483	1,371	641	490	86	—	1,286	—	—	—
Tullyclunagh, ...	5,787	56	671	582	457	822	1,041	806	685	667	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	223,163	17,353	58,250	27,631	20,813	28,227	19,255	12,780	26,550	8,114	3,051	1,139
Total of Electoral Divisions,	223,163	17,353	58,250	27,631	20,813	28,227	19,255	12,780	26,550	8,114	3,051	1,139
Strabane.												
Altaclady, ...	5,653	16	117	229	556	673	969	274	1,886	851	—	80
Ballymagorry, ...	5,521	64	316	419	334	987	766	716	1,078	364	477	—
Ballyneaner, ...	5,643	23	496	725	933	1,394	780	386	724	182	—	—
Baronscourt, ...	7,924	3	111	339	289	736	331	153	486	—	—	5,476
Camus, ...	6,810	242	1,510	557	557	964	626	352	1,391	320	291	—
Churchlands, ...	6,128	38	268	353	818	1,118	1,346	863	1,324	—	—	—
Douglasburn, ...	6,995	474	1,929	998	731	1,110	682	43	898	130	—	—
Dunnalong, ...	7,306	3	38	106	388	722	828	820	2,769	900	422	310
Dunnamanagh, ...	4,707	160	534	501	345	876	453	512	969	357	—	—
Glenchiel, ...	8,584	1,174	5,035	999	408	884	84	—	—	—	—	—
Glenmornan, ...	7,644	541	3,741	1,460	537	331	487	112	159	—	276	—
Glenroan, ...	5,614	186	2,372	1,015	358	1,502	181	—	—	—	—	—
Lisles, ...	6,686	1,107	3,020	765	726	743	195	130	—	—	—	—
Loughash, ...	5,321	1,079	2,811	419	281	249	—	90	392	—	—	—
Mountcastle, ...	5,707	96	517	660	773	877	669	112	1,295	708	—	—
Mount Hamilton, ...	12,914	1,294	6,092	2,347	366	763	2,052	—	—	—	—	—
Newtown Stewart, ...	1,965	30	236	263	85	388	287	180	496	—	—	—
Plumb Bridge, ...	5,489	385	1,578	997	813	1,277	299	—	140	—	—	—
Strabane (Urban), ...	1,664	37	144	153	151	152	95	51	457	424	—	—
Stranagalwilly, ...	7,867	721	5,197	534	1,415	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urney East, ...	5,373	74	406	342	547	846	713	233	1,197	1,013	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	131,515	7,749	36,468	14,181	11,411	16,594	11,843	5,027	15,661	5,249	1,466	5,866
Total of Electoral Divisions,	131,515	7,749	36,468	14,181	11,411	16,594	11,843	5,027	15,661	5,249	1,466	5,866
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	756,131	52,814	199,790	100,925	73,768	97,191	61,304	40,629	73,863	26,264	7,365	22,218
Total of County.	756,131	52,814	199,790	100,925	73,768	97,191	61,304	40,629	73,863	26,264	7,365	22,218

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castlederg.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Bomackatall, ...	1,292	56	364	188	141	223	31	45	244	—	—	—
Castlebane, ...	1,996	10	150	314	271	296	181	214	407	153	—	—
Castlederg, ...	1,987	39	193	134	241	431	128	252	569	—	—	—
Clare, ...	1,733	76	284	283	168	294	283	180	—	145	—	—
Clunahill, ...	1,178	72	584	252	121	64	37	48	—	—	—	—
Corgary, ...	1,494	129	578	168	162	169	238	50	—	—	—	—
Drumquin, ...	1,241	23	247	189	86	330	246	—	120	—	—	—
Killen, ...	2,504	75	425	271	310	611	377	259	176	—	—	—
Killeter, ...	1,410	121	540	228	190	110	67	41	113	—	—	—
Lisnacloon, ...	1,802	37	373	172	171	219	320	43	242	—	225	—
Listymore, ...	1,958	5	64	114	265	395	387	135	484	109	—	—
Magheracreggan, ...	2,344	8	15	103	226	394	676	350	572	—	—	—
Magheranageeragh, ...	2,447	87	638	524	289	282	280	169	178	—	—	—
West Longfield, ...	1,186	46	320	188	102	298	66	99	67	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,572	784	4,775	3,128	2,763	4,116	3,317	1,885	3,172	407	225	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	24,572	784	4,775	3,128	2,763	4,116	3,317	1,885	3,172	407	225	—
Clogher.												
Aghintain, ...	2,701	66	364	188	339	239	265	90	165	307	—	678
Augher, ...	2,697	38	326	393	337	518	415	132	294	—	244	—
Aughnacloy Rural, ...	3,908	61	354	316	359	706	235	176	366	533	202	600
Aughnacloy Urban, ...	58	5	5	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballagh, ...	2,813	35	257	278	177	357	235	46	802	260	—	366
Ballygawley, ...	3,132	118	710	469	346	439	163	127	283	229	248	—
Cecil, ...	4,517	128	1,143	979	678	699	296	90	222	282	—	—
Clogher, ...	3,410	49	390	353	303	387	208	176	595	102	219	628
Cole, ...	1,878	31	178	230	401	559	356	47	76	—	—	—
Cullamore, ...	1,739	20	440	493	312	182	69	—	97	126	—	—
Errigal, ...	2,021	43	636	314	215	397	107	41	158	110	—	—
Favor Royal, ...	3,554	90	445	351	332	494	390	86	412	110	—	844
Fivemiletown, ...	3,185	58	365	328	158	501	311	262	446	327	—	429
Foremass, ...	1,420	88	708	359	70	95	—	—	100	—	—	—
Killyfaddy, ...	3,671	42	444	595	398	557	320	272	502	541	—	—
Tullyvar, ...	4,081	45	453	647	439	707	345	307	294	130	—	714
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	44,785	917	7,218	6,293	4,864	6,885	3,715	1,852	4,812	3,057	913	4,259
Total of Electoral Divisions,	44,785	917	7,218	6,293	4,864	6,855	3,715	1,852	4,812	3,057	913	4,259
Cookstown.												
Ballyclog, ...	4,881	86	345	377	369	726	583	631	726	101	206	731
Ballynasollus, ...	1,233	142	538	179	107	145	33	89	—	—	—	—
Beaghmore, ...	1,127	177	478	120	106	48	—	50	148	—	—	—
Coagh, ...	3,715	61	369	427	397	402	597	230	777	455	—	—
Cookstown Rural, ...	3,861	111	423	524	172	447	135	92	361	103	463	1,030
Cookstown Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeenan, ...	1,589	422	966	62	53	49	37	—	—	—	—	—
Killycolpy, ...	4,365	132	747	691	393	553	461	221	798	369	—	—
Lissan Lower, ...	2,079	139	461	365	222	216	66	132	213	—	265	—
Munterevlin, ...	4,127	441	1,252	878	427	510	323	87	209	—	—	—
Oaklands, ...	2,912	132	769	345	232	414	176	274	187	—	—	383
Oritor, ...	2,751	170	692	604	313	345	245	41	341	—	—	—
Pomeroy, ...	3,178	237	1,178	706	282	354	69	—	—	—	—	352
Stewartstown, ...	4,737	66	447	461	473	575	287	534	805	1,089	—	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cookstown—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
The Rock,	3,173	115	623	693	364	438	423	133	272	112	—	—
The Sandholes,	3,250	86	413	449	421	751	212	135	495	288	—	—
Tullaghoge,	6,043	94	544	634	419	750	906	535	781	931	—	449
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	53,021	2,611	10,245	7,515	4,750	6,723	4,553	3,184	6,113	3,448	934	2,945
Total of Electoral Divisions,	53,021	2,611	10,245	7,515	4,750	6,723	4,553	3,184	6,113	3,448	934	2,945
Dungannon.												
Aghnahoe,	3,433	83	1,135	681	393	447	243	140	311	—	—	—
Altmore,	3,320	197	1,213	656	425	509	173	—	147	—	—	—
Ballymagran,	4,070	31	531	606	676	792	247	270	379	295	243	—
Benburb,	5,764	129	728	799	651	1,166	728	316	993	254	—	—
Bernagh,	4,878	66	485	519	335	889	569	699	927	389	—	—
Brantry,	3,453	18	450	511	559	839	702	179	195	—	—	—
Caledon,	8,318	6	181	235	345	682	622	955	1,576	730	—	2,986
Castlecaulfield,	4,802	139	956	953	808	661	408	215	191	—	—	471
Clananeese,	4,243	62	752	635	675	654	392	500	325	243	—	—
Clonavaddy,	2,484	138	756	535	435	264	204	—	152	—	—	—
Crossdernot,	3,848	137	626	605	615	728	442	169	526	—	—	—
Derrygortrevy,	5,767	84	527	873	507	526	380	350	221	633	—	1,666
Donaghmore,	6,165	138	1,099	929	548	911	715	318	597	495	—	415
Drumaspil,	5,275	249	884	726	503	830	305	363	536	670	209	—
Dungannon, Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meenagh,	2,941	192	890	595	407	333	267	41	216	—	—	—
Minterburn,	4,025	19	189	466	289	876	776	538	572	298	—	—
Mountjoy,	2,861	286	1,064	376	262	272	110	87	404	—	—	—
Moy,	6,067	107	714	677	522	764	330	521	734	722	—	976
Tullyniskane,	3,827	335	926	495	369	493	393	184	530	102	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	85,539	2,416	14,106	11,872	9,324	12,636	8,006	5,845	9,532	4,836	452	6,514
Total of Electoral Divisions.	85,539	2,416	14,106	11,872	9,324	12,636	8,006	5,845	9,532	4,836	452	6,514
Irvinestown.												
Drumharvey,	3,787	20	324	621	706	758	450	283	480	145	—	—
Kilskeery,	2,547	119	596	347	442	321	143	219	111	249	—	—
Moorefield,	4,407	90	807	587	595	715	425	444	623	121	—	—
Trillick,	3,964	56	360	370	330	457	280	370	659	410	—	672
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	14,705	285	2,087	1,925	2,073	2,251	1,298	1,316	1,873	925	—	672
Total of Electoral Divisions,	14,705	285	2,087	1,925	2,073	2,251	1,298	1,316	1,873	925	—	672
Omagh.												
Athenree,	2,125	142	803	414	140	243	62	46	—	—	275	—
Beragh,	2,983	43	481	385	439	558	345	226	506	—	—	—
Camderry,	2,561	13	114	140	226	445	376	315	597	335	—	—
Camowen,	2,932	28	163	178	271	696	601	226	643	126	—	—
Carrickmore,	1,043	458	429	70	16	23	—	47	—	—	—	—
Carryglass,	660	28	204	180	105	74	69	—	—	—	—	—
Clanabogan,	2,901	66	489	327	234	516	403	83	602	181	—	—
Creggan,	604	200	356	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crockanboy,	1,766	214	840	329	120	143	68	—	52	—	—	—
Derrybard,	1,392	17	164	136	105	185	125	41	219	110	290	—
Dervaghroy,	3,101	54	386	286	270	385	456	408	643	—	213	—
Draughton,	1,462	67	447	311	285	126	37	45	144	—	—	—
Dromore,	3,474	31	296	417	244	600	424	323	917	222	—	—
Drumnakilly,	1,278	16	294	415	222	161	76	—	94	—	—	—
Drumquin,	2,566	58	427	382	443	380	347	230	299	—	—	—
Dunbreen	2,387	41	482	487	268	265	327	138	127	252	—	—

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Valuation.	Classification of Holdings, and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Omagh—*continued*.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fallagh, ...	946	154	568	61	60	52	—	—	51	—	—	—
Fallaghearn, ...	3,718	38	181	146	242	485	409	414	1,096	407	—	—
Fintona, ...	2,905	74	336	222	257	371	235	365	470	323	252	—
Glenlark, ...	1,228	193	561	132	34	162	34	49	62	—	—	—
Gortgranagh, ...	1,584	13	169	128	163	411	448	42	210	—	—	—
Gortin, ...	2,417	74	440	393	360	350	135	130	111	133	291	—
Greenan, ...	2,370	43	588	386	346	330	103	135	139	—	—	—
Killyclogher, ...	2,166	23	131	96	266	271	384	131	309	116	—	639
Lisnacreaght, ...	1,227	11	178	201	105	254	244	85	149	—	—	—
Loughmacrory, ...	957	229	616	70	20	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughmuck, ...	3,891	14	106	373	281	472	511	460	1,572	102	—	—
Mountfield, ...	875	49	222	180	152	48	179	45	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy Forest East, ...	2,764	55	280	217	123	346	275	351	490	393	234	—
Mountjoy Forest West, ...	1,958	10	44	99	69	277	451	87	435	108	—	378
Moyle, ...	3,016	62	388	210	294	465	411	228	829	129	—	—
Mullaghairn, ...	2,934	25	272	381	480	533	535	313	292	103	—	—
Mullaghslin, ...	2,479	88	475	384	328	469	343	135	257	—	—	—
Omagh Rural, ...	4,510	55	253	165	277	443	562	141	803	1,125	686	—
Omagh Urban, ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seskinore, ...	4,366	33	338	567	406	656	422	398	774	103	208	461
Six Mile Cross, ...	2,765	91	820	555	383	417	264	169	66	—	—	—
Tattymoyle, ...	1,817	33	310	215	120	330	346	127	336	—	—	—
Trinamadan, ...	1,185	74	408	278	209	102	37	—	77	—	—	—
Tullyclunagh, ...	3,529	27	294	388	284	535	685	492	483	341	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	88,842	2,944	14,353	10,628	8,647	12,626	10,729	6,425	13,954	4,609	2,449	1,478
Total of Electoral Divisions,	88,842	2,944	14,353	10,628	8,647	12,626	10,729	6,425	13,954	4,609	2,449	1,478
Strabane.												
Altaclady, ...	4,412	8	50	104	251	365	529	223	943	634	—	1,305
Ballymagorry, ...	4,258	33	165	215	199	601	562	635	1,051	369	428	—
Ballyneaner, ...	2,385	11	165	238	376	605	311	180	376	123	—	—
Baronscourt, ...	2,548	3	42	134	121	369	138	85	221	—	—	2,435
Camus, ...	3,384	50	305	184	216	343	488	186	1,099	284	229	—
Churchlands, ...	3,596	21	141	211	491	684	685	501	862	—	—	—
Douglasburn, ...	1,855	50	182	184	173	270	383	47	444	122	—	—
Dunnalong, ...	5,775	8	34	103	239	508	610	617	2,069	860	421	306
Dunnamanagh, ...	2,580	46	218	276	196	485	277	271	542	269	—	—
Gleneliel, ...	1,090	147	663	135	35	73	37	—	—	—	—	—
Glenmornan, ...	1,736	42	467	360	151	180	176	43	106	—	211	—
Glenroan, ...	940	48	397	214	88	131	62	—	—	—	—	—
Lislea, ...	1,101	143	357	145	175	167	67	49	—	—	—	—
Loughash, ...	1,219	153	492	139	86	106	—	42	201	—	—	—
Mountcastle, ...	2,676	11	113	195	317	417	280	98	791	454	—	—
Mount Hamilton, ...	715	92	351	123	37	44	68	—	—	—	—	—
Newtown Stewart, ...	1,225	23	144	125	85	186	187	138	337	—	—	—
Plumb Bridge, ...	1,524	68	363	263	218	403	127	—	82	—	—	—
Strabane Urban, ...	3,233	44	214	203	194	303	260	175	868	972	—	—
Stranagalwilly, ...	921	105	664	66	86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urney East, ...	4,800	45	299	204	425	649	535	226	1,216	1,201	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	52,973	1,151	5,826	3,821	4,157	6,989	5,782	3,516	11,208	5,288	1,289	4,046
Total of Electoral Divisions,	52,973	1,151	5,826	3,821	4,157	6,989	5,782	3,516	11,208	5,288	1,289	4,046
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	364,437	11,108	58,610	45,182	36,578	52,126	37,400	24,023	50,664	22,570	6,262	19,914
Total of County, ...	364,437	11,108	58,610	45,182	36,578	52,126	37,400	24,023	50,664	22,570	6,262	19,914

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Castledfrg.												
Bomackatall,	667	71	276	78	48	63	11	24	96	—	—	—
Castlebane,	799	24	129	136	88	89	81	67	112	73	—	—
Castlederg,	706	22	97	57	74	203	39	69	145	—	—	—
Clare,	773	114	231	102	45	99	87	61	—	34	—	—
Clunahill,	758	84	448	139	50	16	11	10	—	—	—	—
Corgary,	903	185	453	80	47	59	62	17	—	—	—	—
Drumquin,	410	13	124	79	37	87	42	—	28	—	—	—
Killen,	1,048	121	310	104	112	164	106	88	43	—	—	—
Killeter,	905	169	384	130	86	58	35	11	32	—	—	—
Lisnacloon,	825	43	254	92	75	102	94	7	96	—	59	—
Listymore,	703	6	50	52	98	122	109	45	202	18	—	—
Magheracreggan,	626	—	3	28	53	123	191	80	148	—	—	—
Magheranageeragh,	1,235	120	507	262	82	124	67	44	29	—	—	—
West Longfield,	545	74	241	81	31	81	17	16	4	—	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	10,903	1,046	3,507	1,421	929	1,390	952	539	935	125	59	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	10,903	1,046	3,507	1,421	929	1,390	952	539	935	125	59	—
Clogher.												
Aghintain,	741	110	213	72	105	64	49	12	21	30	—	65
Augher,	580	15	109	117	83	127	64	11	42	—	12	—
Aughnacloy Rural,	595	40	93	94	86	121	30	17	25	25	19	45
Aughnacloy Urban,	17	13	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballagh,	649	50	186	81	56	61	35	7	103	46	—	24
Ballygawley,	884	128	346	141	88	62	30	15	51	15	8	—
Cecil,	1,461	94	562	334	161	164	57	3	23	63	—	—
Clogher,	617	41	181	85	66	82	32	31	69	5	10	15
Cole,	542	35	111	76	103	117	66	22	12	—	—	—
Cullamore,	645	28	265	166	97	53	15	—	5	16	—	—
Errigal,	829	69	401	98	69	132	16	9	20	15	—	—
Favor Royal,	812	84	197	112	105	106	53	17	61	9	—	68
Fivemiletown,	922	105	198	149	51	128	48	54	84	23	—	82
Foremass,	774	101	433	171	25	22	—	—	22	—	—	—
Killyfaddy,	929	61	202	194	108	150	45	41	60	68	—	—
Tullyvar,	837	32	188	186	112	154	60	48	26	—	—	31
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	11,834	1,006	3,685	2,076	1,315	1,547	600	287	624	315	49	330
Total of Electoral Divisions,	11,834	1,006	3,685	2,076	1,315	1,547	600	287	624	315	49	330
Cookstown.												
Ballyclog,	891	84	181	112	90	119	79	88	73	4	22	39
Ballynasollus,	762	189	392	89	37	41	10	4	—	—	—	—
Beaghmore,	802	260	421	54	27	11	—	4	25	—	—	—
Coagh,	1,076	57	164	149	181	82	112	33	144	154	—	—
Cookstown Rural,	822	32	69	257	29	76	32	13	29	5	64	216
Cookstown Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killeenan,	1,209	498	645	24	18	15	9	—	—	—	—	—
Killycolpy,	1,430	156	450	218	122	152	94	32	146	60	—	—
Lissan Lower,	841	199	269	137	75	49	12	34	30	—	36	—
Munterevlin,	2,508	714	926	361	170	135	114	24	64	—	—	—
Oaklands,	993	144	447	139	63	94	25	62	19	—	—	—
Oritor,	1,230	191	401	273	119	75	69	6	96	—	—	—
Pomeroy,	1,414	269	648	276	72	83	16	—	—	—	—	50
Stewartstown,	1,024	65	153	156	109	106	38	53	92	252	—	—

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone—*continued*.

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Cookstown—*continued*.												
The Rock,	1,015	108	337	246	95	64	83	22	50	10	—	—
The Sandholes,	897	69	215	178	113	174	26	19	63	40	—	—
Tullaghoge,	1,357	80	232	203	167	155	211	123	98	70	—	18
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	18,271	3,115	5,950	2,872	1,487	1,431	930	517	929	595	122	323
Total of Electoral Divisions,	18,271	3,115	5,950	2,872	1,487	1,431	930	517	929	595	122	323
Dungannon.												
Aghnahoe,	1,337	96	693	230	100	109	52	37	20	—	—	—
Altmore,	1,308	222	583	195	144	102	35	—	27	—	—	—
Ballymagran,	872	27	274	186	135	116	46	27	39	15	7	—
Benburb,	1,388	107	311	223	180	249	117	44	133	24	—	—
Bernagh,	1,144	86	223	142	74	194	101	141	114	69	—	—
Brantry,	831	6	186	120	147	167	132	46	27	—	—	—
Caledon,	1,001	11	74	68	70	128	66	103	176	42	—	263
Castlecaulfield,	1,460	120	448	322	233	157	74	46	21	—	—	39
Clananeese,	1,174	55	368	216	152	145	73	96	45	24	—	—
Clonavaddy,	1,033	183	430	176	127	57	36	—	24	—	—	—
Crossdernot,	1,126	134	292	203	156	163	84	20	74	—	—	—
Derrygortrevy,	935	86	207	241	127	100	44	44	27	34	—	25
Donaghmore,	1,883	150	579	284	190	178	105	111	92	124	—	70
Drumaspil,	2,008	382	537	275	167	178	64	80	200	84	41	—
Dungannon Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meenagh,	1,397	283	544	225	114	117	89	11	14	—	—	—
Minterburn,	720	17	75	100	76	170	97	71	63	51	—	—
Mountjoy,	1,555	456	705	148	93	80	5	17	51	—	—	—
Moy,	1,293	90	317	193	118	149	85	84	108	76	—	73
Tullyniskane,	1,984	461	575	182	164	152	118	102	225	5	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	24,449	2,972	7,421	3,729	2,567	2,711	1,423	1,080	1,480	548	48	470
Total of Electoral Divisions.	24,449	2,972	7,421	3,729	2,567	2,711	1,423	1,080	1,480	548	48	470
Irvinestown.												
Drumharvey,	979	16	164	198	155	187	101	58	68	32	—	—
Kilskeery,	1,051	124	376	165	160	84	37	33	30	42	—	—
Moorefield,	1,272	81	440	212	175	160	71	70	50	13	—	—
Trillick,	732	42	143	127	93	92	51	59	94	31	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions,	4,034	263	1,123	702	583	523	260	220	242	118	—	—
Total of Electoral Divisions,	4,034	263	1,123	702	583	523	260	220	242	118	—	—
Omagh.												
Athenree,	1,162	190	581	202	41	69	19	5	—	—	55	—
Beragh,	849	41	251	150	117	136	68	29	57	—	—	—
Camderry,	630	18	65	48	65	112	85	60	98	79	—	—
Camowen,	746	42	93	71	84	172	125	41	99	19	—	—
Carrickmore,	974	606	317	29	—	12	—	10	—	—	—	—
Carryglass,	317	40	127	78	28	17	27	—	—	—	—	—
Clanabogan,	1,089	122	327	145	65	158	87	12	132	41	—	—
Creggan,	661	280	351	18	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crockanboy,	1,233	276	694	134	46	53	19	—	11	—	—	—
Derrybard,	326	23	77	52	21	41	24	5	36	19	28	—
Dervaghroy,	854	58	167	111	63	98	80	112	128	—	37	—
Draughton,	602	98	261	99	79	22	10	10	23	—	—	—
Dromore,	765	27	148	119	57	138	49	60	147	20	—	—
Drumnakilly,	552	10	169	205	71	45	17	—	35	—	—	—
Drumquin,	889	70	241	146	135	89	100	47	61	—	—	—
Dunbreen,	886	39	272	201	85	107	78	34	21	49	—	—

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings in the County of Tyrone—*continued.*

Unions and Electoral Divisions.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
Omagh—*continued.*												
Fallagh,	704	163	454	25	16	19	—	—	7	—	—	—
Fallaghearn,	783	26	77	138	81	89	69	74	165	64	—	—
Fintona,	550	33	91	50	37	113	36	62	76	38	14	—
Glenlark,	821	240	478	55	13	23	8	3	1	—	—	—
Gortgranagh,	479	21	73	48	33	155	107	9	33	—	—	—
Gortin,	1,042	100	303	202	127	110	43	28	31	50	48	—
Greenan,	896	49	371	157	120	94	31	18	56	—	—	—
Killyclogher,	1,257	39	56	26	75	97	125	37	29	13	—	760
Lisnacreaght,	431	10	104	84	39	68	61	27	38	—	—	—
Loughmacrory,	846	314	489	32	5	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loughmuck,	783	20	40	119	72	104	107	66	250	5	—	—
Mountfield,	431	76	174	85	46	9	35	6	—	—	—	—
Mountjoy Forest East,	847	72	167	80	54	91	66	73	121	94	29	—
Mountjoy Forest West,	422	12	24	39	27	87	107	14	77	17	—	18
Moyle,	1,060	87	275	86	116	135	130	34	158	39	—	—
Mullagharn,	957	39	173	129	134	135	116	115	93	28	—	—
Mullaghslin,	978	154	285	169	132	108	74	20	36	—	—	—
Omagh Rural,	1,078	64	87	26	64	92	129	20	171	314	111	—
Omagh Urban,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seskinore,	956	28	140	200	85	146	58	66	145	8	21	59
Six Mile Cross,	956	84	436	190	93	71	56	26	—	—	—	—
Tattymoyle,	601	54	201	74	41	76	92	23	40	—	—	—
Trinamadan,	691	88	343	133	87	28	4	—	8	—	—	—
Tullyclunagh,	764	24	143	122	78	114	117	75	52	39	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	30,868	3,757	9,125	4,077	2,532	3,251	2,359	1,221	2,435	931	343	837
Total of Electoral Divisions,	30,868	3,757	9,125	4,077	2,532	3,251	2,359	1,221	2,435	931	343	837
Strabane.												
Altaclady,	999	25	29	68	63	126	152	49	353	117	—	17
Ballymagorry,	1,299	56	113	103	90	168	182	191	234	63	99	—
Ballyneaner,	708	37	78	85	101	182	96	35	69	25	—	—
Baronscourt,	746	6	21	80	41	132	41	22	66	—	—	337
Camus,	1,210	79	266	123	100	111	118	55	253	54	51	—
Churchlands,	990	58	78	51	129	129	156	99	290	—	—	—
Douglasburn,	816	73	148	123	57	100	112	22	156	25	—	—
Dunnalong,	1,094	11	9	35	57	123	124	132	434	103	54	12
Dunnamanagh,	883	51	149	105	44	174	55	96	112	97	—	—
Glenchiel,	765	175	477	71	12	28	2	—	—	—	—	—
Glenmornan,	919	82	343	207	76	67	52	8	32	—	52	—
Glenroan,	562	42	310	123	43	30	14	—	—	—	—	—
Lislea,	793	221	325	67	86	51	19	24	—	—	—	—
Loughash,	866	263	385	66	37	23	—	17	75	—	—	—
Mountcastle,	830	33	49	70	110	131	104	7	207	119	—	—
Mount Hamilton,	415	104	226	41	9	17	13	—	—	—	—	—
Newtown Stewart,	242	16	35	20	39	33	35	12	52	—	—	—
Plumb Bridge,	707	110	230	125	69	133	30	—	10	—	—	—
Strabane Urban,	649	32	47	59	194	60	27	23	144	63	—	—
Stranagalwilly,	816	176	570	37	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urney, East,	1,622	92	226	107	133	197	189	42	397	239	—	—
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions.	17,931	1,742	4,114	1,766	1,523	2,015	1,526	834	2,884	905	256	366
Total of Electoral Divisions,	17,931	1,742	4,114	1,766	1,523	2,015	1,526	834	2,884	905	256	366
Total of Non-Congested Electoral Divisions in County.	118,290	13,901	34,925	16,643	10,936	12,868	8,050	4,698	9,529	3,537	877	2,326
Total of County,	118,290	13,901	34,925	16,643	10,936	12,868	8,050	4,698	9,529	3,537	877	2,326

SUMMARY.

I.—Table showing total Number of Holdings and Number of each of Eleven Classes arranged according to Valuation.

Provinces.	Total Number of Holdings.	Classification of Holdings and Number in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300.
Connaught,	109,359	41,439	41,851	10,973	4,651	3,984	1,714	1,006	2,102	1,084	299	256
Munster, ..	111,880	30 030	24,371	13,101	9,087	11,467	6,661	4,262	8,484	3,251	659	507
Ulster, ..	168,272	35 371	54,076	25,133	15,094	16,107	8,030	4,631	7,161	2,031	341	297
Leinster,	100,790	27,342	20,864	10,940	7,875	9,779	5,689	3,801	7,954	4,160	1,221	1,165
IRELAND,	490,301	134,182	141,162	60,147	36,707	41,337	22,094	13,700	25,701	10,526	2,520	2,225

II.—Table showing Total Area occupied by each Class of Holdings.

Provinces.	Total Acreage occupied by Agricultural Holdings	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation with the Area under each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Connaught,	3,629,269	521,195	931,596	367,103	217,030	279,398	177,249	110,164	354,698	295,665	125,081	256,090
Munster, ..	5,663,570	247,924	776,707	582,456	468,186	692,769	465,342	352,484	939,795	604,044	206,600	327,263
Ulster ..	4,924,605	490,258	965,521	587,984	447,559	618,571	390,750	278,928	600,188	298,189	85,405	161,252
Leinster,	4,522,200	101,209	282,457	265,067	252,658	428,758	325,808	268,320	799,708	741,892	351,973	704,350
IRELAND,	18,739,644	1,360,586	2,956281	1,802,610	1,385,433	2,019,496	1,359,149	1,009,896	2,694,389	1,939,790	769,059	1,442,955

III.—Table showing Total Valuation of each Class of Holdings.

Provinces.	Total. Valuation.	Classification of Holdings and Total Rateable Valuation of those in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20.	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300 in value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Connaught,	1,291,861	98,380	272,499	135,615	81,225	97,705	59,590	44,907	147,687	150,233	71,887	132,133
Munster, ..	2,712,605	57,618	169,931	163,948	159,242	283,914	232,757	192,104	590,262	441,991	158,737	262,101
Ulster ..	2,925,553	85,712	371,829	313,770	264,268	396,840	279,869	207,915	487,182	269,898	83,015	165,255
Leinster,	3,131,648	54,032	144,049	137,049	138,362	242,821	197,204	170,877	556,235	575,430	295,701	619,888
IRELAND,	10,061,667	295,742	958,308	750,382	643,097	1,021 280	769,420	615 803	1,781,366	1,437,552	609,340	1,179,377

IV.—Table showing the Population on each Class of Holdings.

Provinces.	Total Population on Agricultural Holdings.	Classification of Holdings according to Rateable Valuation, and Population in each Class.										
		Not exceeding £4.	Above £4 and not exceeding £10.	Above £10 and not exceeding £15.	Above £15 and not exceeding £20	Above £20 and not exceeding £30.	Above £30 and not exceeding £40.	Above £40 and not exceeding £50.	Above £50 and not exceeding £100.	Above £100 and not exceeding £200.	Above £200 and not exceeding £300.	Above £300.
Connaught,	558,417	186,343	211 363	59 140	25 892	22 458	10 266	6 513	14 298	9 778	4 313	8,143
Munster, ..	684,451	125,025	127,705	76,276	54 873	75,319	46,754	30 935	72,396	40 126	14 805	19 637
Ulster, ..	889,282	131,478	218,863	115,868	78 344	97 423	57 823	38 782	82 172	38 886	12 045	17 598
Leinster,	532 054	97 341	80,193	47 456	37 696	51 167	32 193	23 953	60 410	45 097	17 540	39,008
IRELAND,	2,664,204	540,787	638,124	298 740	196 715	246,367	147 036	100 183	229 276	133 887	48 703	84 386